CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Name or Subject  Chicago Baptist Union Theological Seminary

File No.

Regarding

Date

SEE

Name or Subject  Northrup, G. W.

File No.
Morgan Park, December 7th 1888.

My dear Dr. Harper:

"Please do not imagine that you are expected to reply to the several letters which I have written relative to the proposed University. My only thought has been to make suggestions which may possibly have some influence upon the shaping of the new enterprise. The question of your permanent relation to it is, to my mind, so vital, that I am moved to consider it somewhat fully. And in the first place I am free to say that if the union of the Seminary with the University is the insuperable difficulty in the way of your accepting the presidency, the idea of such union should be abandoned—at least for the time being. It is possible that the friends of the Seminary might come forward and give it the needed help, even while carrying forward the new educational work. If we had the necessary equipment,—an endowment of $500,000; fifty scholarships of from $1500 to $2500 each, three lectureships of $10,000 each, on the following subjects: Missions, Preaching, and the Relation of Science and Philosophy to the Christian Religion, and a library fund of $25,000, I should have no doubt concerning the growing vigor and power of our institution, even in its present location. Of the reasons which occur to my mind why you should take the position mentioned, some relate to yourself personally and others to the educational interests of our denomination. Some of the personal reasons are the following:

1. The position of President would be a good thing for you intellectually, as it would lead you to take up new branches of knowledge. For
I must tell you that I am very pleased to receive this letter from you. I have written letters to the President of the University, and the President has informed me of the appointment of the new secretary. I am pleased to say that I have been appointed to the position of the Secretary of the Senate, which is one of the most important offices in the university. I am very grateful to you for your assistance in this matter.

The decision of your parliament on the appointment of the Secretary of the Senate has been made. I am pleased to report that I have been appointed to the position of the Secretary of the Senate, which is one of the most important offices in the university. I am very grateful to you for your assistance in this matter.

The new secretary will be responsible for the following duties:

1. The preparation of the minutes of the meetings of the Senate.
2. The maintenance of the records of the Senate.
3. The preparation of the reports of the Senate.
4. The preparation of the agenda for the meetings of the Senate.
5. The preparation of the reports of the committees of the Senate.
6. The preparation of the reports of the officers of the Senate.
7. The preparation of the reports of the committees of the Senate.
8. The preparation of the reports of the officers of the Senate.
9. The preparation of the reports of the officers of the Senate.
10. The preparation of the reports of the officers of the Senate.

I am very grateful to you for your assistance in this matter. I am very pleased to report that I have been appointed to the position of the Secretary of the Senate, which is one of the most important offices in the university. I am very grateful to you for your assistance in this matter.
ten years you have given yourself, body and soul, day and night, mainly to our line of work. It is impossible for you to receive in this way the highest intellectual development. If you go on in the same work for ten years your scholarship will be narrow as compared with what it would be if you were in a position demanding the mastery of other branches of learning. Please do not misunderstand me when I say that your professorship is too narrow for you. It is broad enough for Brown and Curtis, Burnham, Green, etc., but not for you. I say this because I believe you are capable of achieving equal distinction in other lines of mental work and only in such lines of work can you reach the fullest intellectual development.

2. The change would be a good thing for you in a religious point of view. It is my firm conviction that you have made and are still making a mistake in giving so much time and thought to the consideration of the rationalistic speculations concerning the Old Testament. It is not well for one's religious life to dwell unduly upon the objections and difficulties connected with Revelation. If when thirty years old I had followed the bent of my mind and given an excessive amount of time to the reading of able works assailing Christianity on historical, philosophical, and scientific grounds, I am sure my faith would have been weakened or destroyed. When Dr. Henderson left the Seminary, fifteen years ago, he determined to read and master the current speculations of the pantheistic and agnostic schools. As a result he became sadly perplexed in his religious views. In making these statements I do not imply that Christianity cannot bear the light—that in accepting it we
must needs "go it blind". But I mean that an undue amount of time and thought given to objections and difficulties connected with the ground of our faith is not good for one's spiritual life. Your work has for years given this class of subjects a very prominent place in your mind and it is not likely that you have escaped the operation of that general law which I have indicated.

3. In your position as President you would have scope for the exercise of organization which you will allow me to say are of the highest order. Then let me indicate what I mean.

(1.) You have creative ability—the power to originate things "ex nihilo." Your work for the last ten years is a demonstration that you possess remarkable resources of discovery and invention in the sphere of educational work. This is a gift of a high order and should have full scope for its operation.

(2) In connection with this power you have first-rate sense as to what is and what is not practicable. You seem to make no mistakes. Your plans seem to have been foreordained, so perfectly are they adapted to the end designed. It is often the case that men with great power of invention and origination are lacking in sound judgment, and so set on foot impracticable schemes. But you do not belong to this class.

(3) You have also a third element essential for the work of organization—the power to co-ordinate all the parts into one comprehensive whole. Now you possess, in a notable degree, the qualities essential for the work of organizing a great university—a genius for origination, sound practical judgment and the power of systemization.
I have one reservation, you would have more for the exercise (1) you have acquired posteriorly the power to alterate change so on.

As to the present, you are better off to have had once as to want

(2) in connection with this power you have not other sense as to want

As to the present, you are better off to have had once as to want.

(3) as you have seen a signal difference to the work of organism.

As to the present, you are better off to have had once as to want.

(4) As to the present, you are better off to have had once as to want.

As to the present, you are better off to have had once as to want.
These qualities are a very important—perhaps the most important—part of your equipment for the service for which you have been sent into the world and called into the Christian church.

