CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Name or Subject  Augustus Strong  File No.

Regarding

Date

SEE

Name or Subject  File No.
Harper 1897

"Before the Founding of the University" Correspondence in Harper Files
Rockefeller, John D. (letter to W.C. November 30, 1887)
CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

File No.

Name or Subject

Date

Regarding

File No.

Walter 1894

"(Insert the number of the University Correspondence in Faith Titre)

SEE

File No.
"Your request for three copies of my document on "The Church and the University" comes just in time. Besides one copy kept for my own use, all the rest were destroyed sometime ago except just three copies which I send you. I give them to you with one request. The one copy which I keep is bound up with type-written copies of letters written to me in answer to my document. These letters are from the foremost men in our denomination, many of whom are now dead. The copies of the document which I give you ought to have these letters bound up with them. If you will promise to have these letters faithfully copied by your own typewriter, and bound up with each of the three copies of the document I send you, and will then return my bound volume to me, I will lend this bound volume to you for the purpose. I think the material will be valuable for history. Providence has probably decided the original question wisely - If Chicago will only keep the faith once for all delivered to the saints, I shall have no doubt that the decision was wise. Meantime I trust God and abide his judgment."

(This is a copy of a copy of an excerpt from Mr. Strong's letter. The document mentioned is entitled as above, and contains also "A Detailed Argument and Plan for the establishment of a University in the City of New York, under the Control of Baptists." The book is now in the Rare Book Room, to be kept there until such time as the Archives may have a suitable place to keep it.)

(The date of the sermon was Oct. 23, 1883.)
Rochester,
Sept. 25, 1887.

My dear Prof. Harper—

By a strange spasm of forgetfulness I did not pay your traveling expenses yesterday. I meant to send you a five dollar bill today but unfortunately have only change to the amount of three. Please let me whether this pays all your expenses—Jove whatever the journey cost you I prepared to pay. I wrote to Mr. Jones in New York and more fully from here today. Let us pray for a good result. Faithfully yours,

A. H. Strong.
Whether these should not be provided year by year in addition, I regard three millions as absolutely necessary to begin on, and I regard it as equally important that we should have from the start the assurance that if the institution proved itself successful, a million a year should be added for the gradual tackling on of new departments, beginning with Classical Greek and Philosophy, and working out in time into Science, Medicine and Law.

I think you can fairly represent to Mr. A. that Dr. Broady and Mr. Harper are emphatically and solemnly to trust not only to organize such an institution but to see that no money is wasted. This is a point that needs to be made. While you do not let down a particle of the divine confidence in that every penny will be put to the best use, and that the great result will be worth all the cost. As I said in New York, Mr. A. is not to be attracted by a small scheme. Only a scheme that promises to be the grandest thing in America will really enlist his enthusiasm. He wants the best qualities of an economist and a money king. His main objections to hesitation now are: I think, 1. The question whether the institution would be a success in the way of drawing students, and 2. The question whether the city is the best place mainly.

Rochester,
Oct. 25, 1889.

My dear Prof. Harper—

I am very glad that Mr. A. has himself arranged an interview with you. Be sure it will be a momentous one—In advance of receiving your "questions," I take the liberty of suggesting one or two points.

In your letter to me which I enclosed to Mr. A., you began with a sentence like this: "I thank you for telling me the details of Mr. A.'s plans." I explained to Mr. A. that you referred to his plan of coming to New York the first of November, and the possible difficulty of arranging an interview before then. I did not wish him to suppose either that I had told you what his plans were with regard to a University were, or that I know what they were myself. If he should allude to this
matters at all, I hope you will assure him that I have never anticipated his decision as assumed to know what he would ultimately do. I have much hope, and a great deal of faith, but until he speaks the word I cannot definitively say about his plans are.

Again, I hope you will encourage him to believe that Dr. Brodax can be secured for the new enterprise, and that we can have the advantage of his wisdom and experience in shaping it. I am so convinced that his name and help are important, that I should be willing to make him the head of the institution rather than to lose him. For myself, I have no ambition but to see the thing established in the best way, and I should be willing to sink all personal claims or wishes. If Dr. Brodax could not be secured otherwise, I would make him President — if he would consent to be one of three — yourself, himself, and myself — equally empowered to administer the trust, that would satisfy me. Still I do not doubt that the best thing is that the institution should have a single head, and that some central responsibility is desirable. At Berlin the Rectorship is not a permanency — it rotates; so that we should have good precedents for adopting that plan. You are at liberty to tell Mr. R. therefore that while I think the single head the abstractly best thing, I am willing to concede this point for the sake of getting Dr. Brodax, and I am pretty sure that, with Dr. R.'s conception of the greatness of the scheme, he could with proper effort be secured.

Once more, I trust you will not let down for an instant the standard of demand. We want ultimately the largest and broadest sort of an institution, and we want from the beginning the very best thing in the country. As far as we go — As Union Seminary has already two-and-a-quarter millions, and we wish to add a fellowship scheme, we cannot safely put the need at less than three and one more. One million for instruction ten professors at five thousand each; one million for fellowships and scholarship, and one million for general expenses. Even then we should begin without grounds and build up of our own, and it is a question
for those who were thus drawn. I answer the question by saying that with our great Baptist constituency and all our Baptist colleges to draw from, and especially with the New Fellowship System to furnish means of support, we should from the start draw a large number of the most earnest and talented men of the country. They would form a nucleus around which a host of others, I trust of other denominations than our own, would gather. Supplying a want now greatly felt and located at the center toward which all the life currents of the nation are running, there cannot be a doubt that a few years hence it would be a far greater institution in number and influence than any we now have. I hope that in time it would even constitute a formidable competitor to the oldest institutions in the land, even if it did not come from the beginning in certain respects superior to them. And then as for moral influence in the great cities, I say that the institution would be a well-spring of blessing. It would not only not be corrupted, but it would be a source of saving influence to every Baptist Church and congregation in New York and vicinity. Every pastor would be practically provided with a trained assistant and a multitude of missions would be manned with the most competent of laborers. For the sake of our denomination in New York we need to establish the institution there.
Just one other point with regard to the time of beginning. This is my plan, and I hope it will be yours. We cannot afford delay. We need to have Mr. R.'s decision by December 1st. Dr. Boardman, Prof. Mayhew, and myself need to spend the holiday week in New York together, discussing and arranging the general plan. The first of January should see the things for substance made public, and the fellowships announced as open for competition. January first, moreover, should see the offer made to Rochester and Hamilton to enter into the new arrangement and scheme, if they will, to New York; so that they may have a chance to discuss their things and be ready for a decision at the meeting of their Boards in May. A year from now, October 1st, the institution should open, building or no building, students or no students. Like Johns Hopkins, we can afford to begin in a barn, and with a few. If we have the teachers and the money, the students will surely follow. Here I rely greatly upon you. Your financial relations to the two journals, the "O, Y. Student" and "Nebraska", enable you quietly to bring a little pressure to bear, and your relations to the new movement at Yale and the necessity of determining at once whether you are to stay or to go, make it possible for you to speak strongly about the necessity of very speedy decision. Mr. R. can, in case of necessity, make great decisions in a very brief time - he is accustomed to such in his business.

I am in great hope that before your return closed he will give you some indication of his purpose that will practically close this matter.

Do not get through with him without getting your whole mind. It may be best, stay longer and let for another interview. If he wants more advice and consultation with other people, ask him to go with you to see Prof. C. A. Briggs, or Dr. Sheed, or any one of the Union Sociology Professors who heartily believe in a New York location. But I must leave the rest to you. I trust you will appreciate the reasons for my urgent tone. I have myself asked Mr. R. about all that it is safe for me to say. I do not dare to push him - a new voice, a new method, a new point of view may do much more than I can do. I beg you to go to him as if the whole thing depended upon you. I shall pray for you with all my might, and I trust God will go with you.

I send this letter without waiting for your special questions. If they come in time I will answer them so that you shall hear before going to New York. Faithfully yours, Augustine N. Strong.
and centre, before such organization will be possible. If you talk to Mr. R. about this, then, I would do so only as suggesting great future good to come about through the planting of this new University. I do not doubt that this will lead to the establishment and thickening of colleges. But it would not be wise to complicate the matter just now by asking Mr. R. to establish even a small institution in Chicago, much less to undertake the harmonizing of Baptist interests throughout the land. All this will come of itself. I have told him that I did not wish this project to diminish his ordinary gifts of $50,000 a year to the many causes that now appealed to him. I have even urged him to give to Chicago University. But now we must divide, in order to conquer. One thing at a time. Like Napoleon, mass your forces at the critical point—the enemy's weakest place. In other words, go in with all your might for the immediate establishment of a theological department. That once decided all the rest will follow. Success to you!

Faithfully yours, Augustus N. Strong.

Rochester,
Oct. 26, 1884.

My dear Prof. Harper:

I have received your letter with its two questions. Before answering them in detail, let me make one or two general remarks. 1st. We want just now to bring Mr. R. to a decision to establish an institution. We need therefore to emphasize the points with which he is already familiar rather than suggest new ones which might cause hesitation and delay. 2ndly, if we get the three millions for an institution, we shall have large liberty of administration, and after the decision is arrived at we can decide very much in the directions you desire.

Now with regard to your particular questions. It would be absolutely desirable to launch a complete University.
at once. But W. R. is not familiar with the idea of starting the whole at once. The work he has contemplated, so far as I know, is the establishment of a university as far as a Theological Department is concerned, with promise of the other departments if this one succeeded. I doubt whether it would be wise to demand more than this at first. He naturally wants to feel his way along, and so forward only as fast as he can go safely. We need not abate not one whit in the demand of $3,000,000 for Theological Education. But the million dollars set apart for instruction would furnish ten professors with salaries of $30,000 each. Of these professors were allotted only, the $50,000 income of that million would furnish fifteen professors. We could spend a part of the income in establishing chairs in Classical Greek and Philosophy. In short I have no objection to adding the university idea at the very start provided W. R. is not asked for more than three millions to begin with, and provided he is not permitted to get the idea that the Theological Department can ultimately get on with less. I want three millions for theology, and I want other departments to be provided for in addition and afterwards. You might throw your whole strength in favor of the immediate establishment of the Department of Philosophy for I am inclined to think that he can be got at once to do that. You can suggest that from the surplus revenue of some part of the three millions—ultimately to be needed by theology proper—a beginning might even now be made in Philosophy and Greek. In fact, however, convince him that failure so far as the theological part is concerned would be impossible. Then go on to the wider mark of the way seems open.

About the organization of the educational system of the denomination generally—that seems to me to be something actually subsequent. I recognize the importance and value of all you say. I hope to see all you hope for realized. But we must first set our institution as a rallying point
Received at Rochester, N.Y., 28 Oct 1887

To Prof. W.K. Harpur, Yale University

If Way opens ask enough additional to make beginning in Philosophy

Augustus H. Strong

Dear Sir Harper:

I have seen Mr. B. twice, last night and today in the afternoon. While he has been very pleasant and even cordial, he is evidently looking forward to the fresh investigation of tomorrow and is keeping himself quiet for preparation. He did not open the way to any conversation on the subject that interested me. I am now inclined to think you had better not approach him again until you hear from Dr. MacArthur. Mr. Strong advised that it would better for you to wait a little. Dr. MacArthur has the way open as we have not, and I shall ask him to let us know just so soon as he has secured an interview from him, and if possible to arrange one for you and me. Other information I get is all favorable, but until some matters of a
As I reflect, I am led to think that in view of the decision reached, it will be wise for you, my dear, to take the place of counsel on the cuntent of Mr. A.'s view and settle it, so as to call his attention to anything else. The thing is working, and is coming out all right. I think perhaps I ought to say I hope. The waiting time will not be long. The total result of my visit to New York is encouraging. I go back tonight much more sure that we are approaching a favorable conclusion. Meanwhile, let us press on with patience.

