The history of that matter is this:
Dr. Ansel Eddy—without whom I was very well acquainted with at the East—
came to Chicago in 1854, in the fall, prospecting. He had been formerly a
tutor (?) of Mr. Douglas, and a close intimacy and warm friendship had always
existed between them.

One day walking over (?) Mr. Douglass property at Cottage Grave, Dr. Eddy
suggested that the best use / he could put a portion of his land would be
to endow a college or university. After a few moments silence, Mr. Douglass
replied, "I will do if you will be the President of it." (I have this from
Dr. Eddy.)

In the spring of 1855 Dr. Eddy came here as pastor of a presbyterian
Church on the North Side. Some time in the spring -- April, I think it was--
the subject of the College grant was renewed between him and Mr. Douglass.
An arrangement was entered into that he should have the ten acres, provided
he raised $100,000 by the first of December, in cash or good subscriptions.

A few weeks thereafter, Mr. Douglass -- who was in disgrace with the
people of Chicago, on account of the part he took in the Kansas-Nebraska
affair, and they hooted, hissed and badgered him, and would not allow him to
speak at North Market Hall, -- went over to visit some friends at Terra (sic)
Haute, Indiana. He was taken sick there, and did not return to Chicago, but
went from there to Washington on the opening of Congress, and was not in the city
until about the first of April, 1856.

About the middle of July 1855, Dr. Smith and his wife who boarded where we
did left their rooms. In a couple of days or so, they were taken by F.W. King
and wife, Mrs. King being a niece of Dr. Eddy, and daughter of Rev. Alfred
Eddy. She was an educated and intelligent woman, and she and my wife soon
"struck up" quite an intimacy.

One evening about the middle of November, I went home from the office about
10 o'clock, and found my wife quite excited, for her. Mrs. King had spent
the evening in her room, and had told her that her uncle had made an utter failure
"had not raised a dollar," was his expression to her.

We had some talk previously with Dr. Burroughs, as to why the grant was not
made to the Baptists, as Mr. Douglass' first wife was a Baptist.

My wife now saw an opportunity for the Baptists, and wanted me to go over
and see Dr. Burroughs next morning, but not finding him, let an invitation
come over to tea in the evening. He did so and the matter was talked over.

Mrs. King went out of the city visiting and we heard no more about a week.

In the first days of December/ Dr. Burroughs, getting a letter of introduction
from Mr. Hogue, went over to Terra Haute, and had an interview with Mr. Douglass.
He found that Dr. Eddy had been over near the last of November and got an
extension to the first of March, 1856. If he did not succeed by that time, Dr.
Burroughs got the promise of the grant.

Dr. Burroughs suggested, and we fell in with the suggestion, to watch the
matter through Mrs. King and Dr. Eddy, and to keep advised of what progress had
been made; and at the same time to keep the matter secret lest the Presbyterians
might learn that something was being done by the Baptists and might bestir
themselves.

Being advised that Dr. Eddy had had no better success than previous
success than before December, Dr. Burroughs presented himself at Mr. Douglass' rooms
in Washington on the first of March 1856. Mr. Douglass had heard nothing from
Dr. Eddy, and still clung to him, lest there might be some communication from
him on the way. He therefore, asked Dr. Burroughs to wait until the 15th,
which, of course, he did.

The 15th arrived and Dr. Burroughs received the transfer of the grant. It
was then so far as I know, that the first public announcement was made.

The feeling against Mr. Douglas was so great that Dr. Burroughs had to
feel his way slowly and cautiously. I remember C. N. Holden wrote a bitter
article for the paper against receiving the land but the odium which should be
transferred from Mr. Douglas to the Baptists. I squelched the article, however,
after it was in type, not having seen it before.
Now about Mr. Walker. Dr. Everts came honestly enough by the story in
the first place, and under the circumstances had a right to believe it. But,
as it was afterwards proven to him that it could not possibly be true, he had
no right to repeat it.

It came about this way. At the meeting of the Association at Morris Dr. Everts
"stopped" with Judge Hopkins. As the university was coming to a discussion in
the evening, the Judge told the story to this effect at the tea table: He said he
was at a railroad meeting at the Tremont, Douglass and Walker being present.
In a lull of the talk around the table Mr. Douglass, turned to Mr. Walker and
said, "I have offered them acres of land to Dr. Eddy, who has failed to comply
with the terms and I have offered it to the Baptists." He said (Judge Hopkins)
that Mr. Walker arose, took a few steps, and then said, "We will accept
the offer, Judge Douglass."