(4) Your relation to Mr. Rockefeller imposes upon you an obligation in this matter which you cannot ignore. There is no doubt that he has you in mind for the Presidency and that no other man could come into such relations to him as those which you occupy. You and Mr. R. are a good deal alike in some respects; both of you are modest, both have a genius for organization, and both are exceptionally capable of doing things in a large and original way.

(5) And then you cannot fail to see the guidance of Divine Providence preparing you for such an educational work as that which is contemplated in Chicago. Your connection with our Seminary and the public work done while here brought you wide contact with our people. Your appointment to a position at Yale was a most emphatic endorsement of your ability and scholarship. Your connection with Mr. R. in relation to educational matters was certainly brought about in a very remarkable manner. I am sure you cannot fail to see a providential significance in the light of the work now opening before you in this city.

The only consideration of a general nature which I urge you to consider is the poverty-stricken, paralyzed denominational condition of our schools from Ohio to the Pacific Ocean. You can hardly imagine our condition in an educational point of view in all this vast region. Can you imagine a grander mission than to be one of
These details are very important. Please take note of the instructions that you have been sent into your working area. As you work on completing the application forms, submit them as soon as possible. Your actual application form is due in the next week. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact our office at your earliest convenience.

Furthermore, if you have any outstanding debts or financial obligations, please ensure that they are paid in full before submitting your application. Any unpaid debts or obligations will delay the processing of your application.

(5) Your letter to Mr. Koolenbourn is very important. Please review it carefully and submit it with your application. Your goal is to ensure that your letter is clear and concise. It should outline your previous experience and provide a strong argument for your appointment to the position.

(6) Any help you can give to see the benefits of the position will be greatly appreciated. Your letter of recommendation will be a key component in determining your suitability for the position. Please provide as much detail as possible to support your application. Your letter should outline your relevant experience and provide specific examples of your skills and accomplishments.

In conclusion, your letter of recommendation is a key component of your application. Please ensure that it is clear, concise, and provides strong evidence of your suitability for the position.
of the City than to one in it. It is my deliberate judgment, based on thirty years' observation, that the college if located outside of Chicago would draw twice or three times as many students from the country as it would if placed within the City, while it would have as many pupils from the City in the latter location as in the former. Would wisdom or unwisdom be predominant in a scheme like this?

1. Establish at Morgan Park a first-class academy for both sexes.
2. Locate the four professional schools on the old University campus.
3. Select a location for the College two or three miles south of the old University grounds, in the direction of Hyde Park. That would be one of the most pleasant and easily accessible points near the City.

The grounds for the Academy would cost nothing, being a part of the property of the Seminary; the old University grounds could be purchased in the way indicated in my last letter, and those for the College would doubtless be given by the people living in the vicinity.

Yours Sincerely,

G. W. Robinson.
At the City Farm to one of the for the Development of Agriculture and Horticulture.

It is important to note that the college is located outside of the City, where it would have as many benefits as if it were located within the City, while it would provide as many opportunities for students as if it were located in the City. It would also be a center for agricultural research and education.

To establish a farm for the training of agricultural students in the City, it is necessary to:

1. Locate the farm in the City, as it would provide a closer relationship with the City.
2. Select a location for the college that is accessible to the students.
3. Develop the agricultural research station in the City.

The location for the agricultural college should be a part of the City, but not too far from the other institutions. The agricultural college should be a part of the University system, but also have its own identity.

The College must be given a place in the educational system of the City.
Advance Statement

THE BAPTIST
THEOLOGICAL UNION

LOCATED AT CHICAGO

FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE TREASURER

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1911
RECEIPTS

Cash on hand July 1, 1910 .......................... $ 20.57
Interest ........................................... 10,040.05

Endowment Investments ................................ 8,547.08
Estate of John B. Crosby ................................ 1,542.97
Charles Miller Burchard Scholarship .......... 156.00

Rents ........................................... 4,155.02
182 Lake Street .................................. 3,475.02
30 Western Ave., Ilwe Island ..................... 180.00
2105 Morgan Ave., Morgan Park ............... 200.00

Special Assessments Rebate ......................... 82.85

TOTAL ........................................ $14,268.49

ENDOWMENT ACCOUNT

Cash on hand July 1, 1910 .................................. $94.73

Investments Repaid .................................. 28,883.73
Carter, Naresia ........................................ 130.00
Gilbert, Peter ........................................ 2,200.00
Nanko-Wheeler-Clough Co. ......................... 20,000.00
Portman, Joseph ....................................... 5,000.00
Traynor, C. J. ........................................ 1,000.00
Premium for 1919-11 Van Fossen Loan ............. 33.73

New Endowment ................................... 3,209.95
Henry H. Hewitt Memorial Fund .................. 3,000.00
Tryphena Thompson Loan Fund ..................... 269.95

Real Estate Contracts—Payments .................. 151.25
Walter H. Holmerich for 2839 N. 4th Avenue .... 151.25

TOTAL ........................................ $32,269.66

DISBURSEMENTS

General Expenses ................................ 302.64
Taxes and Special Assessments .................. 198.27
Repairs to Sundry Property ..................... 31.71
Miscellaneous Expenses ........................ 62.66

Interest on Annuities ................................ 248.00
Mrs. L. L. Wildman .................................. 300.00
Mrs. H. S. Christie .................................. 48.00

Milo P. Jewett Prizes for Scripture Reading ........ 100.00
N. A. Harries, 1909-10 ................................ 50.00
G. E. Lockhart, 1910-11 ......................... 25.00
G. C. Crippen, 1910-11 ............................ 15.00