What do you think of my new plan provision for the equal education I want to see? I do not believe in co-education in the lower grades — do not believe in co-educating colleges. But it seems to me that in a University proper a different principle obtains. There are students not mature enough to take care of themselves, and the best women need to fit themselves for teaching. By contact with the best men. This principle is as yet practiced only in Zurich, Switzerland. It would appeal to Mr. R. Let me know your view. Faithfully yours, A. M.
Rochester,
Feb. 16, 1888,

My dear Prof. Harper:

"I am glad to hear from you and glad that you are to see Mr. Rockefeller on the coming Saturday. I have not written to you, simply because I had nothing of importance to communicate. Mr. Rockefeller a few weeks ago wrote to me a very kind letter, assuring me that he had the greatest confidence in my entire disinterestedness, and that he was sorry if his decision had added at all to my cares. It was a gratification to be assured that he had not taken mortal offence at the plainness with which I wrote to him of his ability and duty in the premises."

Yours sincerely,
[Signature]

[Address]
I do not think he has dismissed the matter from his mind. I think he is deferring other matters until he can settle what he will do in this one. There are some complications here which may compel him to immediate decision. President Anderson here is likely soon to resign, and there is a considerable party who wish the Seminary and the University to be consolidated under one management and who wish me to take charge of both. You can readily see that such a proposition as this would greatly embarrass me - I should of course decline to accept any such place, for the reason that I do not believe any great institution can be built up here. But I might be compelled to define my position, and I should greatly regret any necessity of prematurely publishing my views.

It is quite possible that Mr. R's plan is to get possession quietly of some large piece of ground, and make preparations of other sorts, before any thing is known by...
Rochester,
Dec. 9, 1887.

Dear Prof. Hayden:

We had a pleasant visit and a good lecture from Dr. Brodus. If, as you say, the Doctor advocates a college in New York in connection with the university, then the less he has to do with the management, the better. It is certainly an old-fogy idea and would break down the institution at the start.

I beg you in your talk with Dr. Dwight not to commit yourself. Postpone decision for a few weeks at least. I still have hope that by January first we may see a change.
but I did the best I could. I used the wisdom given me and left the result with S. D.

Here is one possible misconception which you may possibly have a chance to correct. I have never been unmindful of the great good he has already done. I have never been ungrateful for the gifts he has already made. He perhaps thinks me unmindful and ungrateful, but he is mistaken in this. I could not have him take back anything he has given. I could have him in future do just as much for the smaller interests as he has done in the past. My contention is simply this—that he is able in addition to take up the burden and responsibility of such an enterprise as we propose, and that considering his means he ought to do it. Could we not meet during the holidays?

Faithfully yours,
Augustus H. Strong.
It would gratify me if you could
before that have an interview with Mr. R.
and make it clear to him that you
cannot always wait for his decision.

As to my letter to him, it was
true to its least and last word.

As my final appeal, it was certainly
plain and urgent. But in all my
dealings with him, I have aimed to
be faithful to him as a minister
of Jesus Christ. I have known that
few were willing to tell him the whole
truth - I have felt commissioned to
tell him the truth, for the sake of
his soul and for the sake of Christ's
cause. To tell him the truth I have
risked the loss of his friendship. It
has certainly been no selfish motive
that has actuated me. It is possible
that I might have used greater tact,
Rochester,
Nov. 26, 1887,

Dear Professor Harper:

Do not allow yourself to be for a moment discouraged. I have learned in whatever state to be content, and so must you. The thing will certainly work out right. All we need is to let our marks high, and push for it with unwavering faith.

A letter from Dr. Brodax this week encourages me. He has changed front to some extent. In reply to an inquiry of mine, he proposes a scheme by which he can give a part of his time to the new University, and suggests a series of courses of instruction which he might...
at the holidays, if Mr. R. reaches a favourable decision, in order that he may give us his counsel in laying out plans; and, secondly, that he will immediately write to Mr. R., or, better still, have a personal interview with him and press upon him the importance of immediate making that favourable decision.

We are at a critical time. I am going to write to Mr. R. one more letter. I hesitate to press him, for I may have done too much of that already. I trust a great deal to you, and all to God whose mighty Spirit I believe has led and will lead to the end, to the glory of his Son Jesus Christ.

I do not think you need fear any publication of our plans. No one here knows, at all of my consultations with you, or even suspects the extent to which matters have gone. Dr. Northrop is the only person through whom
Gives during a part of the year.

How this to my mind means simply that he is weakening — that beginning in this way he will inevitably get more and more interested with us, and though at first not intending to sever his connection with Louisville he will in the end see to clearly the superior importance of the New York work that he will give himself body and soul to it.

Your telegram just received, saying that D’Moore is to be in New Haven on Monday night quite puzzling me. Whose business does he go on? Please let me know. I hardly dare to hope that he goes to confer with you on Mr. Rockefeller’s suggestion. But, whatever the occasion, I hope you will urge him to the utmost to do two things, first, to meet with us in New York.
Rochester,
Nov. 17, 1887.

My dear Dr. Harper:

I agree with you in fearing that some newspaper will draw attention to our plans before we have them perfected. Of there is anything you can say to Dr. Washburn to keep him silent — without letting him know the facts — please do so.

We need very much to secure Mr. R's decision at once, and I largely rely on you to do this. It might be well to intimate to him when you see him that these very rumors make it necessary to be expeditions. None of them proceed from me — they probably
Dr. Mac Arthur told Mr. R. that he thought we need depend on him for not more than a million. It is no wonder that Mr. R. has thought my figures large, and that he wants to make sure they are correct before acceding to them. Now you can do more to assure him on this point than can any other man. An income of $200,000 a year to begin with is only a quarter of Harvard's income—and we have everything to provide. I want Mr. R. to throw his whole soul into the enterprise—to take it up with determination to make it a success—to provide the necessary means as fast as they are needed. And I am sure that anything less than $200,000 a year at the start would doom it to failure.

Faithfully yours, 

[Signature]
originate from Dr. MacArthur and his articles. I was asked the other day to expand before the Pastori
Conference of the State of New York my plan for a great University. It was a great surprise to me and I
only replied that I was not yet ready to express my views.

Mr. R. has hitherto been in commu-
nication with men who have either
had in mind only the establishment of a
Seminary, or have thought that he need
only give a part of the sum required
for that. My misfortune has been that
I alone have had the larger plan in
mind and have believed that to
become its unflawed execution we
must depend only upon one man.
Rochester,
Nov. 7, 1887—

My dear Prof. Harper:—

It gratifies me much that you agree with my estimates. I take it as an indication that we shall not be far apart in our general views. Permit me to say here that I have faith in our being able to accomplish whatever we suitably set ourselves to do. All the more need therefore that we consult together before taking any important position with Mr. R.
I propose, therefore, that separateness as together we set our faces like a flint to get precisely what I propose in the last letter I wrote you— with this exception, that we do not absolutely insist on any of the principal being paid down, so long as it is in some way legally secured. Later reflection convinces me that the true way of procedure will be to establish the institution first, and ask Rochester and Hamilton to come in afterwards. That will save all between us and Rochester controversy about removal, and will throw the burden upon the old institutions. They will have to consult among themselves, in their own Boards,
What they will do to keep alive, I think the result will be that Rochester will throw in its lot with the new enterprise, and that the work for untrained men will go to Hamilton. In this view there will be less need of making public the exact method of Mr. R's gift—whether it is cut and cut, or not.

I have this morning received from him a cautious suggestion that he may give annual sums, the principal to be secured in case of his death. He does not ask me what sums will be necessary, and I therefore do not tell him. I have written to him that I care only to have a fully equipped lecturn—spirit lamping and the beginnings of a university legally assured—and tell him that I will leave it to his business acumen to put it in such a way that no one can say that it
is a University or paper or in the air.

He asks if I care to meet you and him

in New York? I say that, if he

thinks best, I will do so next

Saturday, and that I can then give
details and explanations. Had

you not better write him that you

prefer to postpone some estimates
till we can all confer together

about them, and propose that we

must immediately for that purpose.

Or, if you think best, send him

as your own, without mentioning

me at all, the substance of your

views as to the amounts required.

I will leave this all to your judgment.

If you please you may send him my

letter giving detailed explanation of items;

if you think this would shock him too

much by its magnitude, you can give

only your own estimates of the annual

sums required; or, still a third course,

you can ask a conference and postpone
talking about accounts till we all met together. Please fix next Saturday if possible as the day of meeting.

Is there anything you could write to Mr. Brandus that would help him change his mind? The more I think of it, the more desirable it seems to get hold of him — even if we get only a part of him — his counsel and his name.

All I have said about Faculty is merely tentative. I have not said a word to any of the members of my faculty here. I want you as Dean or Vice President to have a hand in all this done in the selection of Professors, and I shall take no important steps without you.

We need much to talk this over before we meet Mr. Rockefeller.

Yours truly

A. B. Strong
As I sit here, reviewing the past few months, I am filled with mixed emotions. The journey has been both challenging and rewarding. I am grateful for the support and opportunities that have come my way, but I cannot help but feel a sense of loss for what I have left behind.

The move to this new city has been a significant change, and I find myself struggling to adjust. The unfamiliar faces and routines have made it difficult to settle in. However, I am determined to make the most of my time here and explore everything that this city has to offer.

In the midst of all this, I have found comfort in the simple things. Reading a good book, taking a walk in the park, and connecting with the people around me have brought me a sense of peace.

Looking back, I realize that I have come a long way with the help of those who have believed in me. Their encouragement has been a driving force in my life, and I am forever grateful for their presence.

As the year comes to a close, I am excited about the possibilities that the future holds. I am determined to keep moving forward and make the most of the opportunities that come my way. I am confident that with hard work and perseverance, I will achieve my goals and live a fulfilling life.

I am looking forward to what the new year will bring and am grateful for all that I have experienced thus far. Thank you for being a part of my journey.
The only other name that could be thought of is "New York University" and this is practically appropriated by another institution already. But I should not wish Mr. Rockefeller's name to be associated with an institution of which, in comparison with others, Mr. R. would have reason to be ashamed, and any thing less than a university beginning with less than five professors and fifty or seventy students would be nothing to desire at. We want three $25,000 for professors' salaries here, and $25,000 for fellowships and scholarships to make a proper nucleus of students. This requires altogether $60,000 for the establishment of the department of philosophy — including metaphysics, astronomy, Greek, and whatever other two departments it might be thought best to add when we learned what the demand was on the part of students.

Here we have then a need of a million of dollars paid down — the interest by the way ought to begin so that professors resigning their places elsewhere in May might be able at once to have means of support — and of three dollars in addition of $30,000 each — $150,000 in all for the first year. When we remember that Union Theological Seminary has already property to the extent of two millions and a half, and that we expect to win success only by adding to them plans a complete fellowship and scholarship system costing $50,000 a year besides — moreover when we remember that we are to add a university
And put into the hands of trustees - the sum
to devoted to the endowment of the most important
and central thing in the institution - theological
instruction - and then the rest of the plan just
as he proposes. By giving that single million
at the beginning the institution would secure
an actual foundation beyond all possible
contingencies, and since the sum needed is
larger than Rochester now possesses, it would
operate alone as a sufficient motive for
removal. I put the million as the sum
needed for endowing instruction in the theologi-
cal department, simply because this is the
sum devoted to this purpose at Union
Theological Seminary. It would provide ten
professors with salaries of $5000 each -
the least that they could live on in New York.
I count the rate of interest at five percent.

