Nov. 26th, 1888

My dear Dr. Harper,

Your letter of the 23rd

reached me. It is very difficult for one person to

understand fully into the state of mind of another

especially when the extremes differ widely from

each other in mental constitution & experience.

If you misunderstand some part the meaning

of my letter as touching one or two points but

the misunderstanding is of very little con-

sequence. My reference to the forward feeling

of last year, in relation to myself was not

based on anything of any late occurrence.

When I was taken sick in the Spring

of '83 Dr. Duncan wrote me a letter

asking of his own account if I recall
I first like to go aboard for six months, suggesting that he thought he once or twice in mind to do. I failed in going forward, having no idea as to the way in which he hoped to reach the means of course, did afterward the designation effect the Mr. R. Which he did, but, as you know, without ease.

Nothing because the more natural then for Mr. R. To suppose that Dr. Oelen's suggestion was originally from me. Then some two years ago also Mr. M. in another closed letter of mine wrote: but the exact nature of which I never learned. Only of this much I seem to understand that she referred in strong terms to my financial distress at the time. As a
Consequently, he sent me a check. Hoping
became morally sure of what the check
came from a conversation with Dr. J.,
I wrote a full letter to Dr. J., endorsing
the check, expressing my regret that such
a letter Charles had been written assuming
him of my absolute ignorance of their in-
tention to write him, that I had had
no connection with their absent financial
difficulties. He replied in a kind
way, returning the check, saying that
he did not suffer from any long-
gimmer of the matter.

In addition to this, she called upon
him several times while she was in
Andante Europe, talked to him
about my financial circumstances.
Office of the President

Memorandum for the President

Date

To: President of the United States

From: Secretary of State

Subject:...
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Morgan Park, Ill. 188

I maintain that God is the friend to me of the cause which comes from a natural tendency to prejudice him against one, it could be more than human not to be affected somewhat temporarily by them. In speaking of them, love making no complaint, they are a part of the calamity, or reproachment, or atonement. That has come upon me, during these long, long seventeen years. Sinful Jews and false and wicked ones have gone down in the dust with anything like the burden that I have been staggering under.

Regarding public work as being accomplished. The battle done. I come to value my judgment about it.
incidental matters. I suppose they give no credit for a kind of pastorship capable of some service in rough pioneer work. I suppose they doubtless correct in their estimates. There are not many where this can achieve success in several directions. Sidney have their use. Had you then external cases I hope to have a little time put into the few and thinking of how long able to do amidst the distractions. The first thirty four years.

I hope you will have a good meeting at Washington. I have just received a letter from Mrs. Gates expressing a strong desire that I should attend the meeting. But I don't think my presence would be important.
Office of the President

[Handwritten text not legible]
And besides these, I do not see in that way, that a University should be established here, the quarter of the residence, might be one that would give your experience some trouble. Will you do me the honor to forward this whole letter in the Air as soon as you have read it.

Yours sincerely,

G. W. Northrup.
Dr. Northrup to Dr. Harper, December 3, 1888.

"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 not seem practicable for me to do so. I am as you know most deeply interested in every step taken for the establishment at Chicago of a University of the Highest order under our denominational control. 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 that may 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 reputation 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 he would put up a Chemical Laboratory if suitable ground 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"
Dear Mr. Harper,

I am writing to extend my heartfelt apologies for the inconvenience I have caused through my recent actions. I understand that I may have acted out of necessity, but I recognize now that my behavior was inappropriate and hurtful. I hope this apology is a step towards making amends.

I realize that the situation has taken a toll on both of us and I am committed to making things right. Please consider this apology as an expression of my genuine remorse and a willingness to do whatever it takes to make it right.

Sincerely,
[Your Name]
"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 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 the 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 institutions of its kind in the country. It must be evident, from a moments reflection, that such a condition of our theological school, could not fail to affect disastrously all our denominational interests at the West.

2. The Seminary needs, for its own health and vigor, vital contact with the University. Nothing is more certain 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 unscientific 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 Philosophical Basis of Theism", and "The Self-Revelation of God"--two of the most vital and profound works published in this century--"
The demand of the situation in the Semester to me
proceeds Universitally as one of the three important. I am
promptly emphasizing that the Semester ought to be an
opening of the University and for the following reasons.

1. Without much a relation to the University, the
Semester not only offers new names in power and influence
I see not even meaning the present position. It may
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intestine, in which the people, which we must expand.

2. The Semester must be combined with the University's
combination with the University's advantage,
which I want to mention at the kind

3. The Semester need not be our health and vigor,
After agreement with the University, which is more certain
work and technological literature, which may in parts
and parts. From the literary, from science, from graph, from
more and more influence come to bear in the world of science,
and form the work to other main general, to the "Science of
the world of our day" and the "self-realization of God"—of the
work of science and prolong work, bearing to the 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 diversified intellectual life of a great university. They show upon every page that their author is in closest contact with the most vigorous movements of the age. The other theological works to which I refer, but which I will not name,—works of Seminary professors, having no contact 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 theological department would do more than any other conceivable cause to counteract this spirit, which is eminently characteristic 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 Christian 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 become in the highest degree salutary.

(2) The second reason alluded to is that the new institution could not be a University proper without a theological department. If the aim is what I suppose it to be, to establish here a University of the highest order—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."
With some other technological works of men at heart, and their intellectual and educational potentialities which they are beginning to understand and appreciate. The preservation of the excellent and the creative values of the past, the encouragement of the best that is in the present, and the development of the most promising elements in the future, are some of the objectives of the struggle for the development of educational institutions. The tasks of the educational institutions are to lay the foundation for a new society, to foster intellectual and moral development, to prepare the young for the responsibilities of life, and to promote the welfare of the community.