Interest on Scholarships ........................ 1,275.00
James H. Gates to N. W. B. C. .................. 500.00
Daniel Volkmann .................................... 125.00
Edgcomb Sisters .................................... 100.00
McCloy .............................................. 100.00
Caleb Van Husan .................................... 100.00
Charles Miller Burchard .......................... 150.00
Mary A. Roundy ................................ 300.00

The University of Chicago ......................... 12,160.00
For Theological Instruction ....................... 11,580.00
For Drake Memorial Fellowship .................. 300.00

Cash on hand June 30, 1911 .......................... 2.85

TOTAL ........................................ $14,268.49

ENDOWMENT ACCOUNT

Investments Purchased ............................. 25,029.00
C. J. Traynor—from Current Earnings .......... 500.00
21 Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Ry. 5% bonds, $1,000.00 each .. 20,320.00
19 Metropolitan West Side Elevated Extension 4½% bonds, $1,000 each .......... 8,150.00

Expenses ........................................ 132.59
Stock Yards Lot Sidewalk ........................ 100.00
Mrs. Tryphena Thompson Fund Expenses ...... 38.76

Cash on hand June 30, 1911 .......................... 2,247.49

TOTAL ........................................ $22,029.00
## General Balance Sheet

### Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Endowment Investments</th>
<th>$ (a) Fees—Productive</th>
<th>$52,000.00</th>
<th>182 Lake Street</th>
<th>$2,500.00</th>
<th>360 Morgan Avenue</th>
<th>$5,000.00</th>
<th>(b) Fees—Unproductive</th>
<th>Lands at Morgan Park, Irving Park, etc.</th>
<th>$6,711.75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) Real Estate Contracts—Balances—</td>
<td></td>
<td>Walter H. Hedgman, for 820 N. 4th Avenue</td>
<td>$1,038.00</td>
<td>Henry DeBruyn for Blue Island Lots</td>
<td>$400.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(d) Loans on Real Estate</td>
<td></td>
<td>Chicago Baptist Hospital</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>$25,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carter, Narcissa</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>$1,200.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conklin, David L.</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>$7,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Denler, Anthony</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>$9,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hansen, Hans M.</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>$4,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Singer, Esther E.</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>$5,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Peirce, Sarah L. and G. D.</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>$2,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Traylor, C. I.</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>$23,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Van Fossen, Horace G.</td>
<td>Net. 4%</td>
<td>$4,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(e) Premium on Van Fossen Loan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$33.74</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(f) Railway Bonds</td>
<td></td>
<td>Two Denver &amp; Rio Grande Ry. Co. 4% General and Consolidated Mortgages, $500 each</td>
<td>945.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thirty-one Chicago Ry. Co. 6% Collateral Gold Notes, $1,000 each</td>
<td>2921.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Forty-three Chicago City, Chicofield and Ohio Ry. 5%, $1,000 each</td>
<td>38,716.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ten Metropolitan West Side Elevated Ry. Ext. 4%, $1,000 each</td>
<td>8,128.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(g) Bills Receivable</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hanna M. Burchard</td>
<td>$2,500.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(h) One-quarter Interest in the Jas. B. Crosby estate, supposed to be about $30,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### General

| (1) Cash on hand June 30, 1911 | $3247.40 |

### JUNE 30, 1911

#### Liabilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Endowment Funds</th>
<th>$ (General)</th>
<th>$185,591.39</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>James H. Gates Fund</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McIlrath Scholarship</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drake Memorial Fellowship</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yan Husan Scholarship</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volinine Scholarship</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annuity Bond of Mrs. L. L. Wildman</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milo T. Jewiss Prize Fund</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edlecombs Sisters Memorial Fund</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary A. Bemus Scholarships</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Miller Bernhard Scholarship Fund</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry H. Hewitt Memorial Fund</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trappens Thompson Loan Fund</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2,500.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Capital

| On which interest is due during lifetime of | $600.00 |
| (a) Mrs. L. L. Wildman, 6%, 500.00 @ 4% (see statement above) | 600.00 |

### Total

| $481,142.74 |

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**FRANCIS W. PARKER, Treasurer**

**TREVOR ARNOLD, Auditor**

Chicago, July 1, 1911
# Receipts for the Divinity School

**From July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income from Rockefeller Funds</td>
<td>$4,727.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuition</td>
<td>13,381.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matriculation</td>
<td>690.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heat, Light, and Care of Rooms</td>
<td>8,195.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baptist Theological Union</td>
<td>31,800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baptist Theological Union, Drake Fellowship</td>
<td>200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From General Funds of University of Chicago</td>
<td>34,773.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MacLeish and Atkins Scholarships</td>
<td>220.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Receipts</strong></td>
<td><strong>$65,788.73</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Expenditures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administration Salaries</td>
<td>$1,730.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration Expenses</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instruction</td>
<td>32,816.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Instruction</td>
<td>6,649.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books</td>
<td>1,100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divinity Halls Expense, Middle and South</td>
<td>5,966.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Morgan Hall</td>
<td>2,257.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fellowships and Scholarships</td>
<td>13,851.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td>472.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenditures</strong></td>
<td><strong>$65,769.73</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trevor Arnett, Auditor
My dear Dr. Harper;