Now with regard to annual sums to be
paid in addition, I must base my estimate
on my previous calculations. The next
thing to be provided for, after instruction,
is fellowships and scholarships. As you
will know, this is the very essence of any
plan and no curtailment of my original
scheme is in my judgment to be thought
of without impairing the success of the whole
enterprise. We wish get together a nucleus
of trained men, at the same time that we
elevate the standard of the colleges from which
they come, and of the New York City churches.

Among which they work. For fellowships
and scholarships in the theological depart-
ment we need the interest of another million
of dollars. 60 fellowships @ $500 = $30,000
and 80 scholarships @ $250 = $20,000
and this makes an aggregate of $50,000.
We must remember that no other plan of bene-
ficiary aid is proposed. We propose to have
no aid given except for merit and work,
and the 140 students thus provided for are
only the proper number to ensure the most
successful instruction.

I want the income of another million
of dollars still - for general expenses. When
you think that library and 'ents, printing and
officials' salaries, with all the numberless
incidental expenses belonging to a great and growing
enterprise must be paid for, this fund
will be that it is not safe to count
on less than this being needed. My experience
is that just here is the matter of general
expenses the weakness of most of our institution
lists - their funds are so tied up that they
cannot be used. We want a carte blanche
as it were - we want freedom here, so
that we can snap up any man and any
appliance that may prudentially offer.

Still further, we need the income of
another million to make the beginnings you
desire in the department of philosophy.
We must start the University proper.
I want by the way to call at Rochester University.
may over $500,000, we see that the annual gift, proposed in this case, are none too great for an institution which we intend to compete with these older foundations. My estimate would bring the sum given in the fifth year to $350,000.

You say that "in order to guarantee the safety of the thing, Mr. R. might legally set aside a part of his property so that if anything should occur to him the interest would be safe." If now, in addition to this, Mr. Rockefeller, "well at the end of five years make good a sum corresponding to the income of the last year," I should think all the requisites of success would be fulfilled—it being pointed that a million was paid at the beginning and a sum of $50,000 was given in addition the first year, to be increased by $50,000 during each of the succeeding five years. I would begin with three or four millions absolutely assured, even though it were not paid down, either in whole or in part. But I am persuaded that it would be far better for the success of the enterprise to have at least a million given out and out at the beginning. And in considering the foundation of a University, it is well at the very start to get fully in mind what a University is—how great it must be to come up to modern ideas. Yet I cannot

conceive of a nobler work offered to any Baptist than this one of promoting an institution which will unify our whole system of education throughout the Country, transform our city churches, and provide a multitude of leaders for the Kingdom of God.

S.'s Brookes writes one that he is so committed to Louisville that he cannot join us. And yet he says this regretfully. I am sorry to lose him. We would be a great help by his wisdom and reputation. But he is not indispensable. We can get on without him. I have concluded that there is very little prospect of Hamilton going in the movement and remaining in New York, and this will be just as well also. For some place is needed for the training of the poorer class of men, and what we do not want Hamilton will gladly take. I think it will be best to try and see whether Rochester cannot be moved to New York, and with that move within the rest of our faculty—thus establishing our Prospect of Education—will not favor the movement and themselves go. I shall be glad to hear your views on all the points upon which I have written, and if Mr. Rockefeller were able to do so, I should be glad to see you there.

Faithfully yours,
Augustus H. Strong.
Department besides which will itself involve a capitale of a million, the estimate I have given for the first year will seem all too small. But the next year the demand will be greater. Only provision for rapid and continuous growth will save even the first foundation from insufficiency. We must show ourselves thoroughly alive by adding year by year one feature after another—either new departments or new buildings or new apparatus or new libraries or new grounds—and I am sure that an addition of $50,000 each succeeding year is none too much to ask. The institution can live only by growth. It will be a magnificent success if it only has money enough. It may become to Mr. Rockefeller the greatest possible honor, but it can be this only by making sure that in each department in which work is actually begun, it is the very best in the land. We must remember that buildings and grounds must very soon be provided. We can begin in a barn but we cannot long live in a barn. Any surplus of funds after the year’s expenses were paid would find good use in forming part of a sum accumulating for purchase of a permanent dwelling-place. When we think that a complete University includes Medical and Law Departments, and that Harvard and Columbia have already nearly ten millions of dollars each, we cannot but see that Harvard’s income from all sources last year

Dec. 19, 1887

Dear Prof. Harper:

I feel very desirous of hearing about that proposed interview of yours with Mr. R.-I trust you will not rest till you secure one, and then I hope you will find out the reason for the delay. I had a most kind note from Mrs. R. the other day, upon another subject. However, it showed that she had not become offended at any rate. If you see Mr. R., please assure him that with the guarantee of proper financial support from him the matter might put all the cares of administration upon us, and he need not give seriously any further anxiety about the matter.
I am now somewhat inclined to think that business proprietors have caused the post-pavement. But they ought not to cause it. Between you and me, he invested $2,000,000 of his surplus funds only this last summer in Union Pacific. He could do what we proposed and not feel it — and he could easily make provision for the repayment of the principal before it should become due. This is so great a matter and the time between now and January 1st is so critical that I cannot bear to see the thing go over to next year without some assurance from him. Of course we could make a beginning next fall, even if no publicity should be given to it before April 1st, but earlier would be far better. Faithfully yours,

A. H. Strong
Dear Prof. Harper:

Please write me fully about your interview with Dr. Broadus. I wish to know his attitude and his impressions about Mr. R's intentions. I telegraph him today to give a lecture to our students. If he stops, I can of course see him. But I should like your impressions in addition.

I have a little fear that my last letter to Mr. R. may have been too plain. It was intended only to be honest. As many times before, I took my life in my hand to write it and risked a great deal. I can only hope I was guided by God, and that in the end it will prove wise. I wanted to put the thing just as strongly as it could be put—and I did it. But I may have offended Mr. R., and I should hate to have any personal irritation prevent or
delay the accomplishment of so great a good. You can see that I can at least for the present shut up. You are not so to the same extent. I commit the matter to you, knowing that you have the unfinished industry and the unswerving determination that such an enterprising needs. I have given myself to it for life - I wish you also would do so. In the end we shall conquer - I have no manner of doubt of this. I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes twenty years. But it will not take any such time. Mr. R's delays may mean only that he can make by himself certain preparations which could not be so well made if his purpose were known to any one else. Let us trust God and do your part every means that seems open to you.

Faithfully Yours,
Augustus N. Strong.
My dear Prof. Harper:

I wish to consult you with regard to a matter of great importance to the educational interests of the Baptist denomination, and if it be possible, I should like to meet you in New York at the Buckingham Hotel, Cor. 5th Avenue and 50th St., as early in the morning as you can get there from New Haven. If you can meet me for a couple of hours then and there, I will pay all your expenses from New Haven and back. Will you kindly telegraph me here at my expense whether you can thus meet me? If you send your telegram after 6 P.M. Thursday, please address it to me at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, where State my daughter tomorrow night. Sincerely yours,

Augustus H. Strong
My dear Prof. Harper:

W. R.'s family is not in New York until November. His visits there until then are very hurried and almost always chiefly on pressing business matters. He had been to New York and got back to Cleveland, I imagine, before my letter reached him. Do not be concerned if you hear nothing further for a week or two. All will depend on the date of his next visit to New York. No early date occasion to see Dr. Broderus at the west before letting us hear further from him. Let us pass our days in patience meantime.

Faithfully yours,

Augustus N. Strong.
My dear Prof. Harper:—

I have sent your letter to Mr. R. I hope you can postpone your answer to the Congregational brethren until we have time to hear from him. I do not wish to crowd him into a decision—the answer is more likely to be favorable if he has a chance for mature deliberation. In my own mind I have set January first as the time when it will be necessary to make something public, if we intend to begin a year from now. Would it not be possible...
for you to leave the questions you mention undecided until December 1st—that is, if there were some prospect of our getting from Mr. R. a favorable answer then. We may get some settlement much sooner, but I say December 1st as a sort of ultimatum. I shall expect to hear something from him within a day or two. The difficulty is that I can never tell where he is or whether my letter reach him at once or not. It is a trial of patience, but I will inform you just so soon as I know myself.

Faithfully Yours,

Augustus H. Strong.
Dear Prof. Harper:

Mr. R. writes me from Cleveland that he will try to see you if you can run down to New York sometime soon when he is there. Says he has had Dr. Brodax with him over Sunday and has talked with him confidentially. Dr. B. thought it would be a good thing to have Rochester feming bonds to New York, even if Hamilton did not join. If you get a telegram or letter from Mr. R., you will of course go to New York. Then I trust you will make the most of your opportunity.
On your earnest advocacy my much will depend. I wish I could tell you the time when he will be in New York, but I cannot. The letter I have referred to was not an answer to think when I enclosed yours about the financial proposition that are I have yet to hear from. It was an answer to a former letter of mine—ten days after the letter I had sent. I think all will work out well but it will not do to hurry in matters. Be perfectly free in introducing any phase of the subject in talk with Mr. R. Use any fact. There since you
Dear Prof. Harper:

I regret that the necessity of going to Cleveland with Mr. Rockefeller on Friday prevented Mr. Rockefeller from seeing us today. He suggests that you call upon him some day very soon when you are in New York. Since his business engagements do not permit him now to stop a certain time, he will be back in New York again by next Saturday. He does not seem so anxious to see me as he is to see you; and perhaps you, who have talked to him less than I have, may now send you, the Annual Stamps...
help him more than I could with anything that I could say. Of course when you do see him you might arrange for a conference of all three, which would certainly be necessary if Mr. R. got nearer to the point of decision. I feel as if we must have the matter decided by January first—and it would be far better if we could know by December first what we are to expect—for there is a great deal to be determined in case such an institution begins next autumn. I rely on you to hold fast to the terms mentioned, and all further planning can be deferred until Mr. R. consents to give what is needed. Had you not better seek an interview?
Dear Dr. Harper:

In reply to your note of April 20, I would not like to express any opinion which should be published. I should not favor the printing of the documents you mention—that is, I should not favor your taking up that work. I am anxious to give your name as much prestige with the Baptist public as possible. All these connections with the newer criticism tend to bring you into suspicion. I should prefer of course to have you state publicly your condemnation of the method and conclusions of Wellhausen and other critical theologians. But if that cannot be, I would simply let the criticism alone until I could definitely refute them.

Thanks for your telegram. I do not think it any sufficient ground for discouragement. There are several
Reasons which seem to be why W. R. may be physically unable to bear the strain of discussing the matter just now — and he might wish to secure a truce of some kind before having his connection with such an enterprise an = named. Dr. Nathump came East this week and I shall see him soon either here or at Clifton Springs where he is proposing to spend. We must put a cheerful courage on.

Yours in hope,

Augustus H. Thayer.
My dear Dr. Harper:

I have a letter from Mr. A. saying that he was unable to see you last Saturday evening. I think it is partly a matter of physical inability to hear the stream of two important matters at once. When investigations are past he will in my judgment take up this enterprise. He retains the letters of Dr. Northup and Dr. Johnson which I sent him.

I would not take the Presidency of the University myself in any event or on any conditions that I can now think of. I trust you will make the same answer if any such proposition is made to you. I regard our New York Enterprise as almost certain of the near future, difficult as it may be to show the grounds of that certainty. We both need to help
ourselves unfettered so that we can take hold of it. It has occurred to me that you might make this proposition of Dr. Mac Arthur’s the basis of a letter to Mr. R., and that the letter might lead to an interview. You might ask him whether it would be best for you to favor Dr. Mac Arthur’s scheme, or whether he would advise you to wait for further development.