In the fight for the future, the universities play a central role. They are the repositories of knowledge, the centers of learning, and the guardians of the cultural heritage. The university is a place where the future leaders are trained, where the principles of democracy and justice are taught, and where the spirit of inquiry and critical thinking is cultivated. The university is not only a place of learning, but also a place of action, where ideas are translated into concrete plans and projects, and where ideals are transformed into realities.

The university is the heart of the educational system, the nerve center of the academic community, and the cornerstone of the intellectual life of the nation. The university is not only a place of study, but also a place of innovation, where new ideas are born, new concepts are developed, and new solutions are found to the problems of the world. The university is not only a place of teaching, but also a place of research, where the boundaries of knowledge are pushed, and where the frontiers of inquiry are expanded.

In the fight for the future, the universities are indispensable. They are the engines of change, the breeding grounds of innovation, and the crucibles of ideas. The universities are the laboratories of democracy, the sanctuaries of freedom, and the shrines of justice. The universities are the places where the future is shaped, and where the dreams of the past are fulfilled.
Dr. Northrup to Dr. Harper, December 7, 1888.

"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 an 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 impossible 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 ten years you have given yourself, body and soul, day and night, mainly to one 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, 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"
Dr. H. N. L. December 1, 1936

[Handwritten text]
"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 grounds 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 your powers of organization which you will allow me to say are of the highest order. 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 as 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 coordinate 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 systematization. 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 into 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 in these things 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 condition of our denominational 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 conceive of a grander mission than to be one of the two chief factors in establishing here, in ten years, a university which would equal Yale in external and internal equipment? Who can estimate the value of the addition which such an institution would make to the permanent intellectual and moral forces of our country? Can you hope to do anything in your present position which would equal, in power for good, such a result? If the Lord has raised you up for this work I cannot doubt that He will cause you to know His will and to accomplish it."
The only conclusion of a general nature which I can draw from the document is that the manufacturer's name on a product may not be an indication of its quality or safety. This is because the manufacturer's name is not a guarantee of the product's performance. It is also important to understand that the manufacturer's name can change over time, which can affect the quality and safety of the product. Therefore, it is important to research the manufacturer's reputation and performance before purchasing a product.
Dr. Northrup to Mr. Rockefeller:

"I certainly would not take the liberty of writing you this letter, were it not at the urgent request of others - especially Dr. Goodspeed and Smith - whose views I shall substantially express in all the statements here made. I can imagine the task made upon your time and patience by the flood of letters pouring in upon you from every quarter, and certainly would not increase this were it not for the feeling that I am in a position to say a word that may be helpful to you in forming your judgment concerning important matters now being pressed upon your attention.

1. I am informed that Dr. Strong has expressed to you and Dr. Harper his dissent from some of the views which Dr. A. has advanced at his lectures at Vassar College and thinks the existing arrangement between him and the college should be brought to an end. I gave to Dr. Strong nearly a year ago my impressions concerning Dr. Harper, and have written him this week saying in substance what I now say to you. I have been in relations of the greatest intimacy with Prof. Harper throughout his whole public career, and while I have been at times troubled about what was regarded as rationalistic in tendency and have not been wholly free from doubt as to the position he would ultimately take in relation to the results of the so-called "Higher Criticism", I have a firm conviction, based on a large amount of evidence, (which it is needless to detail) personal interviews, letters, the testimony of the most capable and conservative of his students, etc., that he is coming more and more fully into harmony, in all vital points, with the faith of our people. I presume I have received from Prof. Harper within the past eight months nearly twenty letters, in several of which and those of recent date, he has expressed his confidence in the inspiration and divine authority of the Bible in the strongest and most satisfactory manner. So great is my confidence in his Christian character and his future theological position that, were the way open, I would not hesitate a moment, to recommend our Board to appoint him to his former position in the Seminary faculty. And no one who knows me believes that I am disposed to tolerate doctrinal error; or to regard with any degree of favor the dissemination of religious novelties. But I think that special consideration should be shown in dealing with a young man of magnificent gifts (Dr. Harper is but 32 years old), who, without the help of a systematic theological training, but by independent investigation and thought, is gaining clear, assured and profound views of divine truth. Allowance should be made for modes of statement based on new points of view. Dr. Harper's writings are read by the most critical and conservative scholars in all denominations and I have yet to hear of any serious criticism of his views. With this conviction in regard to Prof. Harper I could but deeply deplore any action that would bring him into discredit and weaken his influence, which is
certainly wide-reaching and powerful in behalf of genuine biblical learning.

2. Allow me to say a word in regard to Dr. Strong. That my confidence in him and regard for him are sincere and profound he cannot doubt without doubting my moral integrity. He was a member of the first theological class that I undertook to teach - 32 years ago. I regard him as a man of pre-eminent abilities, of wide and profound scholarship, thoroughly evangelical in spirit and in view and as having accomplished a splendid work both in the pastorate and as President of Rochester Theological Seminary. In my judgment he has no superior, probably no equal, in our denomination, in the qualities needed for the Presidency of a great university. These things I have said more than once to Dr. Strong himself and to others. When a vague rumor reached me about a year ago concerning what you might undertake to do in founding a Baptist University, I at once wrote to Dr. Strong setting forth the great possibilities of Chicago as an educational center, and urging him to favor the location of the proposed university here and to identify himself with it and shape its organization and policy. I soon learned, however, that he was thoroughly convinced that New York City would be a far better location than Chicago for the contemplated institution. So his name dropped out of my mind in relation to the Presidency till last week, when I wrote him again urging him to reconsider the whole question of our denominational education, East and West, in the hope that he might see his way to favor the Chicago enterprise and become the chief agent in its organization. As this letter was sent Monday of this week no reply has yet come to hand. But I would ask your attention to the fact that the letter to Dr. Strong was written before I had heard a word in regard to his dissatisfaction with the views of Dr. Harper.