Dr. Everts was much elated over this, as he could use it to detract from
Dr. Burroughs, what credit there might be attached to the transaction. He
repeated it twice in the prayer meeting of the church, within a few weeks, and
I presume at every opportunity elsewhere.

I asked Judge Hopkins what time the meeting to which he referred was held? He
said he did not remember, but could probably ascertain, as he recorded daily
almost every occurrence of importance.

Two or three months afterwards I was at Morris again to speak at a temperance
gathering. The Judge invited me to go home and stay with, which I did over-night.
During the evening he said he would go up to his library and find the memo-
randum of what he had said about the University. After about two hours he came
back and said he could not find it.

The logic of events shows how the matter stands:
Judge Douglass made the grant to Dr. Eddy in the spring of 1855.
In a few weeks -- possibly a couple of months -- he went to Terra Haute
before he had given Dr. Eddy time to Demonstrate whether he would make a success
or a failure.
Mr. Douglass was not in Chicago again until about the first of April 1856
In December 1855 he still clung to Dr. Eddy, and extended the time to March 1,
1856 -- promising it to Dr. Burroughs on a certain contingency, on that day.
That contingency happened, but Mr. Douglass still clung to his old and loved
preceptor, and got an extension of two weeks beyond the time he had stipulated
to transfer the grant to Burroughs.
This shows that he could not have offered it to anybody else previously,
and that no railroad meeting could have been held at the Tremont prior to Dr.
Burroughs receiving the grant.
My theory is this -- and it is the only possibly (sic) one: After Mr.
Douglass' return about the 1st of April 1856, after the adjournment, the meeting
was held at the Tremont. That at this time Mr. Douglass, said to Mr. Walker
that as Dr. Eddy had failed for the Presbyterians he had concluded to make the
offer to the Baptists. Mr. Walker, not having heard of it before, thought it
an original proposition and made the reply he did.

Dr. Burroughs went to Philadelphia (an illegible word and inserted)
Boston, I believe, to consult the brethren, and might not have returned after
until after the Tremont meeting was held.
The first public meeting on the subject of the University was held in my
brother's office on the 14th of July, 1856. Mr. Walker was chairman and I was
secretary.

It was there required to advise Dr. Burroughs to go ahead with the enterprise.
Mr. Walker took of the matter with zeal, and worked with his accustomed energy.
Dr. Eddy called on me a few months before his death -- two or three years ago--
and spent a couple of hours. He never tired of talking about Mr. Douglass, and
repeated the story of the part he took in the University matter.
(Written by J. C. Brayman
signed T.W. Goodspeed)
The history of that matter is this:

Dr. Angel Eddy— with whom I was very well acquainted both at the East and in Chicago— came to Chicago in 1854, in the fall. Presumably he had been forming a hint of Mr. Douglas, and a close intimacy and warm friendship had always existed between them.

One day walking over Mr. Douglas's property at Cottage Grove Dr. Eddy suggested that the best use he could put a portion of his land would be to found a college or university. After a few moments silence, Mr. Douglas replied, "I will do it if you will be the President of it." (I have this from Dr. Eddy.)

In the spring of 1853 Dr. Eddy came here as pastor of a Presbyterian Church on the North Side. Some time in the summer of April, I think it was, the subject of the college grant was renewed between him and Mr. Douglas. An arrangement was entered into that he should have
frider, Mr. King had spent the evening in her room, and had told her that her uncle had made an utter failure—had not raised a dollar—for his opinion to her.

He had come to the previous with Mr. Bunnephr, as to why the grant was not made to the Baptists, as Mr. Douglass' first wife was a Baptist.

My wife now saw an opportunity for the Baptists, and wanted me to go over and see Mr. Bunnehr, next morning, but not find him, left him, left an invitation to come over to tea in the evening. He did so and the matter was talked over.

Mr. King went out of the city visiting and we heard no more about it for a week.