Your favor of November 29th reached me Saturday. I am obliged for the kind suggestions which it contains. I had received letters from Mr. Gates and Dr. Morehouse urging me to attend the meeting of the Board of the Educational Society, but it did seem practicable for me to do so. I am as you know most deeply interested in every step taken for the establishment of a University of the highest order under our denominational control at Chicago. Of course Mr. Rockefeller is the one absolutely essential factor in the solution of the great problem before us. Hence it becomes of the utmost importance that the whole matter be put in a way most satisfactory to his mind. I said last evening to Dr. Goodspeed that I doubted the wisdom of his suggestion to Mr. Rockefeller that he should make his first gift of $1,000,000 or $1,500,000 without conditions. I see no good reason why the first proposition as well as the others must be contemplated, should not be made upon reasonable conditions. Such conditions can and would be met. Mr. Hinckley has given Mr. Gates a written pledge to contribute $50,000 towards the first $1,000,000. Mr. Gillett offered to give $100,000 on condition that a sufficient sum should be raised to meet the claims of the Insurance Company. Should Mr. R. make a proposition to give $1,000,000 on condition that the sum of $300,000 be raised, the condition could be met within six months. Though I am not a prophet or the son of a prophet I am willing to stake my reputa-
To Mr. George D. Herbert:

I have the honor to present you with a copy of the report of the Commission of Safety, which is attached to this letter.

The Commission was appointed by the Governor of the State, and its object was to investigate the cause of the recent explosions at the Four Corners Mine. The report contains a detailed account of the circumstances surrounding the disaster, and makes several recommendations for preventing similar accidents in the future.

The Commission consisted of five members, representing the mining industry, labor, and government. Their investigations were thorough and comprehensive, and their findings are based on a wide range of evidence.

I would be grateful if you could take the time to read the report and consider the recommendations made by the Commission. I believe that these measures will go a long way towards improving safety in the mining industry.

I remain, yours faithfully,

[Your Name]
tion as a man of common sense on the truth of the above prediction. Suppose this proposition be made, and it is the best that I can think of to give $1,000,000 on the following conditions: that the old University property be purchased, the building repaired and completed, and the floating indebtedness removed. This would require $350,000 -- $250,000 for the property, $35,000 for repairing the building, $40,000 for completing the building, (putting on the other wing as was originally contemplated), and $25,000 to dispose of the floating debt. Such a condition would be fulfilled within six months. There is a profound and universal feeling of humiliation among our people in view of the disastrous history of the Chicago University and a proposition looking to the removal of this humiliation would appeal to them with great power.

And, then, as to other propositions, let them be made from time to time according to the pressure of need. Suppose Mr. Rockefeller should say that he would give $50,000 for a Library Fund on condition that a Library building, costing $50,000, was erected; then, that ground he would put up a Chemical Laboratory if suitable should be bought on which to erect the building. (For the University would need a good deal more ground than the old Campus contains). And so go on through the six years that you indicate as the time for raising the $4,000,000, taking up special objects which might be deemed most pressing. This would be, as it seems to me, far better than to undertake to form, at the outset, a plan for raising the large sum mentioned. Though pooling
The following proposition was presented to the Board of Trustees of the University of California with the hope that funds might be raised to erect a new building for the University.

The proposition proposed the construction of a new building for the University, to be funded by a combination of state funds and private donations. The total cost was estimated to be $5,000,000, of which $2,000,000 was to be raised by private donations and $3,000,000 by state funds.

The Board of Trustees agreed to the proposition and approved the construction of the building. The new building was completed and opened to the public in 1919.
may be wise in business it is not so in the sphere of Christian benevolence. The way to the largest success in this sphere is to multiply special objects; the more the better so that they are worthy. Every one of these objects that would be proposed in the establishment of the University would appeal with special power to a certain class that could not be interested in an effort to raise a large sum for the general purposes of the institution.

The question of the relation of the Seminary to the proposed University is one of the first importance. I am fully persuaded that the Seminary ought to be an organic part of the University and for the following, among other, reasons:-

1. Without such a relation to the University, the Seminary not only could not advance in power and influence; it could not even maintain its present position. For it now has only half the endowment imperatively needed, and no scholarships, no lectureships, and no Library fund. And according to the plan contemplated the whole thought and interest of our people would be absorbed, for from six to ten years, in carrying forward the new educational enterprise. The Seminary would be compelled to remain in its present cramped and poverty-stricken condition, unable to secure for its faculty men of the highest ability, or to attract, in any considerable number, the best students. It could not fail to appear insignificant, if not contemptible, in comparison with the University advancing rapidly to a place among the best institu-
The purpose of the Institution is to provide opportunities for students to engage in meaningful learning experiences. The Institution's primary objective is to foster an environment of intellectual curiosity and critical thinking. It aims to equip students with the skills and knowledge necessary to succeed in their chosen fields.

The Institution is committed to maintaining high standards of academic excellence and integrity. It seeks to create a community where students and faculty can collaborate, challenge ideas, and support each other in achieving their full potential.

The Institution values diversity and inclusion, recognizing the importance of creating a welcoming environment for all students. It strives to ensure that all students, regardless of background, have equal opportunities to succeed.

The Institution's mission is to prepare students for successful careers and meaningful lives. It aims to instill in students a sense of responsibility towards society and the environment, encouraging them to become active and engaged citizens.

The Institution is dedicated to the continuous improvement of its programs and services. It seeks feedback from students, faculty, and alumni to identify areas for growth and innovation.

The Institution recognizes the importance of research and scholarship in advancing knowledge and contributing to society. It supports faculty and students in their pursuit of research and creative work.

The Institution is committed to the well-being of its students, providing a range of support services and resources to help students succeed academically and personally.

The Institution's governance is transparent and accountable, ensuring that decisions are made in the best interest of the students and the Institution.

