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16/2/40

Robert H. Thurston. Papers,
1859-1902. Shelf List

Card Entries for R. H. Thurston Papers

16/2/40

Adams, Charles Kendall	Holland, John Philip
Allen, Horatio	Holloway, Josphus F
Ammen, Daniel	Houston, Edwin J.
Andrews, E, Benjamin	Hubbard, Gardiner G.
Angell, Prof. James B.	Hutton, Frederick Remsen
Atkinson, Edward	Isherwood, Benjamin Franklin
Pakey, Sir Benjamin	Jordan, Marie E. Camille
Barnard, Margaret W.	Kelvin, Sir William Thomson
Barodin, A. (Kiev)	Kennedy, Alexander H. W.
Pauschinger (Munchen, Germany)	Kennelly, Arthur Edwin
Bartholdi, Frederic A.	Kern, G.
Bell, Alexander Graham	Lamont, Daniel S.?
Boardman, George D.	Langley, John W.
Brown University	Langlev, Samuel P.
Burden-Sanderson, Sir John Scott	Iaussehat, Aime
✓ Carnegie, Andrew	Leavitt, E. D.
Carnegie, Lousie W.	Lee, Horace
Carnot, Marie Francois Sadi	Iow, Seth
Cotterill, James H.	Iuce, Stephen Bleecker
Cauvet	McCormick, Cyrus
Christopher, J. Carstairs	Mason, Frank H.
Clark, Cyrus	Maxim, Hiram
Clark, D.K. (London)	Melville, George W.
Clerk, Sir Dugald	Mendenhall, Thomas Corwin
Columbian Exposition	Miller, Warner
Coode, Sir John	Morton, Henry
Copeland, Charles W.	Nimmo, Joseph Jr.
Cornell, Alonzo B.	Odell, Benjamin B.
Corson, Hiram	Paine, Charles Jackson
Courtney, Charles E.	Petition to Thurston by
Coxe, Eckley B.	students for series of
Curtis, George William	lectures on Engineering
Deltour, T.	Reminiscences
Depew, Chauncey	Porter, Charles Talbot
Draper, John William	Porter, David S. D.
Eads, James Buchanan	Prince, S. I.
Edison, Thomas A.	Ralston, A.J.
Emerson, Frank	Raymond, Rossiter Worthington
Engineering	Redpath, James
Ericsson, John	Renwick, Edward Sabine
Foster, Myles Birket	Roebbling, Washington A.
Franklin, William Buel	Roscoe, Henry Anfield
Fritz, John	✓ Russian Court.
Gatling, Richard J.	Sage, Henry Williams
Gilman, Daniel Coit	Schurman, Pres, Jacob Gould
Greene, N.T.	Seyfert, Theodore
Griffis, William Elliot	Sherman, Senator John
Haswell, Charles H.	✓ Sibley, Hiram
Hering, H.L.	✓ Sibley, Mrs. Hiram
Herrmann, Gustav	Sibley College
Hewitt, Abram S.	Sickels, F. E.
Hirn, Gustave A.	Sinigaglia, Francesco
Hirsch, Joseph	Smart, John Henry

(over)

Smith, Robert H.
 Smith, Samuel Francis
 Stebbins, Ernest Vail
 Stevens, Francis B.
 Sweet, John
 Taylor, James Monroe
 Tesla, Nikola
 Thatcher, John Boyd, 1847-1909
 Thompson, Elihu
 Thurston, Benjamin Franklin
 Thurston, John M.
 Thurston, Iorrin Andrews
 Thurston, Robert Henry Papers 1859-1902
 Trowbridge, William Pettit, Prof.
 Walker, Francis Amasa
 Webb, William Henry
 Wells, David Ames
 Westinghouse, George Jr.
 Weyher, Charles
 Wheeler, Benjamin Ide
 White, Andrew D.
 Wiese, Charles O.
 Willard, Frank
 Windom, William
 Woodford, Stewart L.
 Worthington, Henry R.
 Wyckoff, William Cushman
 Youmans, Katina
 Young, Calvin
 Zalinski, Edmund Louis G.

ADDITIONAL CARDS.

DOLLFUS, AUG. (Société Industrielle de Mulhouse)
 DWELSHAUVERS-DERY, V. (LIÉGE)
 HATON de B. GOUPILIERE, Napoleon
 UNWIN, WILLIAM CAWTHORNE
 ZONTAMIN, V. (PARIS)
 Mehner, Dr. ?