But I confess that my wisdom does not pierce very far into the future. I suppose Dr. Northrup is now at Clifton Springs, and I shall see him on Monday next at latest. Perhaps I may have something to write after I have had my interview with him. He will attend our Anniversary. I am sorry that we cannot have you here at the same time. Not I imagine is impossible for the reason that your own year’s work will then be drawing to its close.

Faithfully Yours, A. F. Strong.
Rochester Theological Seminary,
President's Office,
Rochester, N.Y.,

Monday P.M.
April 30

My dear Prof. Harper,

I have just returned from Clifton Springs where I have spent the day with Dr. Northrup. I find your two letters dated the 28th on my return. I have since changed his views with regard to the modification he suggested, at least to some extent, and he will now work with us and if thought desirable he will leave Chicago and take a place in New York from the start. He feels, and I feel, that it is very important to get Mr. R. committed to the enterprise, even informally, before our Seminary committee can occur so that you and I may resign and present places and devote ourselves to organizing the new institution during the coming year. I trust you will see Mr. R. This
present week at all hazards, and will tell him that both of us need to be relieved from the embarrassment of our present positions, and from the danger of being taken possession of by other institutions. We could begin a small school of philosophy and theology next fall consisting wholly of graduates of seminaries and with a small complement of teachers — in fact you could represent the philosophy and arts, and I the theology, and if need be twenty pupils could be supported, partly taught by us, and partly permitted to take lectures in other institutions. All fellowships and no scholarships — no notice made about it — we could then give the first year to consultation, organize, choice of teachers, and make full beginning of the institution a year or next fall. The expense of this for the coming year would be comparatively small and a year of time would be saved. If you secure an interview and think best telegraph to Northrup at Clifton and let him go with you to see Mr. R. Faithfully yours, A.H. Story.
Rochester,
Nov. 18, 1888.

My dear Dr. Harper:

Much as I respect your judgment, I think you are wrong in advising Mr. Rockefeller to separate theology from the other departments of the University and to put the University at Chicago. Chicago is the place for a first-class college, and if Mr. Rockefeller will establish such an institution there at the same time that he founds a University in New York, I shall rejoice with all my heart. I advocate now, as I have advocated in the past, the location of a good college in Chicago. But Chicago is not the place for a University which is to command the patronage of all the states East and West, and to send out its influence throughout the world.
I do not mean that a well-equipped University there would not do good, but I mean that it could not do so much good, or take the first place in American Education which a University in New York might occupy.

Remember that a true University is an institution solely for advanced and professional instruction, and that it requires for success a number of subordinate colleges. Our Colleges are all at the East. We ought not to put our University far away from the base of supplies. A University in New York would draw graduates not only of Baptist Colleges at the east but, with a proper system of fellowships and scholarships, would draw graduates of non-Baptist colleges. The graduates of either Baptist or non-Baptist colleges at the east would go so far away as Chicago to take University instruction, they will stop at the professional schools nearer home. It would take many years the thing that will do the most for the cause of truth and for the Kingdom of Christ. By the least thing, I do not mean the cheapest thing. The cheap is the worthless, and the cheap is usually the most expensive in the end. While the chance is open to us to take possession of New York, and to lead the march of education on this continent, it would be the greatest pity to let up with a second-best location. That is what Baptists religious have always done; building their churches on the back streets, and their colleges in the country towns. Let us have an end of this once and for all. The taking of New York by the grandest educational enterprise on the continent, would put heart and hope into our whole Baptist body, while the establishment of a respectable institution in Chicago,
which is neither fish flesh nor foul, neither University, College nor Academy, but all three combined, would create as much of a ripple as the surface of an Educational ocean than the work of Madison University now does. Such an institution would only be one of many similar ones, doing some good, yet miserably failing of the highest scholarship or usefulness. We have already enough one-horse colleges to educate the world—so far as numbers are concerned. Let us not so divide up our funds as to add to the number of such. They degrade our education and disgrace our denomination. It will be far cheaper in the end to take the whole location, for in the creation there is the greatest drawing-power.

Last Spring in Baltimore I had a long and confidential talk with Mr. Gilman. He knows more about the higher Education in this country in my judgment than any other man. He told me, when I got through, that he had met no one with whose whole plan and idea he so fully agreed as he did with mine. He said that the thing I proposed was the oner step forward which it was left for American Education to take. He showed me the possible chance of promoting the execution of such a scheme. He wrote me a note expressing all this on paper. He wanted to see Mr. Rockwell to ask his private oral endorsement. My dear friend, I am very sure I am right in this matter to which I have given most of my time and thought for ten years; and it makes me sad that you, to whom I have most looked for sympathy and help in so broad a scheme, have for even a moment been led to favor a plan which seems to me of secondary value.
I am very sorry that I have not seen you frequently enough to taste this whole matter more. But it is not too late now. Your position in the matter is influential, and any one who can exert influence small or great has a great responsibility resting upon him. I trust you will advocate the absolute best thing.

Depend upon it, Chicago and the whole country will be cared for, if we do the absolutely best thing first. We must lift up our denomination by pulling from above and not by pushing from below. New York is the eye of America, as Athens was the eye of Greece. Commercially and politically, educationally and religiously, it leads and will lead the continent.

Let us not put the eye in the center of the body. New York is to be the second greatest city, if not the greatest, in the world. So long as New York is not ours, let us take no other location for our University. I do not feel at liberty to address Mr. Rockefeller upon the subject, until he asks my advice. I do address myself to you, with the hope that you will see this thing in the right light and will address him yourself.

Faithfully yours,
Augustus W. Strong.

P.S. Since writing the foregoing, I fear that it may seem too dogmatic. Perhaps it may even seem unwise. Believe me, I do not mean it so. I respect your views, and I only wish to get at the truth. I am only to be convinced that my whole scheme is wrong, if only the reasons can be shown. But I have thought so long about it, that the reasons all seem to be upon the side of my plan, and not against it. Please tell me what considerations have led you to change your views, and I will try to meet them.

A University as has been said by another, needs, more than Money. It needs Libraries, Museums, and especially men. The students of the professions need to see men, and to hear them. They need to feel the force of the strongest currents of modern life, and to be in the midst of its most intense activities. These advantages are found in New York as they are not found in Chicago. For this reason New York will have a drawing power that Chicago will not have—All roads lead to New York, as all roads lead to Rome. And New York commands the country and would exult the prestige of all the states, as Chicago could not. Distance amounting to little, new ideas, new directions amount to a great deal. Men will so cast their lot that they will go east. New York can draw students from the West, and the country. It would be cheaper to pay rail-road fares for all students for the Pacific Coast to New York than to establish a University in San Francisco. The same argument applies to Chicago. An institution at Chicago must, if necessary, be provincial and local, while in New York it would be both national and international.

Faithfully yours,
A. W. S.
to revive up feeling at the west.
In the mean time, there would be the
strongest temptation to add to the University
an Academic and Collegiate department
as a sort of preparatory school. This
would at once take the so-called University
out of the category of Universities proper,
and subject it perpetually to all
the hampering limitations which now
affect Yale and Harvard. The greatest
chance ever offered in American Education,
as Dr. Gilman of Johns Hopkins told me,
is the chance now open to establish
a true University in New York — The
placing of it will make the founder
famous to all ages.

On the other hand the establishment
of a University in Chicago with College
attached, will doubtfully divide the funds,
which are needed for one object into
three several channels; first, the
Annuny at New York; secondly, the
University proper in Chicago; thirdly,
the College in Chicago or near it.
You will know that no man, even though he be so rich as Mr. Rockefeller, is at all likely to do all these three things well. To unite the first two, as they ought to be united in an institution which aims to give instruction in all human knowledge—and nothing less than this is a University—will take all the money he, or any other single individual, is ever likely to give. The union of all departments in one institution is the only good economy, so far as finance is concerned. Moreover, Theology absolutely needs the other departments of a University to broaden it, while the other departments need Theology as a standard and terminus ad quem.

I am especially conscious that, when my friend Mr. Rockefeller makes his decision, he should choose the absolutely best thing; this thing that he will always look back on as a necessary and far-sighted move.
My dear Dr. Harper:

Much as I respect your judgment, I think you are wrong in advising Mr. Rockefeller to separate Theology from the other departments of the University and to put the University at Chicago. Chicago is the place for a first-class college, and if Mr. Rockefeller will establish such an institution there at the same time that he founds a University in New York I shall rejoice with all my heart. I advocate now, as I have advocated in the past, the location of a good college in Chicago. But Chicago is not the place for a University which is to command the patronage of all the states east and west, and to send out influence throughout the world. I do not mean that a well-equipped University there would not do good, but I mean that it could not do so much good, or take the first place in American Education which a University in New York might occupy.

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department as a sort of preparatory school. This would at once take the so-called University out of the category of Universities proper, and subject it perpetually to all the hampering limitations which now affect Yale and Harvard. The greatest chance ever offered in American Education, as Dr. Gilman of John Hopkins told me, is the chance now open to establish a true University in New York. The doing of it will make the founder of it famous to all ages.

On the other hand the establishment of a University in Chicago with College attached, will doubtly divide the funds, which are needed for one object, into three several channels; first, the Seminary in New York; secondly, the University proper in Chicago; thirdly, the College in Chicago or near it. You well know that no man, even though he be so rich as Mr. Rockefeller, is at all likely to do all these three things well. To unite the first two, as they ought to be united in an institution which aims to give instruction in all human knowledge—and nothing less than this is a University—will take all the money he, or any other single individual, is ever likely to give. The union of all departments in one institution is the only good economy, so far as finances are concerned. Moreover, Theology absolutely needs the other departments of a University to broaden it, while the other departments need Theology as a standard and terminus ad quem.

I am exceedingly desirous that, when my friend Mr. Rockefeller makes his decision, he shall choose the absolutely best thing,—the thing that he will always look back on as a masterly and far-sighted move,—the thing that will do the most possible for the cause of truth and for the kingdom of Christ. By the best thing, I do not mean the cheapest thing. The cheap is the worth-
less, and the cheap is usually the most expensive in the end. While the chance is open to us to take possession of New York, and to lead the march of education on this continent, it would be the greatest pity to take up with a second-best location. That is what Baptists hitherto have always been doing—building their churches on the back streets, and their colleges in the country towns. Let us have an end of this once for all. The taking of New York, by the greatest educational enterprise on the continent, would put heart and hope into our whole Baptist body, while the establishment of a mongrel institution in Chicago, which is neither fish, flesh nor fowl, neither University, College nor Academy, but all three combined, would create no more of a ripple on the surface of our educational ocean than the work of Madison University now does. Such an institution would only be one of many similar ones, doing some sort of good, yet miserably failing of the highest scholarship or usefulness. We have already enough one-horse colleges to stock the world—so far as numbers are concerned. Let us not so divide up our funds as to add to the number of such. They degrade our education and disgrace our denomination. It will be far cheaper in the end to take the best location, for in the location there is the greatest drawing-power.

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Dear [Name],

I am writing to express my gratitude for your association with me. Your dedication and support have been instrumental in my progress and success. I wanted to personally extend my appreciation to you for your invaluable assistance and guidance throughout my journey.

Your efforts have not gone unnoticed. I am confident that our collaboration will result in positive outcomes, and I look forward to continuing our work together.

Thank you once again for your commitment and partnership. I am honored to have you on my team.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
endorsement. My dear friend, I am very sure I am right, in this matter to which I have given most of my time and thought for ten years; and it makes me sad that you, to whom I have most looked for sympathy and help in so broad a scheme, have for even a moment been led to favor a plan which seems to me of secondary value.