3. What I have said about Dr. Harper has had chief reference to his theological views. But I am constrained to say a word expressing my judgment concerning him in other respects. You will probably regard my language as extravagant, inspired by a strong but undiscriminating affection. But I speak with deliberation when I say that I regard him as, taken all in all, the most remarkable young man in the religious history of our country in this century. His intellectual abilities are of the highest order; his scholarship is accurate; thorough and wide; he possesses a remarkable genius for organization, has extraordinary power of creative enthusiasm, and is a born leader of men. He is exerting more influence today than any ten men holding similar positions in the same department of work. Withal he is level-headed, a man of discretion and practical judgment. He makes no mistakes in practical matters. His new methods, so fresh and original, show themselves at once to be thoroughly sensible and practicable, so perfectly do they fulfill the end in view. Could he but have adequate scope for his powers he would do a work in behalf of denominational and Christian education in this country beyond the expectation of those who regard him with the greatest admiration. I may add in this connection that after Dr. Strong had decided not to consider the question
of doing any educational work at Chicago, I urged Dr. Harper to consent to take the lead in the organization of the proposed university, knowing, as I did, that our leading men regard him as pre-eminently qualified for such a work. But he has never given me the slightest reason to think that he would favorably consider the question of leaving New Haven for Chicago. I say these things to show that our brethren here would be highly gratified to have either of the men, whose names I have frequently mentioned, as President of the Chicago University, should such an institution ever come to exist.

4. Permit me to say in conclusion that the importance of Chicago as an educational centre has not been and cannot be adequately conceived of; and for this reason, among others, that the conception has not yet been born that at all comes up to the greatness that is to be seen here in the centuries to come. Educational institutions rarely die. Nothing on earth, the Christian Church excepted, has such enduring vitality and recuperative energy as institutions of Christian learning. Great universities on the continent of Europe have survived numerous revolutions and the fall of dynasties not a few. A thousand years ago England began to found two universities, Oxford and Cambridge, and today they are full of the freshness and vigor of youth. Out of them have come the mighty leaders who have made England the foremost nation of the world. I will institute no comparisons as to location. But I have worked twelve years at the East and twenty-two years at the West, and know the minds of the most judicious and far-seeing men among the leaders in our denomination, and I am sure that I but express their general judgment when I say that Chicago, as a centre of educational influence and power, is destined to be second to no city on this continent. The founding of a Christian university at this point would be a permanent addition to the moral forces of the world; a source of powerful influences which would be felt in the uplifting and salvation of men through all coming time. I say a Christian university, fully endorsing the idea to which Dr. Strong has given so much emphasis that all the departments should be Christian not only in name but in fact.

I again beg pardon for writing at such great length and desire you to feel free to make such use of this letter as you may deem best. With sentiments of highest esteem, I am, 

[Signature]
Dear Dr. Harper;

Let me say at the outset that you will not find in this letter any reference to the proposed University at Chicago. And let me say further that I would not think of adding to your manifold and pressing duties were not the thing that I am to speak of a matter of real perplexity, not to say distress.

As you know Mr. Simpson accepted the position of Principal of the Academy of the New Brunswick Baptists, located at St. Martins. He went onto the ground about the middle of July and worked till the middle of September visiting individuals, churches and Associations in behalf of the institution with which he was connected. Great interest was awakened and the prospect of success seemed better than the most sanguine had anticipated. But before he went to New Brunswick the Board of the Academy had appointed a man, a Mr. Gordon, pastor of the Church at St. John's, New Brunswick, to the
Dear Mr. Helberg,

Let me say at the outset that you will not find in this letter any reference to the proposal of the University of Chicago. And let me say further that I would not think of sending to you a request for your assistance in a matter of your personal and private business.

As you know Mr. Simpson recently took the office of Secretary of the Academy of the New Brunswick. He went on to the Academy of Princeton of the University of the New Brunswick. The Academy of Princeton of the University of the New Brunswick...
position of General Superintendent, not defining his duties very carefully, but expecting him to do general work in the field—raising money, looking up students, etc. It became apparent very soon, however, that he regarded himself "General Superintendent" in the most comprehensive sense, claiming the right to employ teachers, determine the organization of the School and to direct the Principal. Of course this brought him at once into sharp conflict with Mr. S., who gave the Board to understand that the Academy could have but one head and a choice must be made between himself and the General Superintendent. This, as you will see, was a most unfortunate and disagreeable question to be forced upon the Board at the very beginning of the school year and it is not yet settled. Mr. Gordon is well known in the Provinces and a man of some influence, while Mr. S. is comparatively unknown. And though it seems certain that the S. will be compelled to resign, his hostility to Mr.
Simpson is great and he is doing all he can to increase the difficulties of a successful administration of the School. I think his unexpected and most outrageous course has destroyed all desire on the part of Mr. S. to continue at the head of the institution longer than the present year. In these circumstances the question arises again whether it is practicable for him to study at Yale or elsewhere long enough to get the degree of Ph.D. so that he could begin his work as a teacher with a better equipment. I have thought that he might perhaps study one year at Yale and then, if the University should get under way at Chicago, he could take the second year here, at the same time doing some teaching as a means of supporting his family. What could he do at Yale? Could he get some preaching to do? Is there anything that he could do in connection with your work? Of course I do not know yet what your opinion is of Mr. S. When he was serving our Church as pastor the friends used to
Enforcement of a necessary seminary course at the School. I think the work of Mr. W. & Co.

