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

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

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

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

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

- - - - - -

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

- - - - - -

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

The latter investigation showed that of the many radiations examined nearly all were more or less complex. Among the more simple, one was found which promised to fulfill the conditions necessary for a standard of length - namely the red radiation from cadmium vapor made luminous by the electric discharge.

On communicating this result to Dr. B. A. Gould - then a member of the International Committee of Weights and Measures, the Committee extended an invitation to carry out the investigation at the International Bureau at Seivers; and the necessary apparatus was made and given a preliminary test at Clark Univerity.

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

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

Among these may be mentioned the echelon, which has a resolving power ten times as great as the largest diffraction grating up to this time; and a ruling engine designed to cover a ruled area of 35cm. x 17cm., and which has already ruled a grating 22cm. x 11cm. whose resolving power is 220,000.

U. S. Naval Academy,

Annapolis, Md.,

June 26th, 1869.

Sir:

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

Very respectfully,

for the Medical Board,

Winslow Pinkney

President

To

Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter

Superintendent U. S. Naval Academy.

Albert G. Michelson
of
Nevada, At Large

June 28. 1869

Re-posted
28 June 1869
Test. Green
Cont. & Sen. W. Pratt

Navy Department,

June 26th, 1869.

Sir:

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

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

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

Respectfully,

David D. Porter
Vice Admiral
by order of the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr: Albert Michelson,
of Nevada.
At Large.
Washington, D.C.

U. S. Naval Academy,

Annapolis, Md.,

June 29th, 1869.

Sir:

In obedience to your order the Academic Board has examined Albert Michelson

Ist. At large, in Reading, Writing, Spelling, Arithmetic, Geography, and English Grammar, and has found him duly qualified for admission into the Navy, in conformity with the "Regulations which govern the admission of candidates into the Naval Academy."

Very respectfully,

for the Academic Board,

R. L. Phythian

Lt Comdr U.S.N.

To Vice Admiral D. D. Porter U.S.N.

Superintendent U. S. Naval Academy.

Albert A. Michelson

of

At Large

duly qualified

June 29. 1889

Newport July 19th 80

Dear Hilgard

Can't you do something to help Michelson to get one of the two vacant professorships of Mathematics in the Navy? His letters of recommendation were sent in long ago and were very strong as he is a most brilliant fellow. If he does not get the place he will have to go to sea for some years and will be lost to science. All that is necessary I believe is to get the President to pay a word to the Sec^y of the Navy who does not seem to be able to make up his mind. I consider it a matter of real importance to the country to keep such a man & give him a chance to work. Now

are you? Newport is quite a scientific centre this summer. We have Baird and his parts Pumpelly and four chemists working with him. Then there are Agassiz W B Rogers Robert Rogers Cooke & occasionally a stray Professor or two beside. If you can do or suggest anything to help Michelson pray do act promptly. He is in Washington now and his address is Albert A Michelson Nautical Almanac Office

Faithfully Yours

Wolcott Gibbs

Meeting of the Board of Trustees.

March 28. 1881. 4 p.m.

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

Mr. Hale in the Chair.

[illegible]

[illegible] lary of [illegible] per annum. Also

Resolved, that Albert A. Michaelson be and is hereby appointed Instructor of Physics in the Case School of Applied Science, at a Salary of $2000. per annum: this appointment, if accepted, to take effect September 1. 1882.

On [illegible] the fo[illegible]

The [illegible] adjourned [illegible] at the [illegible]

H. L. Abbey Secy.

SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE PHYSIQUE

Reconnue comme Établissement d'Utilité Publique par Décret du 15 Janvier 1881

44, Rue de Rennes

Paris, le 7 Janvier 1893

Monsieur,

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

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

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

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments de bonne confraternité

Le Secrétaire Général

H. Abraham

Monsieur Albert A. Michelson, Professeur à l'Université de Chicago.

SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE PHYSIQUE

Reconnue comme Établissement d'Utilité Publique par Décret du 15 Janvier 1881

44, Rue de Rennes

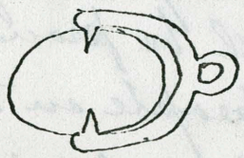
Columbia College, N. Y.
Oct. 16th, 1894.

My dear Professor Michelson:

Today I began the examination of my last three months mail, and found at the top of the heap your magnificent work on the determination of the meter in terms of wave-lengths of light, a stupendous monument of genius and delicate scientific work, the like of which the world has hardly seen before. Every American will be proud of you, and the people on the other side will begin to open their eyes, and think more of the Republic over the waters.