Diplomas, etc. of Robert Henry Thurston, received from Rare Books July 24, 1968

1.	Bachelor of Philosophy, Brown University	1859
2.	Distinction in Civil Engineering, Brown University	1859
3.	Third Assistant Engineer, U.S. Navy	1861
4.	Member of Franklin ^l Institute	1861
5.	Second Assistant Engineer, U.S. Navy	1863
6.	First Assistant Engineer, U.S. Navy	1865
7.	Member of The American Society of Civil Engineers	1871
8.	Authorization from U.S. State Department to proceed to the Vienna Exposition of 1873	1873
9.	(Citation in German) Weltausstellung 1873 in Wien	1873
10.	Member of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland	1875
11.	Salutation from Praeses et Socii Universitatis Brunnenensis	1874
12.	Certificate of Award, International Exhibition, 1876	1876
13.	Reward on Award of International Exhibition (Machine for Testing Strength of Materials)	1876
14.	Der oesterreichische Ingenieur-und Architekten-Verein ^V	1877
15.	Commissioniere, State of New Jersey	1877
16.	Member and First President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers	1880
17.	Silver Medal Award in Ninth Cincinnati Industrial Exposition	1881
18.	Citation commemorating Thurston's decision to sever his connection with the Stevens Institute of Technology	1885
19.	Companion of the First Class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States	1885
20.	Member of the Société industrielle de Mulhouse	1885
21.	Regia Scientiarum Academia	1885
22.	Member of Alpha Chapter of the Sigma Xi	1887
23.	Exposition Universelle de 1889, Republique	1889
24.	Exposition Universelle - Officier de l'Instruction publique	1889

25. Diploma de Participation at Exposition Universelle Congres Internationaux. 1889
26. The Institution of Civil Engineers (Acknowledges receipt of pamphlet on "The Final Improvement of the Steam -Engine" 1891
27. Citation from Dublin University 1891
28. Appointment as District Commissioner for the World's Columbian Exposition for the Sixth Judicial District 1892
29. Life Member of The American Society of Mechanical Engineers 1892
30. Member of Advisory Council of the Engineering Congress of the World's Columbian Exposition 1893
31. State of New York - Appointment as an examiner of fire-arms 1895
32. " " " " = Appointment as Commissioner to examine voting machines. 1897
33. Charter member of George Washington Memorial Association 1898
34. Honorary Member of The Franklin Institute 1899
35. Citation in Latin from London, England 1899
36. Companion of the Naval Order of the United States and Member of the New York Commandery 1899
37. Greetings - The American Philosophical Society 1902
38. Salutem (in Latin) n.d.

Placed in oversize map drawer, C-12-

In 1893, Henry W. Sage, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, wrote to Dean Thurston that he appreciated his arguments for the placing of Sibley College upon an enduring basis. Sage asked, "How can we do it? We certainly have not the cash now - and as certainly are dependent upon the generosity of those who have, and without whose aid we cannot get it...In our board are a few men whose giving can be as they will - Barnes, Carnegie, Sibley - Then in the outside world are many from whom come full answer to the promise. 'Ask and ye shall receive, seek and ye shall find, knock and it shall be opened unto you'". With a heavy pen and much underlining, he added, "if we ask and seek and knock with Vigor, Faith and Hope!"

This was in 1893, eight years after Thurston had become director of Sibley College. Sage's advice was hind-sight so far as it concerned Robert Henry Thurston. Faith, hope and vigor were facets of his personality. When he went knocking at people's doors, his dark eyes intent on his subject, and his face glowing with enthusiasm - that is, what a person could see of his face behind the most luxuriant beard - when he knocked at doors, people promptly invited him in. He was a midwife helping to bring an incredible new scientific-engineering era into the world. He knew his subject but he needed instruments and help. His enthusiasm was contagious. It charmed students, trustees and millionaires alike.

