January 6, 1888.

Mr. Rockefeller to Dr. Strong:

Yours 23rd ult. duly received. Regret if my decision to postpone indefinitely the consideration of the whole project for an educational institution here has added to your care and anxiety.

Of course you must know, I do not for a moment question, that all you have said and done in reference to this proposed undertaking has been what you deem best for the cause and entirely disinterested."
January 9, 1939

Mr. Rockefeller to Mr. Grace:

Dec 27th Mr. only received. Recent it my delegation to

betrayed information the son and brother of the same project for an

sharecropper information have been seeking to your area and myself.

Of course you must know I do not for a moment dream that you

have any idea of reference to this proposal. Nevertheless, you may have

seen a paper for the same may attach importance.

...
Feb. 4, 1888.

Dr. Lorimer to Mr. Rockefeller:

"You will, I know, excuse me for intruding upon your time without an introduction when you learn that the matter is important, if not to you, at least to the future of our country and of our denomination in the North-West. For some time I have been compelled to write you, but have been restrained by the thought of your many responsibilities and cares & the length of the letter needed to express what is on my mind. I have even planned to go to New York and see you, but abandoned the idea as one environs with difficulties. But I have reached a point where I must write to relieve my mind of a doubt, and if possible, arrive at some practical conclusion as to my own duty. I will be as brief as possible.

When I came to Chicago nine years ago hoping to save heavily mortgaged Church property, I found the University frightfully weighted down with debt. I did not become connected with its affairs as I had the more vital question to determine whether we could preserve the denomination on the South Side. As the sky began to clear and our imperilled Church interests were saved, I determined to act with the Board of the University. I found the trustees involved in a law suit with the Insurance Company that holds the mortgage, of the merits of which I have no desire to write, but which never received my sanction or approval. When Dr. Anderson withdrew from the presidency I took the position problem for the sake of keeping the institution open, and with the hope that the Insurance Co. would negotiate for the transfer or redemption of the property on reasonable terms. No disposition was shown to treat with us except on the basis of the full judgment given by the Court.

At about this time your name was mentioned in connection with our educational affairs. Since then and recently rumors have been current that you were disposed to aid in re-establishing the old University or in founding a new one. Whether there is any ground for these statements or whether they merely grow out of your reputation for enlarged and enlightened generosity, I have no way of determining unless I write to you. Hence this letter.

Our position is this: There is a general feeling that as a denomination we cant afford to be much longer without a well-equipped higher seat of learning; that it would be better every way to establish such a school within the city limits, if not on the old site, as it would command more attention and exert a wider influence; that if this is impracticable then we ought certainly to go to Morgan Park and build up a University there. Really, no division of opinion exists here. As a matter of choice we would prefer the city, but if the way is hedged up in that direction we will go to Morgan Park.

Our prospects with regard to these two plans are about as follows: I have not found a Baptist ready to give even $25,000 to resuscitate the old University or to plant a new one in the city. No one seems willing to lead; yet if a start were made plenty would follow. What is needed is a pledge of $100,000 on condition that $400,000 more are secured. This could be secured within a year and the first half-million would soon lead to a second. Our trouble here is that we have not one really wealthy Baptist though we have a number who are more than well-off.
February 4, 1883.

I can see many $5,000 donations and some $10,000, but the difficulty is to make a start in such a way as to inspire confidence and hope all along the line.

An offer has been made of land, buildings and cash at Morgan Park, estimated value $100,000, real value about $70,000. To go forward on this basis is feasible. We can organize a Board, accept this offer, solicit subscriptions for a $100,000 and in a little way begin in a comparatively small way. This may be the only thing possible.

Certainly we must do something or be shut out from the educational field in the North-West.

It is not for me even remotely to suggest anything to you. Others I have no doubt have presented the subject to you and in a way clear and complete. I recognize the fact that we have no claims on you, and that you could not be expected to do anything toward deciding our educational problem, unless the Lord has put it in your heart to aid in planting a great university in this portion of the country and in the interests of His Kingdom. I have nothing to urge that your own ripe judgment and love for the Saviour has not already suggested. But I do desire to know whether you have any thoughts or purposes in this direction; whether it is probable or even possible that you may be induced to encourage a new movement for higher education in this locality. Even the remote prospect of such cooperation would justify delay until you had matured your plans. If we move now I do not wish our councils to be divided by it being in the power of anyone hereafter to say, "if we had only waited you would have enabled us to do a grander thing."

May I not hope you will feel free to write me on this subject?