I am very sorry that I have not met you frequently enough of late to talk this whole matter over. But it is not too late now. Your position in the matter is influential, and any one who can exert influence small or great has a great responsibility resting upon him. I trust you will advocate the absolutely best thing. Depend upon it, Chicago and the whole country will be cared for, if we do the absolutely best thing first. We must lift up our denomination by pulling from above and not by pushing from below. New York is the eye of America, as Athens was the eye of Greece. Commercially and politically, educationally and religiously, it leads and will lead the continent. Let us not put the eye in the centre of the body. New York is to be the second greatest city, if not the greatest, in the world. So long as New York is not ours, let us take no other location for our University. I do not feel at liberty to address Mr. Rockefeller upon the subject, until he asks my advice. I do address myself to you with the hope that you will see the thing in the right light and will address him yourself."

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Announcement: In general, I will not keep records of traffic offenses and will only report to the police if an accident occurs and I am not at fault. If I am at fault, I will report the accident to the police and all relevant parties.

In consideration of your cooperation, I will not report traffic offenses if I am not at fault, unless the offense is serious. If you are at fault, I will report the offense to the police and all relevant parties.

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Faithfully Yours,

A.H.S.
Dear Dr. Harper:

Mr. Gates telegraphs me that he wishes me to send you at Crozer a copy of the pamphlet I have just printed on the educational question. I had already sent one to your address at New Haven, which you perhaps failed to get before you left. I hesitate to send you another, because I have none to spare, almost all having been sent out. Dr. Morehouse and Dr. Boardman have copies, and I have also sent one to Dr. Johnson which you can borrow. I want to reiterate my conviction that the managers of the Society are all wrong in thinking that the consideration of cheapness will carry Mr. Rockefeller's final judgment. You should from the beginning decide upon
the best thing, without regard to cheapness.

The best thing is a College at Morgan Bank and a University in New York, simultaneously decided upon and begun. The $15,000,000 of
speculation, skepticism, color prejudice, political intrigue and Southern slackness at Washington will swamp completely the $1,000,000 of intelligence and religion that you put in there. I could not well say this in my pamphlet, but it is true.

What the managers of the Society need is a more comprehensive view, and above all, more faith in God. Please take the right side and go in for the best thing, regardless of expense. Any other policy than that they indicated will be a policy of pettiness and beggary; will raise up jealousy and opposition; will dot East against west; will end in the formation of a rival Society.

Faithfully yours, Augustus H. Strong.
Rochester, April 4, 1889, 

My dear Dr. Harper: —

I have given much thought to the matter discussed in our late correspondence. I have delayed so long to write you, because I wished to form a mature judgment and to do nothing in haste. Moreover, I have been solicitous for your own interests, as well as the interests of the truth. I very much want your influence and help in the work of our denomination, and in the education of our ministry.

I cannot agree with you in some of the positions you seem to take, and especially in two of them. You hold, as I understand you that...
Old Testament Scripture is history to idealized that it admits errors as to matters of fact; and that Christ's words do not exclude the view that the Pentateuch is for the most part not written by Moses, but is of composite and far later authorship. I must frankly say that these two seem to me serious errors, and errors which must impair the value of your teaching at Vassar. And yet I gladly recognize your loyalty to Christ, and your acknowledgment of the all-pervading supernatural element in Old Testament history and inspiration. I understand you to be a strong believer in the miracles of the Bible, and especially in that of Christ's Resurrection. I trust, more than this, that God has been leading you from the mere cap
to the more strict view of inspiration as a whole. I have strong hope that
this progress may continue, and that
you may yet be able to go further
than you now do in maintaining the
freedom of the Old Testament from
historical error, and the veritable
Jewish authorship of the Pentateuch.

So I think I can best serve
you and the cause by doing nothing
more in the matter of your Lectures at
Vassar. I only pray that you may
be guided by God’s Holy Spirit, and
may be made a great blessing to
all whom you instruct.

Since I last wrote to you
the Educational Controversy has been
going on, but I have thought it
my true course to be silent. I am
still firmly convinced that I am right,
and that the Educational Society will
conform to its permanent interest by
embracing in its scheme from the very
I have written both to President Johnson and the President of West Virginia University. The University has a comprehensive scheme and it would serve the cause of education to make the best that university can serve the needs of the people. We can set the best that can be done to work out a plan which will suit East and West and the whole country.

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]

[Handwritten note]

[Address and date]
COPY OF NOTES ON DR. STRONG'S PLAN.
Crozer Theological Seminary.
Chester, Pa.

April 24, '89.

Pres. A. H. Strong, D.D.,
My dear Sir,

I cannot suppose that any suggestions from me will be of value to you with reference to plans so long matured and so broadly argued; but as you have asked my judgment concerning a matter of deep interest, I cannot well decline to state what seems to me of most importance in view of all the facts.

I have long been hoping against hope that some effective arrangement would be made in our day to put forward the Baptist interests in education. The defects in our present provisions seem obvious enough to suggest their remedy; while the very noticeable disposition on the part of wealthy Americans to become benefactors of the public by furnishing magnificent endowments for education naturally awakens the hope that one or more of the very rich among Baptists may be disposed to do something on a large scale for education under Baptist auspices.

For many years I have felt especially interested in the establishment at Chicago of a strong college attended by the professional schools which the American mind associates with a college of the first rank. If the strong college can be secured, the future may be trusted to enlarge the institution as circumstances demand; but if such a college is not now secured, we let slip an opportunity for controlling the education of the North-West which does not offer itself elsewhere, and will not again offer itself to Baptists. I think, therefore, that the refounding of Chicago University is the most urgent demand of the present hour."

To unite and transplant to New York the theological schools in Hamilton and Rochester has always seemed enough of itself to assure us a theological school of the highest order. But, in common with nearly all others, I gave over a good while ago the hope of seeing this change.

Your own plan of a great university in New York city is heir to the interest which I had long felt in the impracticable scheme last mentioned. The more impor-
Copy of Notes on the Strangers' Plan.

On the 7th of May, 1918.

Dear Sir,

...""
tant points in your plan I understand to be as follows:

A real and Christian university; high salaries for teachers, ample and numerous scholarships and fellowships for students; church membership on the part of teachers, church membership and participation in mission work on the part of beneficiaries; finally, location in New York City.

Your conception of a great university under Christian auspices I accept without reserve. I think such a provision ought to be made by Baptists. It is the one thing wanting to secure their proper influence in this country, and in the religious affairs of Christendom. In fact, we must forego a part of our mission as men who rightly conceive Christianity, unless we can bring our faith into normal relations of influence upon the progress of human intellect in those parts of the world where we are found in considerable numbers.

I believe salaries have the importance to a new university that you ascribe to them; and that aids to promising students are the chief lack thus far of our educational system.

It is not clear to me that the interests of religion require the exclusion of all but professors of religion from chairs of instruction. Church membership is not itself an adequate safeguard. The influence of not a few professedly Christian teachers is more effectively anti-Christian than that of some teachers who do not profess to be Christian. The spirit embodied in the institution from the beginning and the control of appointments by a Baptist board of trustees are the best safeguard, are a sufficient safeguard, or none can be sufficient, and would secure the selection of Christian men in most cases for the various chairs of instruction. I would regret to see the choice restricted to church members by the organic law of the institution. It would raise a presumption the the university afforded, not the most competent teachers, but the most orthodox teachers. For similar reasons, while I would be glad to see provisions for beneficiary aid designated to the use of Baptist students, I would profoundly regret a restriction in the organic law of the university of beneficiary funds to church members. It would be better for all concerned that some such funds should be open to the best scholars; better for the repute of the institution as a seat of learning, better for the scholarship of the Christian young men who enjoy the use of such funds, and better for the community that the ablest of its uncon-
Your concentration of a heavy satisfaction makes me believe that you are well satisfied with your position. I am also happy to hear that you have been selected as the new director of our company. I congratulate you on your excellent performance and your potential to lead our company to greater success.

I am writing to express my gratitude for your hard work and dedication. I have always admired your commitment to excellence and your ability to overcome challenges. I believe that your leadership will bring our company to new heights.

I also want to express my deepest condolences to you and your family. Losing a loved one is never easy, and I know that your grief will be profound. I want you to know that you are not alone in your pain, and I will support you in any way I can.

Please take care of yourself and your family. I am confident that you will find the strength to overcome this difficult time.

Yours sincerely,

[Name]
verted scholars should complete their education under Christian influences. In other words, the history of learning seems to teach distinctly that religion best promotes her interests by a policy of inclusion rather than of exclusion. The church ought to make provision for her own youth, but cannot safely erect religious tests of eligibility to the highest advantages which her own institutions of learning afford. This lesson seems to have been accepted in England to the benefit of all concerned.

I recognize the eminent advantages of New York city, but location in New York does not seem to me indispensable to success. I submit the following facts:

New York is so well equipped with schools of law, medicine and technology that it would be undesirable to start other schools of the same sort. So far, the city does not offer a good site for a new university. It would be of high advantage to establish there Christian schools of natural science, philology, philosophy and theology.

On the other hand, while the advantages are different, they seem to me, upon the whole, to be equal in Washington. We have there already the schools of law and medicine for which New York does not offer an opportunity. The law school finds in the Supreme Court of the nation some equivalent for the numerous lower courts in N.Y. The medical school has not the opportunity for clinics afforded by N.Y., but it has the largest museum of surgery in the land. Since a university would not be founded in N.Y. for the sake of these two departments, Washington has so far an advantage, and lays on us something of an obligation.

For the pursuit of natural science the advantages of Washington are and must remain unequalled. The work and the collections of the government secure that point, as is recognized by the scientific societies that meet there, and by the large number of scientific men who choose Washington as their home.

For schools of philology and philosophy neither city could claim a marked advantage over the other. Of late, it is true, an atmosphere of thought seems to be gathering over Washington, so that it is becoming more and more a favorite seat of literature and learning, as well as of polite society. In this regard the capital fairly rivals the metropolis, and even promises to become preeminent.

A school of theology could not find in Washington the large number of eminent preachers that N.Y. af-
...
fords; but it gathers the first orators of the land in the halls of congress or before the Supreme Court, so that one advantage may very well offset the other, where neither is of the highest moment. Washington certainly does not afford so wide a scope for city missions as N.Y., but there are chances enough to preach North and South of the capital, and since the exaction of missionary work as a condition of enjoying the pecuniary rewards of high scholarship is an experiment, it ought not to determine the site of an university. I may add that location in Washington would avert the hostility of the theological seminary in Newton and of the two in N.Y. state.

I recognize and prize the advantages of N.Y., but submit that Washington has so many that correspond, and so many that compensate, it offers also so marked facilities for study in its immense libraries and collections for study, and affords so considerable financial advantage in the opportunity to secure for the departments of law, medicine and science teachers of the highest repute at the smallest expense, that, just as favorable to New York as ever, I cannot regard it as the only nor as in all respects the best site.

I have given a very candid estimate of your plans. Their object interests me hardly less than you. I make these suggestions by way of summary: The proposed religious restrictions upon appointments of professors, fellows and scholars do not seem to me necessary to the interests of religion; while they would hurt the reputation and the value of the university. The religious tone of the institution will depend on its board of trustees, its administrative head and its teachers. As to site, I prefer the site that will secure us the university.

Since receiving the letter in which you expressed discouragement about the chances of N.Y., I have hoped that Washington would prove sufficiently inviting to win your favor and a consequent consensus as to location. At all events, I trust that we shall not fail of the university, that it will be well placed, and that you will feel rewarded for your thoughtful and pious labors.

Yours faithfully,
(signed) E.H. Johnson.
I have read a recent article on the subject of

[Handwritten text not legible]
Crozer Theological Seminary,
Chester, Pa.

May 10, '89.