His conviction that engineering had a glorious, scientific and highly specialized future stemmed from his childhood experiences in Providence, Rhode Island, where his father manufactured steam engines. Even as a child he wanted to write a history of the steam engine, a desire he might have fulfilled if he had lived to retirement age. After his graduation in 1859, from Brown University, he worked in his father's factory, then in 1861 became a ship's engineer in the Union navy. Following the war, he taught at the Naval Academy. The nebulous state of the engineering profession is revealed in his title of Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

His appointment in 1871 to the faculty of the new Stevens Institute of Technology offered him an opportunity to give professional standards and dignity to the Mechanical Arts. His four year college course in engineering at the Institute was one of the first in the country. And, to the delight of his students, he instituted the plan of sending them on tours to industrial plants and naval yards. His work helped to bring the Institute to such eminence that it represented the United States at the Paris Exposition in 1889.

Given its charter, Cornell University's very existence depended upon the teaching of the agricultural and mechanical arts. But, although the mechanical arts were very dear to founder Ezra Cornell and trustee Hiram Sibley, one time partners in the telegraph business, so little provision was made for this subject during the first year of 1868-69 that the professor in charge spent his time teaching mathematics

and physics in a little room he shared with other professors. And, despite the fact that in 1871 Hiram Sibley gave \$30,000 to establish the Sibley College of Mechanic Arts and continued to give money transfusions, his college limped anemically and ingloriously along until 1885. The college needed more than generous donations of money; it needed a man who had practical, scientific, and theoretical experience in the field, and above all a man who knew how to use the money. This man was Robert Henry Thurston.

Just before coming to Cornell, Thurston wrote to his good friend President White that he regretted very much leaving Stevens Institute to which he had expected to devote the rest of his life. But it was a great comfort to accept the greater challenge offered by Cornell. He was most fortunate. He was White's choice. The trustees unanimously favored him. And he was given full power as the director of Sibley which was now reorganized as the Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering and Mechanic Arts.

Thurston was fully aware of the dangers of such power. He wrote to President White, "With such a position and such powers as you have given me, the difficulty lies ~~mainly~~ in seeing a way to exercise those powers and to execute those trusts in such a manner as to accomplish ends without needlessly or needfully causing some annoyance and perhaps hard feelings on the part of those who may find their habits and ideas antagonized by the new methods and policy. It is only the dealing with individuals that seems to me at all likely to give me the slightest trouble."

But Thurston attacked this problem before leaving Stevens. He singled out the men who might resent his use of power, and wrote to them about his ideas and plans, thus gaining their support. That these men were gentlemen and also interested in promoting engineering at Cornell simplified the problem.

Still, it was a difficult situation, one which has defeated the good intentions of many a college president, dean or director. A few years later, there was a parallel at Cornell, one which concerned the other problem child of the University's charter - the College of Agriculture. The then president, Jacob Gould Schurman, imported the able and well-known Beverly T. Galloway from Washington to reorganize that college. But the faculty rose almost to a man against him. His stay was short, and although much of his excellent program was put into effect by other men, the bitterness engendered by his presence still lingers on the campus.

But Galloway and Thurston had very different personalities. From all reports here and elsewhere, Galloway was dictatorial and unsympathetic. But Thurston sympathized with problems great and small. He would notice that the students lacked sufficient facilities to clean their hands after shop work. He ~~saw~~ that the janitor wasn't a lazy man. He simply had too much to do and needed an assistant.

Another difference was that Schurman had a long presidency ahead of him while White was at the end of his. Schurman stayed on the scene, pushing and fighting for his protege, thereby further enraging an indignant faculty. Much to Thurston's dismay, he heard rumors just before he left Stevens for Cornell that White was resigning. It worried him that his friend and patron would not be around to support him. Who would then? But it was all to the good. Thurston was on his own.

Promptly after his arrival, he stated his position in no uncertain terms to the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees. He wrote that the University catalogue promised a much wider range of study than the present facilities permitted. He asked for funds to redeem all the pledges made by the University in the past.

The following day he stated that it was as important to advertise a new school as to equip it, and suggested the Scientific American and other outlets for making Cornell's new school known.

A week later, he asked for the authority to make a careful study of Fall Creek's water-power with the view of making it permanently and economically useful to Cornell University, now and hereafter.

His whole program revolved around these three points; to increase the equipment and facilities for a wider and guaranteed range of study; to publicize the school and its activities; and to make it useful to the public.