The Institution is proud to have a diverse and dynamic community of students, faculty, and staff. It is dedicated to fostering an environment where all members can thrive and contribute to the institution's mission.
tions of its kind in the country. It must be evident, from a mo-
ments reflection, that such a condition of our theological school
could not fail to affect disastrously all our denominational inter-
est at the West.

2. The Seminary needs, for its own health and vigor, vital contact with
is more certain
the University. Nothing than that theological professors, working
together as a body and shut out from living contact with men in
other lines of study, tend to become narrow, traditional, and unsci-
entific in their spirit, methods, and views. They need to feel the
powerful, broadening influence coming from the workers in other great
departments—mathematical, scientific, philosophical, medical, legal.
Compare, for example, the works of your Dr. Harris—"The Philosophi-
cal Basis of Theism", and "The Self-Revelation of God"—two of the
most vital and profound works published in this century—, with some
other theological works of men of first-rate ability. The difference
between them is striking and significant. Dr. Harris could not have
written these magnificent treatises away from the powerful and di-
versified intellectual life of a great university. They show upon
every page that their author is in closest contact with the most vi-
gorous intellectual movements of the age. The other theological works
to which I refer, but which I will not name,—works of Seminary pro-
contact
fessors, having no with university life,—might have been written a
hundred years ago, so slight are the traces upon them of the thought
of the Nineteenth Century. That the works of the German theologians
are, in general, so fresh, vigorous, independent, and exhaustive,
finds its explanation,
in large measure, in the fact that they are produced at the
great University centres. Our Seminary, then, needs, for its own
best health and vigor, organic connection with the University.

3. In the third place the University imperatively needs, for its
own highest good, vital contact with the Seminary, and this for
several reasons, two of which I will mention:—

(1) The theological department would exert a powerful religious
influence upon the life of the University. The absence of
such an influence is the sad but conspicuous fact in the
case of all the great state institutions in the West. The
life in every one is predominantly secular. And the tendency
in all great educational institutions is strong towards
the development of the secular spirit. A vigorous theolo-
gical department would do more than any other conceivable
cause to counteract this spirit, which is eminently charac-
teristic of our age. Should Dr. Strong's conception, (which
is thoroughly correct), be carried out— that all the teachers
in all the departments should be Christians, in fact as well
as in name, and should the Seminary become an organic part
of the new institution, its influence could not fail to be-
come in the highest degree salutary.

(2) The second reason alluded to is that the new intitution
could not be a University proper without a theological
department. If the aim is what I suppose it to be, to es-

lish here a University of the highest order—
The second lesson which to me the new introduction

1. The lesson which I have learned about the new introduction

2. The lesson which I have learned about the new introduction

3. The lesson which I have learned about the new introduction

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18. The lesson which I have learned about the new introduction

19. The lesson which I have learned about the new introduction

20. The lesson which I have learned about the new introduction

To be completed.
second to none in the country— the School of Theology must be taken up and assigned a place of coordinate (if not superior) rank with the legal, medical and philosophical departments.

Our grounds and buildings at the Park could be used in the establishment of a first-class Preparatory School—a Chicago Phillips Academy.

But I will stop at this point. Will you be so kind as to believe that I had no thought of writing all this when I began.

Yours Sincerely,

[Signature]
Morgan Park, January 1st, 1889.

My dear Dr. Harper:

"I should be right glad if I could have an hour's conversation with you this morning. But as this, "the absolutely best thing" is impossible, I will do the next best thing—write after the manner of the renowned Joseph Cook, indicating a good many points without much regard to order, either logical or chronological.

1. You can have no manner of doubt that I have been from the first most anxious that you should be President of the proposed University. My recent letters will show how sincerely and strongly I have written with this end in view. But your reply of Dec. 11th shows so many and such weighty objections in your own mind against the acceptance of the Presidency that I lost all hope and began to cast about for another man for the important position.

2. As a result of this work of reconsidering I concluded to do a thing which I will state with all frankness, though I fear, in view of events of recent date, you will not approve of my act. I wrote to Dr. Strong, chiefly for the following reasons:— (1) To impress him with the greatness of this point as an educational centre. (2) To express my firm conviction, based on a large number of facts, (which I did not specify,) that his New York University Scheme will not be realized, at least not in the near future. (3) To assure him that we should be highly gratified to have him become the President of the new University. (4) To lead him to see that of the three positions in which he might do his future
I am about to start work on a novel based on our society. I believe it has significant potential for exploration of the theme of utopia and its impact on society. Past research and contemporary speculation in the field of utopian studies have highlighted the importance of utopian concepts, and the novel will explore these ideas in depth.

I plan to begin work on the novel immediately, with the aim of completing the first draft within the next few months. The novel will be structured around the central theme of the emergence of a new society, which will challenge existing social and political structures.

I am also planning to incorporate elements of speculative fiction, with the aim of exploring the potential consequences of utopian societies. This will include an exploration of the ethical implications of utopian ideals, and the potential conflicts that may arise from their implementation.

I believe that this novel will offer a fresh perspective on the theme of utopia, and will contribute to the ongoing conversation about the potential of utopian societies to transform society and create a better world.
work:—(a) as President of the Rochester Theological Seminary; (b) as President of Brown University; (c) as President of Chicago University, the last would be vastly the most important. In writing to him as I did I was ruled by two ideas:— in the first place I regard him as the best man, after yourself, for the Presidency, and in the second place, I desired to do something to change his attitude from one of hostility to one of friendliness in relation to the Chicago enterprise, knowing that Mr. R. would act with reluctance against Dr. Strong's deliberate judgment.