The afterwards will receive on the part of Mr. W. & Co.

time at the head of the institution longer than the plain year. In these circumstances the devotion of Mr. H. so easy matter it is impossible for him to study at Yale.

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enough money to get the degree of P.D. to.
Chicago Baptist Union Theological Seminary.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

(W. R. H.)

MORGAN PARK, ILL. ............................. 188

speak well of him; but perhaps that was because of regard to my feelings. I do not know any way in which you could do me so great a favor as to aid Mr. S. in his present great perplexity. You know the situation here, that I could not well have him come, with his family, to my house at present. And then to return to the Park would be a public announcement of failure which would greatly discredit him. Had he been let alone he would have achieved a first-rate success at St. Martins. The present unfortunate result is in no respect whatever his fault. But the facts could not be explained and so he would suffer for the failure. But if he should give up his work for the sake of pursuing his studies, the disagreeable facts would not become known and he would not suffer for them.

Yours sincerely,

Ed. M. Asbury.

"Please burn this letter."

J. C. B.
speaker well at first but people that were present at the time to my knowledge. I do not know any way to stop you.

I could do me so great a favor as to start M. R. in this.

Please note the attachment here.

I could not have come with the family to my house at present. Any plan to return to the park would be a perfect announcement of failure which would have proved a first-rate success at Ste. Marthe. The potential opportunity seem to be in no respect whatever.

It is not, but the facts could not be expressed and so be

matter for the statute, but if it be applying the

stressful facts would not become known and penalty not

matter for them.
My dear Dr. Hooper,

In a letter written this morning from Mr. Dinsmore he says, I am to preach in the Cambridge (Dr. Johnson's) Church the 30th. If things do not change here I will not come back from New England. Anything rather than what we have had here.” So it is quite likely that he will be compelled to make some need arrangements at once. He finds that the General Superintendent was engaged for 3 years and will be serious legal difficulties in the way of removing him. And then the Baptist two killed the school anyway. There can be no object for the Allen A.
to try to carry on the work. Surely some arrangement can be made for him. I have written you. You can readily see that I am greatly interested in the situation. I hope Mr. Simpson can plan to meet you during his trip to New England.

George seems to have done a good deal in this work. Recent developments.

He has been at F. J. Thaddeus in the sanatorium at Battle Creek. As you know, and the battle of life continues to be pretty hard with me.

Yours sincerely,

G.W. Northrup.
My dear Dr. Hoppe,

Your letter will give me time to write back, although I am very busy. The General Daily Steer has been a most striking example of conduct in a most distressing financial condition, in the hope of a debt of $30,000. As far as I can judge, the prospect of extricating it from this burden which threatens its destruction is not bright, but I do not believe that I should be more pleased to see him come up to expectations than to see him do less. So, I think he is coming to feel more and more that he cannot help himself. I say this only on the assumption that his case is under the care of the right people. If this is the case, and if they are able to do what I hope they will, the institution will soon be secure. I am, very truly, G. W. Northrup.
Morgan Park, Apr. 24, '89,

My dear Dr. Cretuin,

Your letter of the 22d inst.

I trust you received in order and in the matter of correspondence? In these or their instances you sent me these letters before I replied. Do you regard these your letters as unanswered? As I figured it out each of your letters was a response to this or your 2, according to the same rules of calculation the letter will now be charged to your account.

The fact is that I have been more than half sick for the last ten days, having taken an extraordinary amount of work. I can appreciate somewhat your perplexity in regard to the natural matter of Chicago and New York of to-day.

[Signature]
He is a wise man who can predict with accuracy what will be the issue of such a talk. Yes, I have read Dr. Strong's pamphlet, 'The Influence of the South in Your Future.' It is on the discussion, the result of much thought and inquiry. Portions of it were written exclusively for the Rockefeller eye, especially at the point under which he discusses the question of the treatment of the Negroes. What about this book. Some sound from somewhere else do all that is in your home in Chicago. But reflect upon it. This point seems to be subject to the will of some new era. African Snobbery.

I return the letter of Dr. Strong. The conclusion reached is purely the one that I had been to make some time ago. It seems to confirm my
The action of your friends in relation to the recent rumor which excited so much interest, as if it might stir up quite a commotion. It is one of the "all things which have been ordained to your advantage."

I do not expect them to attack the Boston meetings. I sincerely regret that you and your, dear Mrs. Church, were given the plan of going abroad this summer. The trip was a duty for sound health. Mrs. Bellard has been very kind. She will come home soon. Some day for a sermon at Chestnut Ridge, July 4. Would it be possible to change the appointment to the latter part of the month?

Yours sincerely,

E. W. Northumb.
I think Mr. Grimke probably
made up his mind to leave
St. Morten. If he is to return to
the North, he wishes to settle in
New England. I think Mr. A. does
not ordainunge a man unless
some one then says he is a good
Churchman that he could
serve with a high degree of
acceptance. I greatly desire to
push him out of his front walk.
But it is difficult for me to help
him in New England. If you can
under him because now I
should appreciate it more than
anything else that you can ever do
for me.