During the following eighteen years - he died suddenly in 1903 - Thurston sent more than 330 formal letters and memos concerning his college to the executive committee, and kept up a steady correspondence with individual trustees. And, of course, he carried on an extensive correspondence with other men, with students, teachers, alumni, inventors, scientists, industrialists, and business men. In addition, he turned out some 350 pamphlets, manuals and books.

No wonder he complained to the executive committee in 1889 that this paper work occupied most of his day, interfering with more important matters, and decreasing his efficiency. And it was a nuisance to send papers out to be copied. He had asked the University Treasurer if he might buy a typewriter and occasionally employ a student typist. But the Treasurer objected that this would establish a precedent. What if every dean wanted a typewriter! Thurston appealed to the committee, assuring it that he could buy a typewriter at a 40 per cent discount, but that the committee must keep this fact a secret from other harassed faculty members.

Thurston publicized the aims and needs, the activities and accomplishments of Sibley College, through many other channels. One local channel was the student publication, The Cornell Era, which carried more information about Sibley than about any other college or department. Sometimes the items were amusing. For instance -

On September 25, 1889. "A successful attempt was made at the foundry... to cast an iron cage with a bird in it. The sparrow was placed in a box and supplied with air until the mould was made and iron poured and cooled. After the removal of the sand box the bird appeared as lively as ever."

Many of the news notes reveal Thurston's skill in acquiring gift equipment. At the beginning of October, 1886, Edison's gift of an electric plant arrived. This meant that the students could work in the shops until six o'clock. Two weeks later, the Mather Electric Light Co. of Hartford, Connecticut, donated a complete plant which with the first plant lighted all of Sibley. Before long, Westinghouse presented a plant which lighted the whole campus.

Some of these gifts posed serious problems, the solution of which always proved of benefit to Sibley College. The Westinghouse installation was so heavy and vibrated so powerfully that it cracked the foundations and shook the walls of the building. Not only was a new building needed but also specialists to run and repair the equipment.

And so it went. More inventions and new methods which demanded new equipment and greater facilities which in turn needed additional buildings and laboratories. New methods, equipment and buildings required more professors and specialists. All these together brought more students - too many students. But every student upon graduation found a job. Soon the supply of graduates was far below the demands of industry and business. Sibley College was not living up to its obligations. So the cycle of new equipment, new buildings, more teachers started over again, if it had ever stopped.

Quite naturally, the Sibleys remained the largest single contributors of necessary funds. Hiram Sibley contributed an additional \$200,000. After his death, his son, Hiram W. gave \$60,000.

The Cornell Era is one of the few sources which gives information about Thurston's student tours. These were annual tours of inspection in which a large number of students participated, each student receiving before his departure a ticket from Thurston which entitled him to cut rates on the railroads and elsewhere. There were three groups, each accompanied by one or two professors, one going east toward Boston, one west toward Cleveland, and the third south toward Wilmington. A student received an hour of credit for an acceptable paper relating to his particular tour.

The students received another kind of practical experience, that of testing equipment and plants in the Ithaca community or elsewhere. For instance; certain Sibley professors and students tested the freight locomotives of the D.L. & W. Railroad; or they went to Buffalo and took part in the testing of the Buffalo Street Railroad Company. While these activities may have been of doubtful value to the companies and communities involved, Thurston did give assistance and advice to troubled

industries and businesses. And on the Cornell campus, he was invaluable. He became responsible for the lighting, heating and water-power of the University. If his advice about the dangers of polluted water had been taken, Ithaca and Cornell would not have suffered the terrible typhoid epidemic which came shortly after his death.

Thurston's interest in life at the university extended beyond his concern for Sibley. Six months after his arrival and in the worst of the winter, he pleaded with the committee to do something about the walks along the street in front of the faculty houses on East and Central Avenues. Not too long ago, the campus was a very containable area surrounded by long lines of sedate faculty houses. Thurston complained that the ladies and children suffered in winter and wet weather, and, insisted that the University, not the individual faculty members, was responsible for the building of these street walks.

At that time, Ithaca schools, now known for their superiority, were indifferent and they were located at a distance and down a steep hill. There were no nursery schools or kindergartens. Mrs. Thurston, who from all accounts must have been an able partner, had her day with the Executive Committee. With four other faculty wives, she argued that the University should at least provide a room for a school. "We have come to the University with our husbands and families, in the interest of both, and find ourselves confronted by a most serious difficulty, by no fault of either, but one which constitutes for us a most serious disadvantage in establishing a home at the University."