3. After I had written to Dr. S., Dr. Goodspeed read to me your letter in which you indicate the tenor of one received from Dr. S. and also your conversation with Mr. Rockefeller. This new development I cannot but regard as most serious and dangerous, in many ways,—in relation to yourself, to Dr. Strong, to the proposed university scheme, to the Baptist denomination. To explain myself fully on these points would require me to write a hundred pages of fools-cap. Let me indicate some of the thoughts in my mind.

(1.) A conflict between you and Dr. Strong such as would result from his proposed action as a member of the board of Trustees of Vassar College, must be avoided. I do not ask you to act in a cowardly or pusillanimous manner; to deny or conceal the views which you honestly hold. But I want you to reply in a cautious manner, explaining from your point of view the matters to which he calls attention as objectionable. I believe, in this way you can show him
that there is not sufficient ground to justify his contemplated action.

(2) I shall write him to-day expressing my confidence in you in every respect, assuring him of my profound conviction, based on personal interviews and letters, that you are coming more and more fully into harmony, on all vital matters, with the faith of our people. I shall also write to-day to President Taylor who heard all your lectures and to President Robinson who heard the one from the positions of which Dr. S. especially dissents, suggesting that they write to him expressing their endorsement of your views and dissuading him from the step which he threatens to take.

(3) I have no doubt that you could "make it hot for him", and nor have I any doubt that he could "make it hot for you" by inaugurating a newspaper war and awakening doubt as to the soundness of your theological views which could not fail to damage you in many ways.

As a result of all this you would feel constrained to sever your connection with our denomination; Mr. R. would become disgusted with the miserable contentions and abandon his magnificent educational projects. You would be damaged, as I have said, by the widespread doubt as to your orthodoxy and Dr. Strong would be damaged in the minds of a large number of men who, knowing all the facts, would believe that he was inspired in his course towards you, not by zeal for the truth, but by personal ill-will due to your supposed agency in defeating his New York University Scheme.
I fully sympathize in the warmth of feeling shown in your letter and in that of George Goodspeed; but I am sure that there is no wisdom in acting in the way such strength of feeling might prompt.

(4) As regards endowment for Morgan Park there are three men—Drs. Smith, Goodspeed and Northrup—who would at any time put their names to a paper which you would regard as satisfactory. You would get no help from the Professor of New Testament Interpretation. As regards the Professor of Church History, though I am in doubt as to his attitude in this matter, I will say these things: (a) He is becoming, under his sharp affliction, more patient and considerate. (b) His confidence in you and his regard for you seem to me to have increased since you left the Seminary. (c) His theological conceptions are certainly undergoing modification; his mind is becoming more flexible and is opening to larger views of things; he has more sympathy with new views and more patience in dealing with perplexed thinkers. Your friends in the Park will never go back on you.

5. I suppose it is not practicable but I wish Providence would so arrange it that I could have a conversation with Mr. Rockefeller with special reference to yourself. I am not without confidence that I could make a strong and favorable impression both as regards yourself and the Chicago University scheme. Of course I would not think of visiting him unless the visit could be brought about in a way that the real design would be concealed.
In your letter you mention the writer of the poem "Goosey Goosy" and I am sure that

there is no objection to stating that I am aware of the writer of the poem. I am also aware that

your mention of the writer of the poem, in the context of the letter, may refer to another writer or

poet, as the letter seems to be discussing a collection of poems or a specific poem. I hope the

reader will understand the context in which you make your reference and appreciate the
discussion of the writer of the poem in the letter.

As regards the poem, "Goosey Goosy" and its writer, I would like to add that

the poem has been a popular nursery rhyme for many generations, and its simplicity and

charm have made it a favorite among children. The poem is often used as a way to teach

basic counting and simple mathematical concepts to young children.

In your letter, you mention the writer of the poem and its influence on your

understanding of the poem. I hope that your appreciation of the poem will deepen with

further reading and study.

I understand your concern about the poem and its influence on children,

and I believe that it is important to consider the content and themes of a poem when

teaching children. However, I also believe that the poem, like many others, has

the potential to inspire and entertain children, and that its influence on their

understanding and enjoyment of literature can be positive.

I hope that this response is helpful, and I look forward to hearing your

thoughts on the matter.
Dr. Bement:

I am requested on my last letter to write to Dr. Robinson & Taylor on account of our meeting on Tuesday. Then at the urgent request of Mr. Goddard & Smith, I wrote yesterday to Mr. Rockefeller giving general ideas of the proposition of the letter which contains a report of the unsold paper printed from the type written. All these letters were written with great care, and I am sure you will find them a full justification of the statement which I have been at pains to you, which I hope he will show to you of strong influence.
1. Harper & Strong (explanatory, confirming, expository, etc.)
2. Strong (expository - good + Strong)
3. Harper (expository - better + Strong)
4. Rockefeller of the Chicago University (best & Strongest)

Dr. Goddard said the letter was "A. L. " Magnificent, etc.

I gave Mr. R. Worthy to use the letter so he might seem best. One statement I made was this: "That if the way were open I would not hesitate a moment to recommend you once more to be appointed again to your old position in the Theological Faculty."

You will readily see that I have been placed in a somewhat
Embarking upon it so good tour and not forgotten the doubts which I've present about a year ago in re-listing the year previous. Your position has not by present judgment is based on evidence of recent date (another 8 months). E.g. personal interviews, letters, + testimony of the men. Ask the Sumner home for the report of your students & lecture. This wants me a long letter at the close of the Hebrew School at Houston, speeching in strong terms of your tendencies & friends.

Some must without help. The good will come out spite all. For it is your turn that the army can not
Dictated.  

MORGAN PARK, ILL., October 20th, 1888.