Dear Dr. Harper,

I found Dr. Strong a day or two ago feeling confident that, if all would acquiesce in his plans, Mr. Rockefeller would set up a great university in N.Y. He also feels it a hardship that, after many years endeavor to interest Mr. R. in a large plan, his invention should be cribbed. I tried to make the point that, by combination of interests which were not really antagonistic, harmony could be secured. I proposed what follows, partly in conversation with him and partly afterwards in conversation with interested persons:

1. Dr. Strong on his part would favor the establishment of a strong college in Chicago, and assistance enough to the established institutions in Washington to make them a credit to us.

2. The friends of Chicago and Washington should not now make an effort to set up the unprecedentedly high class of schools which Dr. Strong aims at, but accepting his efforts in favor of reestablishing the college in Chicago and in favor of making the schools in Wa
Washington good schools of the ordinary scope, they in turn should not oppose his efforts to get Mr. Rockefeller to set up schools of theology, philosophy and philology in N.Y., schools of the advanced type he (Dr. Strong) desires.

3. If Mr. R. will give effective aid to Chicago and perhaps enough to Washington to show a friendly side to it, then the Chicago people could rely on raising on their own ground something in addition to Mr. R’s gift and the education society could undertake the comparatively popular task of setting Washington on its legs.

It was my thought that other rich men would take up the cause of Washington, and I am happy to see that you are looking for the same thing.

Dr. Strong gave me little reason to hope that he was ready for a consensus which would be preeminently favorable to his wishes. I thought he did not wish Washington to receive any favor at all, lest an endorsement might make it rival in some way to N.Y. But he was desirous of getting half a dozen or so leading brethren together. If you can secure this, all will be in the way of settlement. I am happy to find that Dr. Weston believes the settlement must be in the line of my sug-
We suggest that the orientation to the older school's atmosphere, and the school's atmosphere to the new school, goes hand in hand in setting the tone of the new school. The older school's atmosphere may be reflected in the new school, and vice versa. The new school's atmosphere may be influenced by the old school, and vice versa. The new school's atmosphere may be influenced by the old school, and vice versa.

In our school, the atmosphere is set by the teachers. The teachers are the ones who set the tone and the mood of the school. The students are influenced by the teachers, and the teachers are influenced by the students. The atmosphere is created by the interaction of the students and the teachers. The atmosphere is set by the dedication and commitment of the teachers and the students. The atmosphere is set by the school's values and beliefs. The atmosphere is set by the school's history and traditions. The atmosphere is set by the school's goals and objectives.
gestion. No real rivalry of plans exists, except so far as there is rivalry in seeking Mr. R's aid, and so far as Dr. S's scheme threatens existing seminaries. This last feature can't be helped. The rivalry in efforts to bleed Mr. R. would be ended by an agreement such as I proposed, for it asks no more for Chicago than Dr. Strong is willing to see his friend do, and it does not propose that Washington should look to him for especial aid. I should think that the $100,000 now at command of the Ed. Soc. might be put in part into Washington as Mr. R's contribution in whole or part.

Yours very truly,

E. L. Johnson
The letter contains a series of requests and instructions. It mentions the need for assistance with regards to a specific topic, possibly related to financial or administrative matters. The text is written in a formal tone, indicating a professional correspondence. The letter appears to be part of a larger document or letter, as indicated by the partial visibility of text at the bottom. The handwriting is neat, and the content seems to be a copy of a letter or a draft.
In my judgment the making of a great College with from five to seven millions Endowment at Chicago — in other words a College that could compare with Yale or Harvard or Ann Arbor — while our post graduate work is done in New York, would be a far better provision for the future than a combination of Academy, College and University, such as Germany has so long outgrown.

One other general criticism I think very important. I see no provision for securing the theological orthodoxy or religious character of the teachers in the Institutions. This to me is the most vital point of all. I do not know why Baptists

Rochester,
Dec. 23, 1870,

My dear Dr. Harper:

A great pressure of work at this close of the term has until now prevented an answer to your kind request for an opinion with regard to your scheme of University Organization.

It impresses me very much, and though I do not feel competent in advance to estimate all its parts, and think that only trial can determine its value, yet I shall be most favorably disposed
I do not think that Baptists in this country can possibly support more than one Real University. By University I mean an Institution for postgraduate work. My second remark upon your plan is that you turn back the wheels of time and ignore the lessons of the past by attempting to combine in one Institution both Postgraduate and Academical work. John Hopkins has seen that this is a mistake. The best work cannot be done by teachers who teach both graduates and post-graduates together. Nor is the effect upon students good, of mixing both classes in one Institution.

to seeing the trial made, if only money enough can be got to give the scheme a fair chance.

To carry it out fully would require no less money than I wished for a University in City of New York. I wish I could believe that such an Institution in Chicago would coin and hold the Country as are in New York would, but of the powers that be, whereas that Chicago shall be the place, I shall desire that it may have millions even at the start, and I shall wish that its great success may demonstrate how mistaken my own views were.
If it succeeds, it will unquestionably attract the widest attention both at home and abroad.

I close as I began, by saying that the two great dangers are: first, that there will not be half money enough to give the scheme a fair trial; secondly, that the mixing up of elementary and advanced education will prevent the best work in both directions; thirdly, that proper security will not be taken to prevent the falling of the whole institution into the hands of Antichrist. But I trust that God will take care of all this. I shall wish to do all I can to help!!

Faithfully yours,
Augustus H. Strong.

Should I concern themselves about education at all, unless they aim to establish institutions which fill a totally different place from those founded on a secular basis by individuals or by the State.

In what respect is Christianity to be a part of the University of Chicago, as it is not a part of the University of Michigan?

What I desire is a University on a different model from any existing one - a University in which Christ is nominally and really the Corner Stone, and nationalism, at least so far as the teachers are concerned, is kept out.
As to matters of detail, as I remarked, I hardly feel like venturing a judgment. I hesitate about the Correspondence-Courses, as not susceptible of rigid accounting and as opening the way to fraud on the part of students. I doubt whether teachers or principals of Academies should have part in the government of a University or a seat in its Council. I doubt the possibility, in practice, of arranging full courses of work during the summer, that those who wish can study throughout the year. There is a question in my mind about the relative advantages of the concentration-system, both for teacher and student. It is often the case that the very men who are least ready to drive hardest and do most in a given time, need most to take quieter and more reflective methods.

But about these matters, I have no positive or final opinion. You may be right, and there is much to say for your proposition. The total scheme is an imposing one. I doubt whether any one but yourself could carry it out; and, if it is inaugurated, I shall hope that you will not die before it is set thoroughly a-going and men armed up who understand it and can execute it.
"Your request for three copies of my document on "The Church and the University" comes just in time. Besides one copy kept for my own use, all the rest were destroyed sometime ago except just three copies which I send you. I give them to you with one request. The one copy which I keep is bound up with type-written copies of letters written to me in answer to my document These letters are from the foremost men in our denomination, many of whom are now dead. The copies of the document which I give you ought to have these letters bound up with them. If you will promise to have these letters faithfully copies by your own typewriter, and bound up with each of the three copies of the document I send you, and will then return my bound volume to me, I will lend this bound volume to you for the purpose. I think the material will be valuable for history. Providence has probably decided the original question wisely - If Chicago will only keep the faith once for all delivered to the saints, I shall have no doubt that the decision was wise. Meantime I trust God and abide his judgment".
Your letter for my advice on the conduct of "the Church and the University," comes just in time. Believe me, a good word is worth its weight in gold. I have been thinking about the matter for some time and I think my advice will be useful. In my opinion, the Church and the University should work closely together in order to achieve common goals. The Church should support the University in its efforts to educate the young and to promote knowledge. The University, on the other hand, should respect the Church's values and teachings.

I hope that my advice will be taken into consideration. If you need any further advice, please do not hesitate to ask. I am always willing to help.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS

PRESIDENT D. C. GILMAN, LL.D.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, BALTIMORE, MD.

---c00---

My answer to your inquiry may be very brief, and yet very positive and enthusiastic. Such a plan as you have sketched commands itself most fully to my judgment, as wise, timely, and full of benefit not to this country alone, but to mankind. It will take a great deal of money, but I do not know of any purpose to which a large sum could be so advantageously directed. As in many business undertakings, only large outlays will yield large results. I hope that so great a scheme may become a reality without meeting any of the mishaps which sometimes interrupt the noblest plans. If our experience is worth anything, it is at your service in the freest way. An institution of learning has no place for apprehensions.

PRESIDENT ALVAT HOVEY, D.D.

NEWTON THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION, NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.

---c00---

I need not express to you again my full conviction that such a university as you have in mind and have so carefully delineated in your plan would be of the greatest possible service to the cause of true learning and true Christianity.
And I am of the opinion that your reasons for locating it in the City of New York are too strong to be overcome. Looking to the future, I can conceive of few things so full of promise as a Christian University, under Baptist control, such as you describe, in the City of New York.

PRESIDENT JOHN A. BROADUS, D.D.
SOUTHERN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, LOUISVILLE, KY.

---OOO---

I think your plan wise and promising. I return your pamphlet, as desired. I should like some time to talk with you over the matters involved, but could not now say anything of service. You have put forth broad and exalted views and they are sure to do good in many ways.

PRESIDENT GEORGE W. NORTHUP, D.D.
CHICAGO BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, MORGAN PARK, ILL.

---OOO---

Your discussion is masterly and convincing, and cannot fail to further the end which you have in view. I should be very much obliged if you would let me keep the pamphlet, or at least retain possession of it for some months. The use of it at this point would be of advantage to your plan.
To the general plan I can give my support; some of the details it might be best to modify. For one, I should be glad to see it realized. I wish I had the money, and felt as liberal as I do now, then it would be realized. I wish success to your enterprise.

I give you only a few first impressions. The first is that of the greatness of your conception. It is clear that you have wrought out a grand scheme -- it will mightily help all the colleges and lower schools if realized. Doubtless New York, for such a University, is the place. Your argument for place is convincing to me. -- I cannot see why all Baptists should not bid you goodspeed and rejoice if you can succeed. I thank you for your kindness and am deeply in sympathy with your noble aim.
To the proper care I gave time in
response to the requests of those who
asked me. The fact is that I was not able
to provide the care that I had hoped to give.
It is hard to explain just how much this
situation affects me. I have had the
effort to take care of a fraction of the
people I have been asked to care for.
I appreciate the concern you have shown.
I will do my best to meet your needs.
PRESIDENT E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS, D.D.

BROWN UNIVERSITY, PROVIDENCE, R.I.

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I have long had a note to you half inditted in my head touching your grand and noble University scheme. I may not find a better occasion than this to tell you that I was amazed at the thoroughness with which you had worked it out, and pleased with nearly all the details -- I am inclined to think that full counsel with you would place me in accord with you as to location.

PROFESSOR ALBERT E. BICKMORE, PH.D.

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, CENTRAL PARK.

NEW YORK CITY.

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I have read your argument and plan with a peculiarly deep interest, because I have imagined my own work for every day during the past twenty years was leading directly toward some such result. -- I have usually explained our Museum as one stone in the arch of a great American University. -- I most heartily agree with you, first, in the present and constantly growing necessity for a great American University; secondly, that New York City is
the only locality for it that could for a moment be seriously contemplated; thirdly, that the attempts of Harvard, Yale and other Colleges to add a postgraduate department do not meet the wants of our people. -- The location you mention -- the grounds of the Bloomingdale Asylum -- would be grand. The only location that could possibly be better would be an area, like ours, immediately bordering on Central Park. We should be only too delighted to welcome such a neighbor, and to be of any service in forwarding such a grand enterprise, wherever located. I further endorse your view that some one man must be hoped for, who will do a work for education that will be of increasing importance through all coming time.

PROFESSOR E. H. JOHNSON, D.D.