The request was granted. The little school on campus is fondly remembered by many people around the world. Yesterday, I received a letter from a daughter of Professor Fitchener who asked about Miss Hitchcock, one of the teachers. "She made badges for not being late which were the most beautiful personal adornments I have ever seen."

Professor Thurston had numerous connections with important scientists and industrialists before he came to Cornell. Sibley College had the benefit of these. In 1886 he set up a program of lectures by non-resident professors, scientists and industrialists. In congratulating him on the benefit of this program to the college, Andrew D. White said he thought it would bring Sibley to the fore again with money. Mr. Sibley had just come to the fore by contributing \$1000.00 toward this very program.

The University Archives has a considerable number of letters written to Thurston by his eminent friends. These have value for their general content, their discussions of experiments, inventions, engineering and scientific problems, specific machinery and instruments. A letter from Sir Giram E. Maxim in 1894 discussed Thurston's pamphlet THE NEXT GREAT PROBLEM OF SCIENCE. Maxim thought that "the simplest one is navigation of the air."

Nikola Tesla wrote frequently. In 1895, his laboratory and papers were destroyed by fire. He wrote to Thurston of his despondency, but thought the destruction might prove to be a challenge.

A letter written by Andrew Carnegie concerned a nephew who wanted to study at Cornell. Carnegie said that he himself lacked any scientific or mechanical ability, but, "I seem to have had the knack of utilizing those that do know better than myself."

Thurston died suddenly in 1903. He had built a college which would endure as a base for the greater developments to come. In 1885, when he became director, there were 63 students enrolled in the college, and none were graduated; ten years later, in 1896, 550 students were enrolled and 130 were graduated. In 1885, graduate work in engineering was almost unknown in the United States or Europe. In 1894, Sibley College had 60 candidates for the M.E. degree, and gave 16. The year before he died, Thurston reported that the Sibley College alumni numbered 1300, and that the vast majority were leaders in the field.

I am ending this on ~~the~~ a note of student appreciation. Among the Thurston Papers there is a petition, dated April 7, 1894, from Thurston's students that he give informal talks on Engineering Reminiscences, "this to include parts of your own varied engineering experience, in the navy, and later, and something of the personality and achievements of the noted engineers with whom you have been associated."

Reading Room copy -
please return file in #16/2/40

April 20, 1960

TO: Paul W. Gates
FROM: Kathleen Jacklin
RE: ~~Robert~~ Henry Thurston Papers and related papers on
engineering at Cornell

Attached is a two-page excerpt from Mrs. Fox's letter to Dean Hollister which gives an appraisal of the Thurston Papers. You will note that, in some instances, I have given the number of letters or other additional information in brackets. We are also sending you the description which appeared in the 1948-1950 Report with additional comments.

see letter in
Thurston folder

Also enclosed are:

1. Summary of RHT items in the Sibley College Papers, ^{carbon} in acc. # 16/5/39
2. Summary of RHT items in the Executive Committee Minutes, ^{in acc} folder # 2/5/5
3. Summary of RHT items in the Andrew D. White Papers, #1/2/2 + ^{attached}
4. Note on the Sage Papers ^{attached}
5. Brief list of other archival papers concerned with engineering ^{attached}

Description of Thurston Papers from 1948-50 Report mounted
on original to Mr. Gates in this space

The four Edward Atkinson letters mentioned in the above description include a detailed drawing and explanation of his Aladdin Cooker and a letter concerning an essay he has written which will form the basis of a lecture he has been asked to give at Cornell. In this essay he "...attempted to put the various theories of the economic quacks into form, and to apply them to the conditions of a community of six thousand people corresponding in all its proportions of work and welfare to the sixty million people who make up the population of the United States. In this way it has become very easy to apply the theory of Henry George, the collective idea of the Socialists, the protective and the free-trade theories, the cheap moneyidea, &c,&c. . ."

The papers also include six letters from Francis Amasa Walker, 1886-1889, concerning lectures at Cornell. In one, February 4, 1889, he remarks that "...at the Institute [M.I.T.], the question of building or not building [is] much like the question to be or not to be. You see we have no Henry W. Sage to build colleges & libraries & laboratories for us, as soon as we need them. Our only resource is to run into debt and wish to the future to dig us out."