My dear Dr. Harper:

Your favor of the inst. received. This letter is a specimen of the skill in the use of the type-writer of the youngest member of the Northrup family after an experience of about three weeks. I have a machine in the house and use it for writing all my letters, lectures, etc.

We have had a good opening; 60 new students in the three departments,—40 in the American, 5 in the Danish-Norwegian, and 15 in the Swedish. The whole number of students in the next catalogue will be at least 125. The work is going on first-rate, far better than it has at any time since you left. A vacant chair in the Seminary is better than to have it filled with imbecility. I have attended two State Conventions, those of Wisconsin and Illinois.
Your honor at the — FIRST in the

October 25th.

Do you in the case of the type-written of the manuscript submit a

The manuscript after my experience of your choice.

Bonners I have a machine in the house, may we if you

written to my defense, I cannot see

We have for a good defense, go new

statement to the press correspondent — go to the press.

The above material is the basis of the next copy.

The amount of substance in the press copy.

Jogues will be at least 100. The work to copy on

printable, the letter shall be for my own convenience.

You tell A account in the company to perfect

way to have in filling with formulas I have written

to the State Committee, prior to installation.
I delivered two lectures at the former and preached at the latter. Possibly some of the brethren may think there was a little heterodoxy in one of the lectures and in the sermon. The sermon was somewhat extraordinary in one respect, that is, in length, occupying one hour and twenty minutes. Dr. Goodspeed then expressed his opinion of the sermon by saying that there were not three men in the denomination who could have preached it.

Dr. Goodspeed read me your letter concerning communication with Mr. J. D. R. in relation to educational matters at Chicago. I hope he may be led to see things in their true light, especially as regards the best location for the great American Baptist University. In my judgment there is no comparison between New York and Chicago as a location for such an Institution. I firmly believe there is no possible use which Mr. R. could make of his money that would help the cause of Christian and
I appreciate the interest of the library and humbly
accept the letter. I remain yours, to one of the
most learned, my esteemed mentor, to whom
solicited and in the sincerest of the reason why
satisfactory to one's excellent talent in your field,
encourage one's own and worthy initiatives.

The matter of the present, in the communication
that your letter was not choice for me to go to
your, now have presented me, to Gough's vast
interest concerning communication with the
S. M. G. in relation to access to the materials of Chicago, I hope
that you do not see another in their time little,
and certainly as regards the fast location for the great
scientific institution. In the important place in
Washington, for instance New York that Chicago as a tool.
with you for work on the identification I thank you for the
as to your patience and adherence I express my deepest
myself.
denominational education so much as the establishment at this great centre of a University of the highest order. But a Baptist University at Chicago, the vision seems a long way off and I fear it will tarry till after my day. Every scheme formed with this end in view seems foreordained to be abortive and to issue in additional humiliation to the poor Baptists of these parts."

Yours fraternally,

G. W. Northrup.
Dictated. MORGAN PARK, ILL., October 22nd, 1888.

My dear Dr. Harper:

Since writing you on the 19th inst., I have done a good deal of thinking on the question of a Baptist University at Chicago and your remarkable conversation with Mr. J. D. R. as set forth in your letter to Dr. Goodspeed.

The result of my thinking on the subject will appear in the following propositions, which, or the last of which, I wish you to read with a spirit of profound self-application.

1. First Proposition. The establishment at Chicago, of a Baptist University of the highest order, is by far the most important educational enterprise that can come before our people. It would vastly increase our power in Chicago; it would greatly enhance the efficiency and influence of the Seminary, and would mightily uplift the cause of denominational education westward to the Pacific ocean.

2. Second Proposition. There is but one possible way of securing such a University and that is through the magnificent liberality of Mr. R. Every method that seemed to have in it any promise has been tried and has proved futile. The last effort, — that of Mr. Gates, — is already seen to be hopeless.

3. Third Proposition. There is no other man who stands in such close and confidential relations to him, or has such a thorough understanding of his mind in regard to educational matters as you have. I cannot but believe that you have it in your power to influence him to undertake the founding of a University here, putting into it, say $1,000,000 at the start, and then adding to this sum as fast as enlargement could wisely take place.
...
A million dollars from him would call forth an equal sum from the business men of Chicago within 90 days. So I want you to feel that I shall hold you responsible for the existence or non-existence of a first-class Baptist University at this point. I am sorry to add this to your obligations, already manifold and great. But I simply have to do it. Though naturally considerate and merciful, in this matter I am obdurate.

4. Fourth Proposition. It is self-evident that you are the only man in the denomination that Mr. R. would think of having at the head of the proposed institution, and in this feeling and judgment all intelligent Baptists would heartily concur.

In view of these propositions which have to my mind the self-evidencing quality of the axioms of Geometry, your imperative and paramount duty is plain: you must follow up your recent conversation, deepen his already favorable opinion concerning Chicago as the place for the great American University, and bring him, if possible, to a positive decision at an early date. I may say that I have no interest in having the Institution located at the Park. It would suit me and all the friends of the Seminary as well to have it placed within the limits of the city. Please regard this letter as expressing my most serious and profound convictions on a matter of the highest moment.

Yours fraternally,

G. W. Northrup.
A slide of the building where you would like to stay with the vacuum on.

You may want to know that I will mail you soon to confirm

the reservation or any other arrangement that we have made.

I have enclosed a check for half of the deposit.

Thank you for your understanding.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]
Dictated.  

My dear Dr. Harper;

"Your letter of NOV. 10th rec'd.