CROZER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, CHESTER, PA.

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Your conception of a great University under Christian auspices I accept without reserve. -- I think such a provision ought to be made by Baptists. It is the one thing wanting to secure their proper influence in this country and in the religious affairs of Christendom. -- I recognize the eminent advantages of New York City, but location in New York does not seem to me indispensable to success. -- As to site, I prefer the site which will secure us the University. -- If there is any
opposition to New York, I am not in that opposition. All that commanded it to my judgment before the question arises of establishing it on the foundations of Columbian, still stands in favor of New York. I simply see considerations in favor of the Capital weighty enough to prevent me from feeling that everything turns on locating in the megalopolis.

PROFESSOR WM. ARNOLD STEVENS, D.D.
ROCHESTER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

---oo---

I have read carefully twice the "Detailed Argument and Plan", and am profoundly impressed with the presentation. You have collected from a wide field an amazing array of pertinent facts, and the argument founded upon them is to my mind unanswerable so far as relates to the main issue now before the denomination.

PROFESSOR NORVAN FORD, D.D.
NEW YORK CITY.

---oo---

Rarely in our denominational history has so important a matter been brought forward for consideration as the great scheme which you present. Baptists have numbers but not weight. --- Our
great need is not more numerous recruits, but a more thorough drilling of our present forces. The establishment of the University would be the best possible thing for the lower institutions. It would certainly secure the suitable endowment of the Colleges and Academies. If five or ten millions were given by one man for the establishment of a University in New York, a much larger amount would be given by others for the endowment of the Colleges and Academies throughout the country.

REV. WILLIAM C. WILKINSON, D.D.
TARRYTOWN, N.Y.

---oOo---

I have read your educational document with much interest. It seems to me very nearly convincing. If the University is not founded, it will doubtless be because we are not worthy, not "pure at heart and sound in head" enough, to make right use of so powerful an engine of influence.

JUDGE FRANCIS WAYLAND, LL.D.
DEAN OF THE YALE LAW SCHOOL, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

---oOo---

A Law School should be in the neighborhood of courts, thus affording to students abundant
Dear Mr. Meeker,

Thank you for your appointment request. I am unable to meet with you next week due to a prior commitment. If you can't wait until the following week, please let me know as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
opportunity to see the practical application of the principles which they are learning in the recitation room. This is well nigh indispensable to an adequate preparation for professional work. It also secured the assistance, in the class room, of eminent practitioners. The same principle applies to Medical Schools, in the matter of Hospitals, giving facilities for being present at clinical lectures, surgical lectures and autopsies. How far there is any analogy in the same or a similar direction in the case of Theological Seminaries, it would be important in me to suggest to you. You have presented your case with marked ability. That goes without the saying, and yet I must confess that I cannot help believing that a stronger case can be made out for Washington. Still I am not above changing or modifying my opinion on the presentation of additional considerations.

REV. H. L. WAYLAND, D.D.

EDITOR OF THE NATIONAL BAPTIST, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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I have read your pamphlet with much admiration of the ability which it displays. I have no doubt that a well-endowed University in New York under Christian and Baptist control would be a means of great good. As to whether New York or Washington would be the best location, it seems to me that, if Washington should develop the needed
funds before New York, the public choice would be likely to tend that way, and vice versa.

REV. JUSTIN A. SMITH, D.D.

EDITOR OF THE STANDARD, CHICAGO, ILL.

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Your sermon interested me as I have rarely been interested in a sermon, whether read or heard. The topic goes to the root of the matter, and the argument is to me as inspiring as it is conclusive. I do not believe that Christians will do their whole duty in the matter of education till they put it in direct relation with the personal Christ. I thoroughly believe, besides, that this advanced step is for the Baptist to take, above all others. It would delight me to follow your lead in such a matter, and to do everything possible to me in its interest. When I come to your University "Plan", I am of course more or less affected by my position as a Western man. It cannot be denied that a University of the kind you describe would be a wonderful blessing educationally to us as Baptists, and to the country itself. Nor do I see how the principle you state, that the progress of education is from above downward, and not vice versa, can be successfully disputed. We have tried the "vice versa", here in the West, for fifty years, and are almost worse off than when we began. I am thoroughly convinced that we must aim at larger things, in education, if
You are now included in my group. Please take your place at the table as soon as possible.

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The meeting will start at 10:00 AM. Please be on time. There will be refreshments served.

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If you have any questions or need further clarification, please feel free to ask. Thank you for your participation.
we really mean to do anything at all. But how, when and where? If there were money enough available, begin at once in New York, in Washington, and in Chicago; three great centres, each in its own kind, and each a strategic point. But the first undertaking of the kind should be in the West, and here in Chicago. As for the general plan for a University sketched by you with such fulness of detail and such a surprising grasp of the whole subject, I can only say that such a University, when the time comes for it, is greatly to be desired.

REV. H. S. BURRAGE, D.D.
EDITOR OF ZION'S ADVOCATE, PORTLAND, MAINE.

I read the pamphlet with the deepest interest. I had settled, as you may say, the opinion that Washington is the place for a great Baptist University. But your plan is a great one. It is manifestly the place. I acknowledge the force of your arguments for the establishment of a great University in New York. The scheme is a

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REV. SAMUEL W. DUNCAN, D.D.

HAVERHILL, MASS.

---ooOoo---

In the spiritual side of the matter, as you present it, I am in fullest sympathy with you. I have dwelt much upon the deep, I may say the critical need there is of a University that shall furnish the Standard and quality of culture for America which your plan contemplates. It seems to me our Christianity demands nothing more imperiously. No other service to the church or vital religion can be compared with it. I have a growing faith that God is in this movement, and that it will be crowned with success. I am ready to take it on my heart and bear with you the burden in prayer and effort.

REV. W. W. BOYD, D. D.

NEWARK, N. J.

---ooOoo---

Whatever is the outcome of your great plan, you have certainly shown a master-hand in its statement. I called upon you several times in Boston after the Education-meeting, but failed to find you in. The enthusiasm of that meeting did not change my views about the Education Society.

-ll-
REV. JAMES M. BRUCE,

NEW YORK CITY.

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I have gone through your pamphlet with a positive excitement of interest which only increased as I proceeded. Your presentation of the plan is to me entirely convincing. I confess that my interest in the project up to this time has been qualified by many doubts and questionings. Some of the pleas in favor of it have had the effect to increase rather than to remove such misgivings. But your own statement puts the plan before me as I have never seen it hitherto. The conception is noble in the highest degree, and every argument you urge in its favor commands my fullest assent.

REV. EDWARD JUDSON, D. D.

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I am thrilled by the greatness and sublimity of the conception which you have formed. Oh that it might be realized in all its massive proportions. I breathe a fervent prayer for you in your relation to this great project. I appreciate every kind word in your note. God bless you. I am in a condition of exile and mendicancy when such expressions have a peculiar sweetness.

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Your positions are well taken and strongly argued. I agree with you in every fibre of my being, first, that the Baptists need a great University; secondly, that it ought to be first, second, and last, Jesus Christ's school; thirdly, that God has raised you up for this very purpose. Many of our chief thinkers agree with you.

A gifted young pastor to whom I loaned the pamphlet said: "I favor the plan; it is an inspiration". By all means make it perfect, and then let everybody see it who wishes. It will carry conviction to the minds of all Baptists whose opinions are of any great value.

Your discourse and plan have been read and reread. The conception is a brilliant one. The sermon, as I read it, carried me, at times, to your conclusions nolens volens. If such a University as you plead for is established in New York some one man must either found it himself or by means of his personal influence secure the cooperation.
ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE INDEPENDENT COUNTRY OF JAMAICA

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Your Government and the people of the country are pleased to announce that the independent country of Jamaica will be formed on July 21st, 1962. This is a historic event for our nation and we are proud to be a part of it.

This country has a rich history dating back to the time of Spanish occupation. It is a land of diversity, with a mix of African, European, and indigenous influences.

We are confident that this new country will continue to thrive and contribute positively to the world. We invite you to join us in this momentous occasion and celebrate with us.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

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[Address]
tion of a few others to do so. — If such a man can be found, I, as a friend of Columbian University, am ready to give way and do all I can to secure its location in New York City.

REV. J. H. GRIFFITH, D.D.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

It is our weakest point today that we are without facilities for University education, and unless we secure them, this will be painfully apparent fifty years hence. I agree with you that New York City is the place for such an institution. It is preposterous for Chicago to ask for it, — Washington is not the place. — If the man can be found to lay the foundations, it will be the grandest thing for our denomination in its history in this country. May God use you to lead it forward.

REV. A. J. GORDON, D.D.

BOSTON, MASS.

It is a great thing to have originated such an ideal even. If you shall not succeed in founding the reality, I sincerely hope that your
If you have any questions, feel free to ask. I'm here to help.

If you need assistance with anything else, please let me know.

Thank you for your patience.
dream may come to pass, and that the interpretation thereof into the actual Baptist University may be intrusted to yourself. I am constantly thinking that with our marvelous growth we are in danger of becoming a stupid and uncouth denominational giant, with more bowels than brains. — I do not believe that the greatest danger to our churches is hyper-intellectualism, but hyper-sentimentalism — soft convictions in religion, and soft manners in church life, all ending in a fatty degeneration of the heart. — I wish you great success in your plan, and earnestly long for its realization.

REV. W. C. F. ROADES, D. D.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The idea is grand; the plan is worthy the idea; and the desire for its realization has entered into my prayers. If I can do anything to help on so grand an undertaking I shall be happy. Such a University would be the grandest monument in the greatest field of the world; and no mortal can begin to estimate its power for good in all directions. — I thank you heartily for the great idea, and may God spare you to see it realized.
REV. SAMUEL L. CALDWELL, D. D.

PROVIDENCE, R.I.

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You have argued your thesis with great clearness and force, and have fortified your position, so far as I can see, at all points. — You emphasize our numbers, and there is our weak point for a scheme of University education. We count strong, and weigh little. The Episcopalians and Congregationalists, with small numbers, are stronger in all educational enterprise.

REV. HENRY F. COLEY, D. D.

DAYTON, OHIO.

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I listened with the greatest interest to the address at Cleveland, and, reading it now, I have been again stirred by the greatness of the plan. You have done an excellent service by laying it out so eloquently before us. May it soon bear fruit in some way. Chicago is not the place. I had been a good deal impressed by Dr. Welling’s plea for Washington, but I think you have answered him. — May God speed the day when we shall see such a University.

-17-
REV. HALSEY MOORE, D. D.

DISTRICT SECRETARY HOME MISSION SOCIETY, NEW YORK CITY

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Your scheme does not, so far as I can see, threaten any interest we have, but would, I think, ultimately benefit and strengthen the lower and smaller institutions. -- In this light, your proposed Christian University under the control of Baptists, for which you so eloquently plead, seems to me a necessity, and for its establishment I am led most earnestly to pray. What you have written serves to deepen my conviction that such an institution should be the gift of one man. While your noble scheme seems vast, it does not seem wild; and while your zeal is burning, it is not fanatical. I can but believe that your intense labor will be rewarded; though you, and others who believe with you, may suffer for a time the misery which comes from a deferred hope.

REV. GEORGE DANA BOARDMAN, D. D.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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I have read, or rather studied, your pamphlet with the deepest interest. Your scheme is majestic in scope and thoughtfully elaborated.

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With most of its details I thoroughly agree. I am convinced that such a University is a pressing need, and I pray God that your magnificent ideal may be realized. I must add, however, notwithstanding all your impressive arguments in favor of New York, that Washington is the place for such a University. I am deeply impressed with your discourse on "The Church and the University". It discusses a profound question profoundly. I devoutly thank God for having raised you up to conceive and elaborate such majestic plans.