Copy for 16/2/4

Orig in #16/5/39

Mss. pertaining to Thurston in the Sibley College Papers, # 16/5/39

Notes (11 pp.) in ADW's handwriting on background and qualifications for various candidates for Professor of Mechanical Eng. Thurston is ninth and last on the list. ADW writes "Last but by no means least - in fact in many respects first . . . a recognized authority. . . regarded by many as too theoretical - but by all with high respect. . ."

Series of six letters, May 18, 1885-June 11, 1885, from Thurston to Andrew D. White (in Sibley College Papers, not White Papers) concerning the terms of his accepting an appointment at Cornell and his plans for improving and expanding the engineering program of the University: ". . . I shall come with the one object of making a great and successful school of Sibley College."

There is one two-page letter from Hiram Sibley to White written in response to the latter's request for advice on the question of employing Thurston, June 8, 1885; he concurs in White's decision, although he doubts the wisdom of paying him so high a salary, and goes on to discuss other business.

One letter, May 18, 1885, to White from Walter C. Kerr of the NYC firm of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., in which he states that he thinks it would be unwise to make overtures to Thurston, who he feels has a big name, but whose work is not of the thorough nature required. On bottom, ADW has pencilled, "This was rec'd after I had a conversation with Mr. Sage [whose papers will be checked later] - written to Mr. Thurston & invited him to visit Ithaca. ADW"

One letter to ADW, May 21, 1885 from E.D. Leavitt, Jr. of a Massachusetts firm, commending Thurston highly.

Thurston Mss. in the Andrew D. White Papers:

For the period from 1896 to 1902, there are at least fifteen letters from RHT to ADW; they are concerned chiefly with Sibley College and CU affairs, with some mention of current economic and political events. Also, there is a corrected draft (8 pp. typescript) of ADW's letter, December 14, 1897, giving Thurston a detailed, and not unduly modest account of his role in the founding of Sibley College.

It may also be presumed that there are other letters for the period 1885-1895 in ADW's papers, but it will be necessary to make an item-by-item check of the chronological checklist which is our only finding aid for that period. Since it consists of about 200 pages, it will be sometime before this can be done. — *Later completed. On file in acc. folder, #1/2/2.*

Thurston Mss. in the Henry W. Sage Papers:

Anita Goodstein's catalogue cards make no specific mention on Thurston letters in the main collection (#1155), but it seems quite likely that some may be found there. *One letter located and cot., Later June 10, 1885 to # 46004*

The additional Sage Papers donated by Mrs. Henry Manning Sage (#1388) contain at least fourteen Thurston letters, for which a search must be made. *Later made - on file in acc. #1388.*

The description of the Sage Papers donated by Mrs. Henry W. Sage (#1557) does not indicate that Thurston letters are included.

Other archival papers concerned with engineering, all for the period since 1900, include:

16/4/23 Directorship of Civil Engineering, 1900-1906. 2 boxes (354 pieces)

Consists mainly of correspondence addressed to President Schurman in regard to the selection of a director to succeed Thurston.

16/5/431 Albert W. Smith Papers, 1904-1914. 4 letter files.

Include letter pertaining to his acceptance of the position of Director of Sibley College, 1904;* letters offering advice to students and prospective students, and others concerning faculty appointments and alumni contacts. Correspondents include Willard Beahan, George Lincoln Burr, John Henry Comstock, Frances A. Christie, John A. Dix, Charles S. Francis, Harry C. Holloway, Charles Henry Hull, Walter C. Kerr, Dexter S. Kimball, William D. Mount, C.D. Marx, Ruth Putnam, John E. Sweet, Hiram W. Sibley, Andrew D. White.

16/5/432 William Nichols Barnard Administrative Files, 1904-1916. 2 letter boxes.

Not described.

16/5/439 Sibley College Faculty Meeting Minutes, 1904-1919. 1 volume.

Not described.

16/5/440 Herman Diederichs Papers. 1 box.

Not described.

- * The Sibley College Papers and the Executive Committee Papers contain expressions of opinion pro and con on the choice of Smith. Dexter S. Kimball wrote favorably to Schurman, December 10, 1903; a number of alumni, many of whom would have preferred Professor Durand, were bitterly critical of the appointment.