Y. W. O.
Morgan Park, Ills.
Jan. 11, '41.

My dear Dr. Harper:

Your letter to Dr. Sturges of December 10th was with me, and I am glad to say that I have found the most heartening of it. I am sorry that you have been so much troubled by the treatment of the Union, and I am glad to hear that you have been able to obtain redress of your grievances in a most satisfactory manner. I am sure that you have done all that you could to promote the welfare of the Union, and I am convinced that your efforts will be crowned with success.

I am glad to hear that you are well and that you are able to enjoy your leisure hours. I hope that you will be able to come to Washington and visit me soon. I am looking forward to seeing you again and to hearing from you again.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
No matter how you may have felt, I am sure it is best for you to
say, 'he will not see, that what I said was true, I was known
on your story.' I cannot accept the presidency, for the views
which you have expressed do not seem to agree with the public,
thereupon you the condemning criticism of any
denominational journals. I shall not fail to you any
remarks of a similar nature. I am, truly yours,
pressing upon my mind, affording you explanation, as I thought
some things which I have not been able to understand. My thought
was that, perhaps the best way to free you mind from your
plight, to dispel me to justify your Jennie, because he
gave your access to the public, in a clear, full, uncomplimentary
statements, in connection with the lectures which you are to
deliver in Boston. It seems to me that justice to yourself your
interests involved, must have the weight of a genuine, honest,
intentional, irresistible motive in connection with your works
as President of the University. But this aside, the case is ex-
plaining of my suggestions, will never be known to a single person
in the world, except your associates, or if known, will have no influence
whatsoever in freeing me from suspicion of motives unfriendly to the University
or. I will never speak on the subject. He has my words, told
the members of the living faculty, keeps them asleep as if
sleeping of them. You see I was writing somewhat hastily.
considering the care you made of my last letter written in
your confidence. But I expect you will receive this letter
as designed for your eye alone & destroy at once with the few
of a similar nature. If I cannot express my thoughts, in incidents,
I will keep them for myself which would very likely be lost in another.

I knew before you very intimate before our last interview
that Genesis was written of a few centuries before the advent
or that it was historical only in the sense that the Book of Deut.
It is historical only in the
sense that Genesis is written of a few centuries before the advent
or that it was historical only in the sense that the Book of Deut.

In saying that Genesis is idealized history I understand you
to mean that it is good history for the time in which it was written,
not Authorized history for the time with which it deals; that is, that
on certain men, living in a period thousands of years removed
from the beginning of the race, build up a body of traditions
and put into them their own ideas, conditions of life, etc., and

This is probably a crude approximation to your conception of idealized
history as applied to Genesis. Of course I have no ability to
judge of the critical evidence upon which such opinions rest,
or of the change in my views which the acceptance of many good
originals would involve, but it seems to me that a half-way
of propositions like these which you may gather could if accepted, involve a revolution in current thought. The Bible, not least substantive, than the revelation in Theological Specimens wrought by the 5 & 6 Works of
Sermon.

The great confidence which you have in your mind is not decisive evidence that they are true, for there has been no kind of great knew that men have had. The greatest confidence in the truth of theories which were soon abandoned. I know no one with some measure of confidence. Certain new doctrines, challenging the Theologian's thought of the ages; but I know none, and no publically, that the propositions are 4 & 6. I hold I say in 1827. That is, judging you light of the teaching of history, the benefit which many have derived from your lectures shows not how great weight as evidence of the truth of the views advanced, for new & fresh minds of the Bib. Preached by a man of learning & giving, could not lead to the interesting & profitably, whether true or not. See no reason that you could present the views of Robertson Smith to a popular audience in a way that would be highly attractive, stimulating, instructive & religiously edifying.

The fact that you are & indeed in your texts respecting the Bible as well as education in general does not combat certain as improbable that your views will prove to be true or durable. Only about one vade of 10,000 seems to have an incalculably appointed mission. With works of those who are extremity, finishing their notions you beyond the bounds that the first time ultimately confines them.
I beg pardon for saying all these things, but having said so, I must allow me to add that I shall expect your public attention to be for less revolutionary than your remonstrances, &c. I shall expect it to be your best书记's as a man of my own political views. I shall expect it to show that the principles of the Bible have been groundless as regards the hostile attitude of the Baptist journals. I say this because I have never seen any

public statement of your new ideas, nor have I been able to see yourself to be thoroughly orthodox.

Allow me to add a concluding thought. Should you make the statement indicated, you should do the next step as to justify in a measure your opposition, then, it would seem to me unwise to consider most seriously the idea suggested by your last Extra No. Accept the Presidency and make the dormitory permanent, the only possible resource of a Constitution that you ought to have with your Bible and the same comes at Yale.

After that, after all your precaution, you cannot decline the Presidency of the University and make your action as clear just right to show that there is no room or ground for you. The building of a University of the highest order ought to be done in such a sufficient good to satisfy the ambition of anyone.
The questions involved in the immediate closure of our tele-
mechanical works at this point greatly try my mind, the being, as
far as I can judge, the chief cause of my present distressing
condition. I have in mind to be freed from any further responsi-
bility in regard to their volunteer. There is no expectation of new leading so
long as the hiring of the stout becomes the Trinity Church's
undertaking.

Yours truly, C. W. Brittain.
Dear Dr. Hotfier,

I received your letter recent. I have not discouraged the design
in regard to looking for the degree of Ph. D. You have given me much encour-
agement. I do not see that there is anything in the case or to induce you policy
in the constitution of your faculty, which is not worth establishment, so
such as to let the young men meet the correct steers, on genuine force,
under which a feed will get there, but the failures worse, will not
prosper. I do not think ill. I am to do the best work by that method.
In the right place, with a rai measure of freedom, free from the
fear of the American (written Wilden), god of poisoning. I think
he cannot make the move. I respect the man to accomplish
his designing, but present time scarce. I shun such much more
hope for him if he were not connected with me. There is one in
Draining Fritz for every man those history is intimately familiar with
mine.