Gibbs and Gould had talked to me a good deal about the affair, but today for the first time I saw the publication -

I send you, as requested, a duplicate electrotype of the fine Etruscan gem - a better one than you had formerly - unmounted, so that you can use your own taste about it. Some time ago Tiffany mounted one of my electrotypes for a friend, in a simple and very effective manner as indicated below: the horse-shoe



was of gold, rather heavy, so that the pivots could not be sprung out of place - These were let into the untouched copper so that it was out of balance, & when not in use hung downward. The contrast between colors of the two metals was charming, and the rough file-marks on the back made a nice contrast also in workmanship, the gold being well polished - Fixed in this way it was always ready for sealing and also for an ornament -

Sincerely yours,
Ogden N. Rood -

Prof A. A. Michelson,
Chicago, Mich.

CAMBRIDGE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY
1819
1832

1897 June

Sir

I have the honour of informing you that you were elected an Honorary Member of the Cambridge Philosophical Society on 24 May 1897 on the ground of your contributions to physical science by your investigations in physical optics.

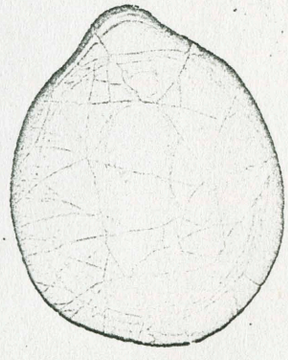
I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant

H. F. Newall

Secretary.

Professor A. A. Michelson.



Leiden, Augs. 23d 1898.

Dear Sir,

Allow me to thank you very heartily for your last paper and to congratulate you on the construction of your most ingenious and beautiful echelon spectroscope, by means of which you have already obtained such important results on the Zeeman effect.

I remain, dear Sir, respectfully yours

H. A. Lorentz

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MICHELSON MUSEUM
U. S. Naval Ordnance Test Station
China Lake, California

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U. S. Naval Ordnance Test Station
China Lake, California

China Lake, California

Société Scientifique "Antonio Alzate."

MEXICO. MEXIQUE.

Monsieur,

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

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

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

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

Mexico, le 10 Février *1898.*

Le Président,
J. de Mendizábal Tamborrel

Le Secrétaire général,
R. Aguilar.

Monsieur le Professeur A. A. Michelson.
Chicago, Ill.

China Lake, California

American Philosophical Society.
Independence Square.
Philadelphia. April 4th, 1902

Sir:

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

I am,

Sir:

Your obedient Servant.

Minis Hays — Secretary.

To

Prof. Albert Abraham Michelson, Sc.D.

SOCIEDAD ASTRONOMICA
DE MEXICO.

México, January 8th de 1903.

Sr. D. A. A. Michelson,
Chicago.

I have the honour to communicate to you that on our last night meeting you were elected an Honorary Member of our Society.

Hoping to get some of your publications for our Library,

I am dear Sir,

Yours sincerily,

Luis G. León
Secretary.

Kindly address,

Prof Luis G. Leon,
Puente de Peredo núm 11-México.
MÉXICO.

SOCIEDAD ASTRONOMICA
DE MEXICO.

SOCIETÀ ITALIANA
DELLE SCIENZE
(DETTA DEI XL)

Roma, li 25 novembre ~~1899~~ 1903.

Al Chmo. Signore

Prof. ALBERTO ABRAMO M I C H E L S O N

CHICAGO / U. S. A./

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

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

Nella fiducia ch'Ella vorrà gradire questo attestato dell'altissima stima in cui sono tenuti presso di noi i lavori da Lei contribuiti alla scienza, e con riserva di farLe pervenire la medaglia appena ne sia compiuta la coniazione, mi professo con particolare osservanza.

Suo Devmo.

IL PRESIDENTE

S. Cannizzaro

SOCIETÀ ITALIANA
DELLE SCIENZE
(DETTA DEI XL)

Roma, li 15 dicembre 189 1903.

Al Chmo Signore
Prof. A. A. Michelson
Chicago

Per incarico dell'On. Presidente della Società Italiana delle scienze mi pregio significarLe che, racchiusa in una cassettina, Le è stata ieri spedita la medaglia d'oro conferitaLe in premio dalla predetta Società.