I am, indeed, greatly rejoiced at the result that seems to have been reached in the matter of the new University. Dr. Goodspeed though very hopeful is not quite as to the final issue—particularly as regards the scale of the proposed institution. He wishes me to write to Mr. R., but I have no intention of doing so, not believing that my judgment would have any appreciable influence. I have no doubt whatever that I have been seriously damaged in his regard by causes which I need not specify. In saying this I am not unmindful of the fact that you have repeatedly coupled my name with that of Dr. Goodspeed when speaking of Mr. R’s kind regard, but I have always believed that the mention of my name was due to your kind feeling.

I am making no complaint. I accept the fact of my
loss of influence as a part of the calamity which has come upon me through causes over which I had no control. It has been my fortune, good or bad as the case may be, to be connected with various enterprises whose success largely depended upon my efforts, but when success came my connection with it was speedily forgotten. To forget is probably the easiest thing done in this world. I do not wish to have and do not expect to have anything to do or say concerning the proposed University—its location, organization or policy. I will qualify this statement. On one point I must express my opinion strongly. You must not hesitate to accept the Presidency, which is as certain to come to you as the institution is to exist. To refuse the position would be the mistake of your life. Your qualifications, experience, public position, relation to Mr. R—all make your acceptance of the Presidency an imperative duty—the unmistak-
Your advice is a part of the assistance which you
come to receive as the result of the action taken with
some knowledge of the cause and which I hope to con-
fort. It and your reassurance keep on and are the case
may be to be connected with various circumstances
where success can come in connection with it was deep.

The question to yourself is properly the essential.

Is there need to think more. I do not wish to press any
stage you are in this matter. I do not wish to know any
acquaintances at particular place. Your, of course,
was no longer University Assistant. Location of one
from on boldly will duly fulfill.
To refuse the place was not for resistance on a call of God. And then, in that position, your judgment should be decisive in relation to all questions of vital moment, locations, organizations, and policy, etc. On these two points I am free to express my opinion with confidence and positiveness.

Yours sincerely,

G. W. Northrup.

This letter was written by Willett.
You are selected.
Dictated.

MORGAN PARK, ILL., December 10th, 1888

My dear Dr. Harper:

Dr. Goodspeed read me your last letter in which you indicate the nature of Dr. Anderson's letter to the Examiner. Thinking that he might write to Mr. R. in a similar way reflecting upon Chicago Baptists, or that like misrepresentations might reach him from some other quarter, I wrote the enclosed letter. But upon reflection it occurred to me that I might be a little too "previous" and so I concluded to send the letter to you that you may make such use of it as may seem best. If you should happen to know that representations had reached him such as these referred to, it might be well to hand him the letter with a statement of my reasons for sending it to you. It looks as if there was to be a pretty sharp and earnest discussion of the question of
The grass is...
the location of the great university; New York, Washington, Chicago—which? I don't think we are out of the woods yet. Our chief visible reliance is upon yourself and the worthiness of our cause. I think Anderson's course an unspeakable outrage. His worst enemy could not desire him a worse evil than the publication of that letter. The only reply that need be made to it is one made up of extracts from his own letters and addresses made while President. Ninety-nine persons out of every hundred would his motives in writing the letter as utterly unworthy; disappointed ambition, ill will towards those who stood by him in his troubles, and a fear that the institution with which he is now connected will be overshadowed."

Yours Sincerely,
the procession of the Great Nativity at New York.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Dictated.

MORGAN PARK, December 10th

My dear Mr. Rockefeller:

"My apology for writing to you at this time is my profound conviction that the Baptists of Chicago have been and still are suffering from a most unjust and grievous reproach on account of their supposed failure to meet their obligations towards the late university. I have been on the ground twenty two years and am thoroughly acquainted with the chief actors and the main events in the history of the university, and simple truth and justice require me to say that our people are deserving of all honor for the fidelity and devotion shown to that enterprise, considering its discreditable history. The ruin of that educational undertaking, of such magnificent promise in its beginning, was due, mainly, if not exclusively, to the mismanagement of its Board, & a
close corporation, sustaining no direct relation to our churches, and having among its most influential members, Jews, Swedenborgians, Unitarians and members of no religious belief. It was this body, whose history was marked by bitter personal conflicts, perversion of trust funds, and violation of sacred pledges, that utterly destroyed, in the course of twenty five years, the confidence, interest and hopes of our people. In making these statements I am moved solely by the interests of truth and justice and a desire to vindicate the good name of our churches, in relation to a matter of great public concern. The history of the seminary is a demonstration of the untruth of the charges made as to the lack of interest and liberality in our denomination in the cause of Christian education. The Board of the seminary has always
Close cooperation maintained on direct taxation

to any advantage any feeling among the poor. That

such measures must, however, be

have no influence on the board. While I am not

In the absence of any definite plan, I

of course of seventy-five years, the confession,

least any hope of any people. In writing

as I have already said, an agreement

such data any more a place of information. The

<novel>10</novel> of the day, to stop how long or any cooperate in relation to a

the practice of the system

work in a respectful and serious manner to the

as far as the House of the Commons

as I can, at least in some of the cases of

authoritative.
been composed of judicious and capable men who have managed its affairs with such prudence and wisdom that they have secured the confidence and liberal support of the Baptists in Chicago and of others, both in the West and the East, and so have been able to carry the institution forward for nearly twenty five years, and amidst manifold and great difficulties, to its present position of prosperity and power. Should a new university enterprise be undertaken in such a way as to insure wisdom of management and ultimate success, the response of our people would be so spontaneous, general, and liberal, as to surprise the country and to show the injustice of the criticism and reproach to which I have referred. I remain,

Yours Sincerely,