As to Biddle I have no little condemn. He has not shown
a good spirit, but just the reverse. In all the negotiations
funding the territory, the two institutions differ now content, lasting
he is mechanical, a slave to routine, reaper that one originative.
His whole course consists in mortaring, mortarizing & communicating
the thinking system. He belongs to the lower title of the
second class men in his profession— the tension of the two
Institution will prove a great advance in moral respect to
him—especially as regards salary. As Professor in the Divinity School,
The Mon. excepted, will receive more than $2,500—perhaps not more
than $2,000, or rather one need judge it. As I expect my debts will be
$2,500, while that of Price will be $3,000 or $3,500.
A suitable reward for his earnest efforts in bringing about
The union of the Church with the Union. But such is life.

Sincerely,
G. W. Matthews
May 6, 1873

Mr. Geo. H. Northrup:

I sincerely regret that I voted in favor of the measure which came before the Faculty of the Divinity School Thursday afternoon. In doing so I acted against my better judgment, yielding to the appeals of the methods to which the Faculty has been subjected in the last four months. I shall make at the next meeting that the vote be changed so as to show that I still do not vote for the measure. I feel deeply that it is clear to me that the President and I encouraged this temptation.

I have no reason to expect that the impression I have on the mind of the Minister, to call upon the Faculty after four months into the consideration of this Church Minutes in regard to theological education.

The impression is prevalent that Dr. Champion's health will not permit him to go on with his work in the University. If this impression should prove to be well-founded, I wish you to do well-considered work and, regular, careful work.
question of accepting me to the position which has been filled. Though it seems to be a respectable member the work required in the department of Physical Science.

This request because it is impossible for me to remain a member of the faculty of the Div. School & must consenting to accept the principal obligations resting upon me. If you could accommodate the feeling of personal consideration which my present situation involves I am sure you would give my request very careful consideration.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Dear Dr. Hayley,

I feel that I can trust you to take care of the children and your health. I am sure you will do your best.

Dr. Chalmers has been living in the hospital for a few days. He is a friend of ours. He has been very busy with his work.

The most important thing about treating nervous diseases is to keep the body in a state of balance. It must be kept as active as possible.

I am sure that you will take care of the children. They are very young and they need your help.

I have not been able to study much in the last few weeks. I am very sorry about this. I want you to remember that you cannot be in a rush. You must take your time.

I hope this will not cause too much trouble. The children are very precious to me.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Chicage, Oct. 31, 1897
To those men in a major studying for the Ph.D. Not one of these men can go into my classes, which I teach this year-having already taken in class all I shall teach this year. So if I am to take the Ph.D. men I must be excused from one fourth worse after the holidays. I cannot bear the burden that is on me. Then Professor took the double majors + a major, possibly the minors.

In haste,

Sincerely,

G. W. Northrup

Thurber call me old Walker
Dear Dr. Hartley,

I have written you several letters within the past week all relating to my department. I wish you to regard these letters as confidential. What I have written has been written for your eye and not for that of an other. In my letters I have used myself. I am anxious with some sincerity in referring to some of my colleagues, I have some things to say more than once. But I do not wish to add to your perplexities but rather other ease on them. I have difficulties with others seem just now more than I can bear. It seems impossible for me to go with my task impossible from this. I shall have to let some take their own course and adjust myself to the inevitable. It is a matter of certainty that I cannot do the work which ought to be done in the case of both the B.D. & Ph.D. men next year. If no one can be named before the first of October, I am
it is possible that some assistance might be rendered in the case of the B.D. class by the philosophical department as now arranged by Prof. Drury. These suit for the schedule of Prof. Drury's work for next year. But this would be at best, but a very unsatisfactory arrangement. The work would go on in a broken sort of way, liable to serious interruption through the possible absence of myself in the winter quarters.

Do not think the result of getting you in the way you suggest for next year? In the course of the year the impression would grow in the minds of some members of the De.

Faculty that Dr. J. is the proper man for the vacant chair in the College and a determined effort would be made to have him suit in that place—an effort which, I believe, if given with pressing determination be successful. But may such a step commend men be made with my consent. If you would assume me that you would not find such an arrange-ment it needs a good deal of influence upon my mind in relation to the question of immediately filling the vacant chair. In this statement I make no revelation of a thought to which I have not been referred. From begins G. M. Matthews.
Dear Dr. Kersav,

As I am about to leave home for 2 days, as the future is uncertain, I venture to speak of a matter which may seem to you of doubtful propriety, or possibly foolish. But however you may regard that way you will do a special favor by destroying this letter or return as it has been read.

On several occasions you have expressed the full assurance that, in case I should become incapable of doing work, the Theological Board would continue a part of my salary. I could not speak of this matter were it not somewhat customary for academic institutions to do what you suggest in the case of professors. Who can render a long term of service. However, I am told me that the University of Edinburgh gave...
/3 salary after 10 years service; ½ after 20 years; ¾ after 30 years. The university of Chicago may establish from scale of salaries finding this matter though necessarily it would in theory to determine each case on its merits.