Coi sensi della più alta considerazione

Devmo.
P. Tacchini

SOCIETÀ ITALIANA
DELLE SCIENZE
(DETTA DEI XL)

Physical Society of London.

Sir,

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

We are, Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

John Perry President.

W. R. Cooper
W. Cassie. } Secretaries.

Silvanus P. Thompson. Foreign Secretary.

To Prof. A. A. Michelson.

Physical Society of London.

Sir,

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

We are, Sir,

Your obedient Servants

John Perry, President

W. R. Cooper, Secretary

Clement Stephens, Assistant Secretary

Exhibition Road, S.W.

SILVANUS P. THOMPSON, F.R.S.

Technical College, Finsbury,
(City and Guilds of London Institute.)
Leonard St., City Road,
London, E.C.

Mar 24th 1906

Dear Professor Michelson:—

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

I am,
yours most truly,
Silvanus P. Thompson

Prof. A. A. Michelson
University of Chicago.

SILVANUS P. THOMPSON, F.R.S.

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MICHELSON MUSEUM
U. S. Naval Ordnance Test Station
China Lake, California

University of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia.

April 7, 1906.

Dear Prof. Michelson,--

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

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

The conferring of this Degree will take place in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, upon Thursday, April 19th, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon,--the occasion being the University's Commemoration of the Bi-Centenary of the Birth of Benjamin Franklin.

Very respectfully yours,

Chas. C. Harrison

To
PROF. A. A. MICHELSON.

Reproduced from an original at the
MICHELSON MUSEUM
U. S. Naval Ordnance Test Station
China Lake, California

University of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia.

April 7, 1908.

Dear Prof. Michelson,--

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

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

The conferring of this Degree will take place in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, upon Thursday, April 16th, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon,--the occasion being the University's Commemoration of the Bi-Centenary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin.

Very respectfully yours,

Chas. C. Harrison

To
PROF. A. A. MICHELSON.

MARION INSTITUTE

Office of the Superintendent

MARION, ALABAMA

30 March 1908

Mr. A.A. Michelson
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mr. Michelson:

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

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

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

President Woodrow Wilson, Princeton University
President E.A. Alderman, University of Virginia
President E.B. Craighead, Tulane University
Mr. Wm. F. Hills, Lowell, Mass.
Mr. F.G. Caffey, New York City
Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Yale University
Dean J.H. Penniman, University of Pennsylvania
Dr. E.O. Lovett, formerly Professor of Astronomy at Princeton (succeeding Young) but now president of the $6,000,000 educational foundation in Texas.
Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, of the Carnegie Foundation
Chief Justice J.R. Tyson, of the Alabama Supreme Court
Chief Justice T.M. Shackleford, of the Florida Supreme Court.
Mr. Edgar Garnder Murphy, New York

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

MARION INSTITUTE

Office of the Superintendent

MARION, ALABAMA

2 of 2 pp

MARION INSTITUTE

Office of the Superintendent

MARION, ALABAMA

The enclosures will acquaint you more in detail with the purpose and plans for the college.

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

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

With great respect, I remain

H. O. Murfee

MARION INSTITUTE

Office of the Superintendent

MARION, ALABAMA

Item #5

1958

MARION INSTITUTE

Office of the Superintendent

MARION, ALABAMA

I

HISTORY OF AN EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION AT MARION, ALABAMA

By the removal of Howard College in 1887, from Marion, Alabama to East Lake, Alabama, the lands and buildings formerly occupied by Howard College reverted in equity and law to W.W.Wilkerson and J.B.Lovelace, the munificent men of Marion who had dedicated "the said lots of land and the buildings thereon to be forever used as a college and schools connected therewith and for no other purpose". On this removal of Howard College, Colonel J. T. Murfee, who for seventeen years had been President, remained at Marion; and in a deed executed to him by W.W.Wilkerson and J.B.Lovelace the lands and buildings were rededicated "to be used for an institution of learning of a high moral and useful grade and schools connected therewith, and for said lots of land and buildings and said institution of learning and schools to be used for the education of white children and students only". In order "to do the greatest possible amount of good for all time", this property was transmitted to a self-perpetuating Board of Trustees of seven members, appointed by President Murfee, and including himself. To this Board was transmitted this property as a trust under the deed of dedication. The deed requires that "said Board of Trustees and their successors shall have and hold the possession of said lots of land and buildings and have the care, management and control of the same and of such buildings and improvements as may be hereafter erected and made thereon, for educational purposes and uses and for an institution of learning of a high moral and useful grade and schools connected therewith and for the education of white children and students only; and the said Board of Trustees shall not sell or incumber the said property, nor shall the same be sold or in any way incumbered, but shall forever remain dedicated to and for educational purposes and uses as aforesaid".