In the first day of December Mr. Bunnephr, getting a letter of introduction from Mr. Hayne, went over to Frona Haute, and had an interview with Mr. Douglass. He found that Dr. Eddy had been over near the last of November and got an extension to the first of March 1856. So he did not succeed at that time. Mr. Bunnephr got the renewal of the grant.
Mr. Burnough suggested, and we felt in that the suggestion, to watch the matter through Mrs. King and Dr. Eddy; and to keep advised of what progress had been made; and at the same time to keep the matter secret lest the Presbyterians might hear that something was being done by the Baptists, and might bestir themselves.

But advised that Dr. Eddy had had no better success than previous success. Then before December, Dr. Burnough presented himself at Mr. Douglas' room in Washington on the first of March 1856. Mr. Douglas had heard nothing from Dr. Eddy, and still clung to him, but there might be some communication from him on the way. He therefore asked Dr. Burnough to wait until the 15th. When James came, he said,

The 15th arrived and Dr. Burnough received the government of the grant. It was there for you as I know that the first public announcement was made.

The telegraph against Mr. Douglas was so great that Dr. Burnough,
had to feel his way slowly, and cautiously. I remember, Mr. Holden wrote a letter article for the paper against receiving the land but the Oderin article should be transferred from Mr. Douglas to the Baptists. I squeezed the article, however, after it was in type, but had no time to be

one.

Now about Mr. Walker. Dr. Events came honestly enough. 1 the story in the first place and under the circumstances had a right to believe it. But as it was, afterwards when he had no right to believe it, he could not properly be true, he had no right to repeat it.

It came about this way. At the meeting of the Association at Mon-1, Dr. Events "stopped" with Judge Hopkins. As the evening was coming for discussion in the hearing. The Judge told the story at the tea table. He said he, at a railroad meeting at the Yerrington, Douglas, and Walker being present. In a half of the tea table when my eye fell on the table, Mr. Douglas turned to Mr. Walker and said, "I have offered ten acres of land to Dr. Edly, I who has failed to comply with the terms, and I have offered it to the Baptists,"


He said Judge Hopkins, that Me [text obscured] one horse arose, too near, after step, and then said "we will accept the office, Judge Douglas."

Mr. Davis was much elated over this, as he could use it to detest from Mr. Burroughs. What credit there might be attached to the transaction. He repeated twice in the prayer, made up of the church, within a few weeks, and I presume at every opportunity elsewhere.

I asked Judge Hopkins what time the meeting to which he referred was held. He said he did not remember, but could probably ascertain, as he read daily almost every occurrence of any importance.

Two or three months afterward, I was at Morris again to speak at a Temperance gathering. Judge invited me to go home and stay with him, which I did one night.

During the evening he said he would go up to his library and find the memorandum of what he had said about the union. After about two hours he came back and said he could not find it.

The logic of events shows how the matter stands.

Judge Douglas made the grant to Mr. Eddy in the spring of 1855.
of whom he went to Texas, where he had given Dr. Eddy time to demonstrate whether he could make a success or a failure.

Mr. Douglas was not in Blenner
5: again until about the 1st of April 1856.

In December, 1855, he still clung to Dr. Eddy, and extended the time to March 1, 1856—promising it to Dr. Bunnell on a certain contingency on that day.

That contingency happened, but Mr. Douglas still clung to his old and loved preceptory, and got an extension of two weeks beyond the time he had stipulated for the grant to Bunnell.

This shows that he could not have offered it to any body else prevailing, and that no railroad need could have been held at the Fremont Mine to Dr. Bunnell, receiving the grant.

My theory is this—and it is the only possible one: After Mr. Douglas' return about the 1st of April 1856, after the adjournment, the meeting was held at the Fremont. That at this time Mr. Douglas said to Mr. Walker that if Dr. Eddy had sailed for the Peninsula, he had

over
Concluded to make the effort to the Boston's Mr. Walker, but I had heard of it before. Thought it an original proposition and made the effort here.

Dr. Burroughs went to Philadelphia, Boston. I believe, to consult the brethren, and might not have returned after until after the Vermont meeting was held.

The first public meeting on the subject of the University was held in my brother's office on the 14th of July, 1836. Mr. Walker was Chairman and I was Secretary.

It was then resolved to advise Dr. Burroughs to proceed with the enterprise.

Mr. Walker took the minutes with zeal, and wrote with his accustomed energy.

Dr. Eddy called on me a few months before his death—two or three years ago—and spent a couple of hours. He never tired of telling about Mr. Douglass and related the story of the first he looked into the university.