But you are, nevertheless, wondering whether I am writing in this way to you. The reason is this: life is uncertain, you may be taken away suddenly, or you may even be kept at the White House for a term of 40 years. But it is beside what I mean that a new being may arise with different principles, in other words, a new President who will not know you, and will not know that I have been your enemy. Well, what of it? There is no man who knows enough of the world to which I turn whom I have more fully than you at one time in these Presidential things

I have an idea that what I mean to make this suggestion: that you make a statement of my services to the President of the United States, that the papers in your tin box to be kept till the moment it may be of use to me. The President will never have another President in the same office again.
Dear Mr. [Name],

I received your letter of the 25th Instant, per Maj. Allen, bearing date the 26th Instant, as per your letter of the 27th Instant, regarding the following:

1. The Visit Committee has approved the request for funds for the purchase of the necessary equipment and materials for the new building. The total amount needed is $3,400. A list of the items required is attached.
2. The committee has also approved the appointment of Mr. [Name] as the new head of the biology department, effective immediately.
3. The new building is scheduled to be completed by the end of the year. The committee has requested that all donations be directed to this project.

Please let me know if you have any questions or if there is anything else I can assist you with.

Sincerely,

[Name]

P.S. The Visit Committee plans to hold a meeting next week to discuss the progress of the project.
The University of Chicago

Dear [Name],

[Content of the letter]

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Dear Dr. [Name],

Your letter came to hand yesterday.

My Chicago physician—Dr. Peabody—came to this hotel on Tuesday to This week will remain two or three weeks. He says I am looking much better than when he saw me last in Chicago. He has given me several prescriptions for my cough which has given me no end of trouble since I have been here. He wrote out a prescription last evening, the two having proved you benefit since that if it did not offer me decided relief at once he should advise one to return to Atlantic City without delay.

The medicine seems likely to be effective as things as my cough trouble me hardly at all last night or this morning. I feel any much refreshed. The temperature is oppressively hot without shade.

The best love to [Name] and Mrs. [Name]. From eating...
been circumstances in several respects which coming here. If I get with my health expected to leave the City at the time I announce, but if it does not appear to me to be necessary to try the climate of C., in winter.

I have been compelled to give serious thought to my plans for the future. I hope to go on with my work in the University in several years hence. But I am most likely to need the department of theology in some respect as it cannot but be necessary that I am compelled to be absent in the winter with no assistant to carry on the work, at least in part. If this is not under the direction of Alphonse it is possible that you might get Dr. Strong, though I doubt if it would be possible to remove him from his present situation, but I feel certain that he would not come to Chicago to be associated with me in some double header arrangement. Why should it not be a good thing to approach Dr. Strong on the subject? I understand you to say that you would have him join this appointment. In my judgment a competent man should be selected for the department at the very earliest date. I think it
I shall be compelled to remain engaged at the spring of Summer Quarter.

I am greatly disturbed to learn recently of the health of the children. George Wallace is very sick with the measles. Jane was taken ill with the measles and now has the chicken pox. I am told that the house is in a state of great disorder. It is so far behind that it is hard to believe it is the same house.

In the last of my recent letters, I expressed my wish to come and stay in the mountains. I believe this is the best place for me to recover.

I enclose a letter to you from Dr. Johnson. He has written a similar one from Dr. Mac Johnson. He has written your own mother. You see Mrs. Robinson and Dr. Johnson think you and your family should be included in the mountains when you are staying there. Your brother, Dr. J., is preparing for his trip and I meant to ask you to join one of your
impest judgment as to what I have better as in the matter. You know under what limitations of time at regard both instructions & delivering same placed. The address was not to be printed in order than to be read. You doubtless knew how it was regarded. Suppose that the new present at the funeral service. Any likely some of the statements made may turn out to be unfounded criticisms. Will you give me your candid opinion as to that & how it would aid in relations to Dr. Johnson's report. If I decline to have it published must you come to my substance in my decision. Have written to no one about the matter except Dr. Blandt. Thought I would like to know his opinion. As has not, known, relied too short Ten days ago. Had most every intimate to him that I was to reside.

Of course I cannot revise the address, though it would have to remain in substance as it is.

Sincerely, J. W. Smith.
Feb. 1, 1885,

Dear Dr. Harper:

I learn from the University Weekly of Jan. 31, that the South Divinity House has been named Northrup Hall. As I recall a remark made by you several months ago, I am led to suppose that the honor has been conferred on me in the use of my name in connection with the house as due to your suggestion. I beg leave to request you to see to it that the name of some other person be substituted for mine. Then I shall be able to join my name in the request addressed with a letter similar to the one I wrote you two years ago in relation to a similar use of your name.

Yours truly,
G. W. Northrup
The University of Chicago

[Handwritten text]

[Signature]
De Sable, Jan. 8, 1890

My dear Dr. Harper,

I was not a little surprised to learn from the Tribune that you had invited Dr. Hensan to read his paper at the University next Monday. His paper is, as you know, not a fair and scholarly discussion, but an unfair and unscrupulous assault upon the position that I advanced in the Proctor Conference. My paper was not read at the University, hence such an arrangement would interfere with your lecture in the city. Not more than twenty students heard it. If I could be present, I could read my paper the following Monday. The arrangement would be altogether unsatisfactory to me. But I am not surprised to learn my friends misrepresented and caricatured before the body of students who have no means of knowing the facts of the case. Your act seems to me one of destitute unprincipled.

Under the circumstances I shall decline to prepare the three lectures which I apprehended should be included.