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

Upon this Foundation was established the Marion Military Institute. Of this institution the deed says:

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

"If the Board of Trustees shall at any time deem it advisable to have the institution incorporated, they shall have the authority to have it incorporated in whatever name and with such provisions in the charter as they may deem most advisable".

MARION INSTITUTE

Office of the Superintendent

MARION, ALABAMA

I

HISTORY OF AN EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION AT MARION, ALABAMA

2.1 5 M

MARION INSTITUTE

Office of the Superintendent

MARION, ALABAMA

II

HISTORY OF THE MARION MILITARY INSTITUTE

In accordance with afore-mentioned deed, the Marion Military Institute was incorporated under Act No.322 of the General Assembly of Alabama, 1888-89. Under the charter thus obtained, the Marion Military Institute has been conducted for twenty years. During these years the institution has grown steadily in influence and usefulness; and without support from either Church or State, it has rendered a service to the South that has met with regognition from the highest authority.

The faculty has increased from 3 professors and 1 instructor in 1888
to 6 professors and 3 instructors in 1906

The enrollment of students has increased from 79 in 1888
to 153 in 1906

The gross income has increased from $ 9,770.00 in 1888
to $26,880.00 in 1906

The total enrollement of students has been 2289

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

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

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

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

3 9 5 M

MARION INSTITUTE

Office of the Superintendent

MARION, ALABAMA

III

PLAN FOR MARION COLLEGE

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

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

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

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

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

MARION INSTITUTE

Office of the Superintendent

MARION, ALABAMA

III

PLAN FOR MARION COLLEGE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

~~[illegible]~~

~~A PLAN FOR MARION COLLEGE~~

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

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

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

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instruction outside the class room as the Professor may direct; and especially to direct the students in reading, to show them how to s tudy, and to lead them in their games. One Instructor shall be in each Home. The Instructors shall be young un-married men, especially trained for the profession of teaching, as the Professors. Men who serve with credit as Instructors shall be given preference in the election of Professors.

GOVERNMENT:- The sytem of the Government of the College, shall be a system of self-government, modelled after that now established at the Marion Institute and built upon the ideas of Thomas Arnold and Thomas Jefferson at the University of Virginia, for the express purpose of training citizens for the Republic.

RESOURCES:- The estimated resources necessary to carry on such a college are:

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

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

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Instruction outside the class room as the Professor may direct; and especially to direct the student in reading, to show them how to study, and to lead them in their tasks. One Instructor shall be in each home. The Instructors shall be young un-married men, especially trained for the profession of teaching, as the Professors. Men who serve with credit as Instructors shall be given preference in the election of Professors.

GOVERNMENT:- The system of the Government of the College, shall be a system of self-government, modified after that now established at the Marion Institute and built upon the ideas of Thomas Arnold and Thomas Jefferson at the University of Virginia, for the express purpose of training citizens for the Republic.

RESOURCES:- The estimated resources necessary to carry on such a college are:

10 Homes, each to accomodate 20 students, an Instructor and a Professor and Family $ 200,000

3 Laboratories: Physics and Astronomy; Chemistry and Biology; Geology and Mineralogy 75,000

1 Power Plant, Manual Training Shop 50,000

1 Gymnasium 25,000

1 Library 75,000

Permanent Endowment 1,000,000

$1,500,000

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

Dekanat
der philosophischen Fakultät
der Universität Leipzig

Leipzig, 2 Aug. 09

Hochgeehrter Herr!

Die Philosophische Fakultät der Universität Leipzig gab sich die Ehre, Sie bei Gelegenheit des großen Jubiläums unserer Universität zum Ehrendoktor zu promovieren. Sie wollte damit die hohe Wertschätzung, die Ihren wissenschaftlichen Arbeiten entgegenbringt,

auszudrücken.

Das Lexikon wird durch die Post
nach Chicago gehen.

Mit ausgezeichneter Hochachtung

Ihr

Joh. Seeliger,

z. Z. Berlin.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

OFFICE OF THE PERMANENT SECRETARY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 3, 1910.

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

L. O. Howard

Permanent Secretary.

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