REV. LEIGHTON WILLIAMS

NEW YORK CITY.

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I am in cordial agreement with you as to the need for a great University and the desirability of one closely connected with our own denomination, for the sake of the denominational interests and influence, as well as for the cause of education itself. I feel devoutly thankful that you have brought to the advocacy of such an institution the weight of your name and influence. Our denomination has suffered, it seems to me, from a certain feebleness of counsel and timidity in action, which precludes the possibility of any adequate utilization of the great forces which our numbers and the simplicity and spiritual character of our faith and polity place at our disposal as a denomination.

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In suggesting, therefore, a different site for the University from that which you advocate, I do it simply in the hope that there will be a greater probability of success of the plan than here in New York, but in a spirit of cordial sympathy with your general proposals. — What you say about the proper location of a University being in some great city, I am in agreement with, as also with all that you say as to the importance of Baptists taking possession of New York City. We are intolerably weak here. For this reason I would welcome the Seminary to New York very gladly; but my main objection to founding the University in New York would be the presence here of Columbia College. — It was with this feeling that I urged Washington as the better location. While I feel these objections to the selection of New York as the site of the University, yet if they should be overruled, I should still be a cordial well-wisher of it, and prepared to do all that I could for its support.

REV. PHILIP S. NOKOM

BOSTON, MASS.

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I have read your argument with very great interest, and most heartily approve, in its large outline, the end you seek. We certainly need a great Christian University. — I freely confess that until I had read your pamphlet, I had not

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much sympathy with your aim; that was because I did not understand it. Your idea of Christ as the source and the goal of all highest and broadest culture seems to me not only true but fundamental. A great Christian University, in the broadest sense, would be a monument which not only an individual man, but the whole denomination - indeed the whole country - might covet."

REV. HENRY M. KING, D.D.

ALBANY, N.Y.

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The plan which you have developed with such grandeur of proportions and minuteness of detail is a most inspiring one, and would be the greatest achievement of this age in the line of education, if it could be accomplished. With your fundamental principles and the general outline of your plan I most heartily agree. Such a University would be the grandest monument which consecrated wealth could erect and would be of incalculable value to the cause of Christian education among us. God grant that it may become more than a dream. I earnestly hope that the generous gift announced in Boston will not endanger or postpone the realization of your plan.
I am grateful with you still at the moment on my trip of what you have done to look at the country and to make important notes on the work done to date. I have been to see the little town and the surrounding countryside. I have had a chance to see the local people and their way of life. I have been impressed by the hard work and the dedication of the people here. I have also been able to see the beauty of the land and the natural resources. It has been a very enlightening experience for me. I look forward to returning to see more of the area and to continue my work there.
I have read the paper with the utmost profound interest. It sets forth, as we have never had set forth before, the one great transcendent need in our country in the work of education. You have well and truly presented the primal fact that a University is needed in America. That we have not one true University for study, teaching investigation and research in the whole universe of the sciences, is everywhere conceded. That this is the grand desideratum for the promotion of the higher learning would appear self-evident. — That it should be a Christian University, you have well shown. — What a marvelous, almost inconceivable power for good would the University of Berlin that of Vienna be, if every instructor were a firm and devout Believer in Christ, and all truth were sought in its relation to the eternal source and fountain of all truth, and for the furtherance of the Christian faith. — He who can give it to the world here in America will be one of the world’s greatest benefactors. — Moreover, the metropolis, as you have shown, is the place, above all others, in the centre of all that is most active and influential. — Given the University and the patronage will certainly follow. — The influence of such a University upon all existing Colleges will be in the highest degree beneficial.
The money put into such a University will do more good to existing Colleges, than if the same amount were distributed to those existing Colleges.

PROFESSOR ABBY LEACH:

VASSAR COLLEGE:

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I return you the pamphlet you sent me, and thank you very much for it. I read it with great interest and felt that it could not fail to bear fruit. I wish you might meet with the realization of your hopes. Certainly you have made a very strong plea in behalf of this cherished plan of yours. I can only bid you God-speed. I sympathize with your noble ambition, and I wish you from my heart success. If I could help to further your plans, it would be a pleasure to me. --- I think you are wholly right as regards the place, ad and the money needed. Better not take one step unless something above and beyond the rest is to be the outcome. It should be a University, and only a University, and that means much money.

REV. J. W. A. STEWART,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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It is of the utmost importance that such
an opportunity should be provided in order that students for the ministry may be fitted for their work. It is painful to think how we ministers are crowded forward to ordination, and all the responsibilities it implies, with such scant preparation. How can our denomination rise to higher things unless just such an opportunity as you propose be provided for the elevation of the ministry? I need not try to express this as I feel it, for I feel it so deeply. Now shall I say anything as to the need of higher education for other professions. In this pamphlet you have spoken a true word; may it bear fruit abundantly. — Now may God hasten this thing, for surely it is needed. I think he has raised you up for such a time as this.

REV. WALLACE H. BUTTRICK.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

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Your arguments have made a profound impression on all who have read them. While many take exception to some of your positions, in general comment is favorable, and the wish is very widely expressed that your hopes and plans may be fully realized. Certain it is that the establishment of such a University will be of the greatest blessing to our denomination and to the cause of truth.

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REV. C. D. W. BRIDGMAN, D. D.

NEW YORK CITY.

The argument is conclusive and the plan so complete that I cannot suggest any additional provision. The breadth of your scheme was a surprise as it unfolded itself, and after reading and re-reading the arguments and facts you give to support it, there was nothing left wherewith to oppose you, only admiration for the wisdom and courage of the proposal. There is no place for such a University except in New York. Facts justify all that you have said as to this. And there is need of it here. The Baptists are weaker here than is generally known. But if such an Institution could be established here, its very inauguration would give impulse to our churches, would make them more self-respecting, and if broadly administered would tend to bring back to us the sympathies of those who have been alienated by our foolish strife. The gift of such a University would immortalize on earth any man who would give it, and would attract to it at once the attention of the whole nation. The opportunities afforded in Washington are not to be compared with those in New York. Take the newspapers as an index of the controlling power of New York. Who asks for a Washington paper in London, or a Chicago paper in Paris? But hardly is the American mail opened, before the Tribune and Herald and World will be found on the news-stands at Charing Cross and
along the Boulevards, —— The voice of a real prophet has been heard in your "Argument and Plan".

REV. WILLARD H. ROBINSON.
BROOKLYN, N.Y.

"I think it fair to say that you have grasped the educational situation as no other has. We have no one likeminded to care for your intellectual state. I shall be glad to do anything I can to help. The Lord haste the day when there shall be a University in New York.

REV. WALTER SCOTT.
NEW YORK CITY:

There are two essential things, I take it, in your plan, first, that a great teaching University is needed by our denomination in America, and secondly, that New York city should be the seat of such a University. For my part, I believe in both these, —— I think I would go further than you do, —— and say that the proposed University is to be the World's Baptist University. If New York is the American centre, and the great bulk of our
educational work is done in America, I do not see why we may not make it a centre for our educational work in all lands.

REV. WALTER RAUSCHENBUSCH,

NEW YORK CITY.

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Taking the scheme as a whole, I like it and so far as I can hear, most other thinking men, when they have recovered from their first shock of surprise, like it also. As to the site, I agree with you. Men never would go West for an education. How do I think the arguments given in favor of Washington satisfactory. Life at Washington is artificial. The wealth consumed there is not produced there. Even if the facilities of books and museums were greater, the subtle unreality of life would turn the edge of the search for truth. I am sure that you are doing some of your most lasting work in the propaganda of this University idea.

CHURCHILL R. CUTTEN, ESQ.

NEW YORK CITY.

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Your method of presenting your scheme has
made it clear. You have removed all reasonable
ground for doubt as to the supply of students and
of Baptists instructors. — It is the greatest
opportunity, so far as I know, ever brought within
the grasp of one man, to spread the truth that
Christ is the Light of the world. The only sug-
gestion I shall venture now to offer is, that you
proceed to get your charter.

J. A. BOSTWICK, ESQ.

NEW YORK CITY.

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Dr. Armitage has been very level-headed
on this Baptist educational question for very many
years, and had his views been acted on, you would
today have been a long way on the University road.
The past few years' efforts have resulted in di-
verting interest, and in support of scattered ed-
ucational interests, rather than in centralizing
and establishing a great University under Baptist
management.

H. KIRKE PORTER, ESQ.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

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The subject has interested me greatly.

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The possibility of carrying out the project is grand. — You have stated forcibly the historical argument, — I mean particularly the effect of a higher institution upon those lower in grade. — Your plan as to scholarships and fellowships is admirable. — The “Sustentation fund” is the most of a surprise to me of any. As an effective use of money, I do not see how anything can be better as a means of binding all the schools of every grade to the head. — This new institution will strengthen every one in the land that can in any way be made preparatory to it. — The feature of loyalty to Christ will do more to commend the project, and to win friends for it, than anything else. We need to acknowledge Christ more positively in the spirit and aim and work of all our schools.

ROBERT HARRIS, ESQ.

NEW YORK CITY.

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I have kept your pamphlet on the University matter more than "a week or two" — I have today read it carefully and am greatly impressed both as to the importance of the subject and the manner in which you treat it. — Advocate the plan, and New York City as the place.
CYRUS F. PAINT, ESQ.,

TREASURER N. Y. B. U. FOR MINISTERIAL EDUCATION.

ROCHESTER.

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If a University, worthy of the name, and such as you have planned, could be established in New York City, fully equipped with able instructors and amply endowed, I have no doubt of the resultant good effect upon our weak Academies and colleges. Each year I am more and more deeply convinced that a very much higher and better grade of work is absolutely needed by our students for the ministry, while in their College courses of study, before our Theological Seminaries can properly and successfully do their part towards preparing them for the pulpit of today. If this desired result can only be obtained through the Plan you have so fully detailed, then by all proper means let the effort be made for its accomplishment.

JOHN B. TREVOR, ESQ.,

NEW YORK CITY.

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I have read with a good deal of interest your pamphlet in favor of establishing a University.

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in the City of New York. I have no doubt that it would be a desirable thing to do; but as those of us who are Baptists and who feel anxious that the institutions we now have should be better sustained than they now are, I think we ought first to consider their welfare, rather than interest ourselves in the establishment of a University on so grand a scale as the one proposed by you. New York City, for some reason, does not seem to be the place where Baptist churches flourish, and I believe our denomination will have to make its impression upon the people of the West, rather than the inhabitants of the great cities of the earth.

WILLIAM A. CAULFIELD, ESQ.

NEW YORK CITY.

I have been deeply interested in the arguments you bring forward to establish your points. They seemed to me conclusive as to the desirability of the proposed University and the location advocated. You have stated and overthrown some of the objections made. — You hit us pretty hard when you say that our New York Baptist churches are "the fag-end of all creation". The remark would not hurt so much, if we could disprove it. But any one who knows how totally lacking we are in esprit du corps would understand how appropriate an additional e would be (corps), to indicate the condition of our churches in New York City.

-31-
CHARLES PRATT, ESQ.

BROOKLYN, N.Y.

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The place for a University is in the large city. If I today to start to build a University, I would do just as I have done with Pratt Institute. If our mutual friend had a mind to do this thing alone, I am sure it would be a good thing to do, and would give him great satisfaction. I would start by buying the land, and I would not hesitate to buy land well located in New York City — twenty acres or more — which should not cost taxes if it was for such a use. Then build a shelter to begin with, and develop. From this start let it grow year by year, and it will grow, as fast as it can grow strong. I shall be delighted to know of any great grand work being done. If on the higher lines our friend could see his way to start, I am sure it would sweeten and broaden his life, no matter how broad it may be now.