Yours truly,

G. W. Moulton

My dear Dr. Hotking:

I received a telegram this morning saying that Dr. Smith seemed to be failing fast seeking me to come over my article. But I have not seen an human wrote since leaving Chicago. I took a short course on the top hero of the secret to it by some reference. What I have been unable to sit up a good part of the time. I have been there through weeks over get no relief for my troubles which is pretty humorous. Shall send telegram to Mr. McKeever. Perhaps you would like to speak of it to me in the engineering value. Therefore the U. know a Memorial service for him I should like to take some part in it as think it would be satisfying to his family.

Drum kept constant of my habit of ignorant of the fact declining my health. Please do not make known what I have written to you. Hope to get well of my cold, as soon as the weather becomes warm.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

G. M. Arthurs
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Dr. Saner, Nola, Jan. 25, 1896

My dear Dr. Harperi:

I have been confined to the house the last week of the term. This has taken away with a clearness of the grippe - two visits from the doctor. The troubles have been coming on in vain. I recurred to Florida. Am somewhat better, but have largely lost strength and efficiency. It is quite likely that when I get stronger I shall go to some other point. I write this in things to say that it seems almost certain that I cannot write for an indefinite time. The article for the Smith. From them better take the letter. Do not make overdone upon to Mem 

Yours truly,

G. W. Northrup.
De Sable, Feb., Feb. 10, 1896.

My dear Dr. Harper,

I read your letter written after your return from New York. I know it refers somewhat indirectly to your last letter, but am not sure in any thing taken as good condition of health as when I left Chicago. Am convinced that this region is not favorable to me, shall not always go to some other point in the Luann of a week, possibly Hamiltonville, Ga., about 800 southwest.

According to the plan determined upon when we left Chicago, I ought to be at home in six weeks. But it is a question whether I ought to long and this place in this particular. I am any anxious to be on hand at the opening of the Spring Quarter, but it is the judgement of physicians here of my stay in Chicago that it would be best to make the change from this warm climate to Chicago as early as the first of April. The change would involve a serious risk of pneumonia. If it were possible right to be arranged so that I could finish a Major's work in the second term of the Spring Quarter's science, accompany the same amount of regiment work as during, beginning with the Quarter with a D.M. I have not written.
But my stay in the [capital city] did not prove beneficial to me in any respect. But within the year, as I left when I entered the place, I was not in as good condition of health as ever when I entered it. Though the climate agrees with many, I may say most people, it certainly did not agree with me. But I am trying to adjust with [capital city]. It is a great resort for people from the North. The place is full of them.

Through the regrets and disappointments, Lord specially wrote as to business affairs. In your last letter you said, "Send me what you can." This remark still remains a mystery to me. Some turn over to me one of the ways of which your mind is an extraordinary means. The theological mind of the South seems to me of the Egyptian type. It is the mind that makes a numinous Memphis. Its struggle here, on the part of the heretics, to defend the faith against the heresies of the Higher Critic, Of Deism, of the heretical [belief], of God and others of like notions. It needs these of long residence in the Stumbling Blocks of the Bible.

Yours Cordially, [signature]

E. M. Northrup
W. Augustine, Fla., April 10, 1886.

My dear Mr. Stair:

I came to this place two days ago direct from Monroe-ville where I spent five very pleasant and profitable weeks. The length of my stay here is somewhat uncertain, though it will not exceed two weeks. I regret the necessity of obtaining your attention, having to do as you are, only matters of a personal nature, would not do so even if the matter, while personal, also, one of concern to the Seminary.

I know you know that I ought not to continue to hold the position of Black Professor in the Divinity School while unable to discharge the duties of such a position in any satisfactory manner. Such a course obviously involves injustice to myself and the Institution. How I want you to dismiss from your mind your sentiment of personal regret at the manner of my resignation.

That, as President of the Seminary, you think I ought to do what certain duties take in order to free myself, is just as clear to the public, from the responsibilities which become incapable to meet. Shall I tender my resignation to take effect, say, July 1st, which will complete the period of 30 years service? As this does not meet your judgment, please indicate what you think is the wise and proper thing to be done. I do not want you to consider...
any living person in relation to this subject. For I have the fullest confidence in the wisdom of your judgment. Besides, I am assuring that anyone else shared some of the stuff which I am likely to take.

In this question there is no reference to any Council consideration, on that point you have addressed your thought fully. the information which I want is, what you think I ought to do, on the supposition that my work in the Union is to be continued in the future or if it has been during the last past years. Please consider at once this question is all it's bearings I give me the sense of your opinion & proper thought.

If Frederick is not to have from you next week, if I am likely to have him on the East. Your answer will affect my coming in the immediate future.

My health has improved very much since I went to Thomasville six weeks ago. No one would imagine, judging from my looks, that I am afflicted with serious physical ailments.

Yours sincerely,

G. W. Northing
My dear Professor Henderson:—

It is the thought of the President that it would be wise to publish in the next number of the American Journal of Theology an article of Dr. Northrup's, if, as we hope, one can be found among his manuscripts in shape to use for this purpose. We should also like to prefix to this article a brief sketch of his life and estimate of him as a theologian and teacher. It has seemed to us that no one could do this work so well as you. I recall no one among Dr. Northrup's pupils who has become a teacher of systematic theology except Dr. Nathan E. Wood, and his acquaintance with Dr. Northrup was so much less intimate than yours that it is in every way more desirable that you should prepare this sketch than that we should appeal to him. I write at the President's request to ask whether you could give us by the end of this month such an article, say six or eight pages in length? Should you be willing to do this, and should we be able to find an article of Dr. Northrup suitable for publication, it will give to this number somewhat the character of a memorial to him.

Sincerely yours,

E.D.B.