Praying that God may guide you and may incline you to put new heart of courage in us all by leading in the establishment of a great university here, I remain, with due appreciation of what you are doing for Christ's Kingdom,
February 5, 1888.

Mr. Rockefeller to Rev. Geo. C. Lorimer:

"Yours 14th at hand. The report was incorrect about my being connected with the effort to establish a university at Chicago, and I am so heavily weighted with other undertakings I cannot give any encouragement in this direction."
Dr. Goodspeed to Dr. Harper, February 11, 1888.

The Chicago pastors have recently developed a new and deep interest in a new University. On Thursday of this week Lorimer, Hanson, Perren, Wolfender, and Thames came out here and looked over the ground offered by the Company. The offer is likely to be increased. The pastors seem agreed in the purpose to make a bona fide effort to establish a new University here at Morgan Park. They are leading in the matter and seem in earnest. I wished you to know how the matter stood.

There is one point on which I feel a little anxiety. Dr. Lorimer told me he had written to Mr. R. that it had been reported here that he was ready to give a large sum - perhaps he said to resurrect the old University. I am not certain about this. What I am anxious about is that Mr. R. should not suppose that I have been making any unauthorized use of his name. I hope he has sufficient confidence in my discretion and good sense not to connect me with the matter.

As you know Dr. Everts has been talking about Mr. R's giving $1,000,000 to assist in reestablishing the old, or in starting a new University in the city. So far from having any part in these wild statements, I, when Dr. E. made them in the ministers meeting, stood up and said that I regretted that Dr. E. should have made such use of any one's name, that I was certain it was unauthorized, and that such public unauthorized mention was the best way to defeat any effort to secure help.

As you know I have never felt authorized to say anything of Mr. R. in connection with any movements here looking to a new University, beyond expressing the hope that if we could make a hopeful beginning he would not be found unwilling to aid us.

There may be no occasion for me to say this, but if the matter comes up between you and Mr. R. I wish you to be in a position to set me right in his eyes.
The CIF offers a broad range of educational opportunities to students, providing them with the knowledge and skills necessary for success in their chosen fields. The program is designed to be flexible, allowing students to tailor their studies to their specific interests and career goals. Whether you are interested in pursuing a career in business, engineering, or the sciences, the CIF has a program for you.

The CIF also offers a variety of extracurricular activities, including clubs, sports teams, and volunteer opportunities. These activities provide students with the chance to develop leadership skills, make new friends, and gain valuable experience that will prepare them for success in their future careers.

In addition to academic programs and extracurricular activities, the CIF is committed to fostering a sense of community among its students. The campus is designed to be a safe and welcoming environment, where students can feel supported and encouraged as they pursue their academic goals.

Overall, the CIF is an excellent option for students who are looking for a top-notch education in a supportive and engaging environment. Whether you are interested in business, engineering, or the sciences, the CIF has a program that will meet your needs and help you achieve your goals.
"He has been so extraordinarily kind to me that I should be very sorry to have him believe that I am in the habit of saying anything about what he will possibly do.

If any new step is taken about the University matter, I will write you."
February 15, 1886.

Mr. Rockefeller to Dr. Harper:—

"I am in receipt of yours of the 14th. Will be pleased to have you lunch with me on Saturday at quarter after one, at 26 Broadway, if convenient and agreeable to you."

Dr. Roosevelt to Mr. Herbert:

"If we in receipt of your note of the 28th, will go presently to the name

have you funds within on satisfactory demand such due of 50 thousand.

If no amendment may be acceptable to you."
Dr. Strong to Dr. Harper, February 16, 1888.

"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 mental offense at the plainness with which I wrote to him of his ability and duty in the premises.

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 Adnerson 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 anything is known by anybody of his intentions. There are a score of possible reasons for delay on his part, which are all of them consistent with his adoption of the scheme. My own conviction of its importance and necessity has only increased with delay; and I should be only too glad if an opportunity of laying the matter again before him. I look to you to do what I am inhibited from doing. I trust you will impress upon him the importance of taking time by the forelock, and of making a beginning at once, however small it be. Johns Hopkins had during its first year only 89 students in all. That was in 1876-77. In 1886-87, it had 355. It will take ten years to get the institution thoroughly organized and equipped in its main departments. There is no time to be lost. We can still begin next October, provided we can offer our fellowships and scholarships no later than April 1st - I still hold to the hope that this may be done.

I am going to Vassar College next Monday to deliver some lectures. Please send me a letter there, informing me fully of the result of your interview with Mr. K. From"
"Vassar I shall go to New York on Thursday morning next, and if you think it worth while I should like to see you at the Buckingham there any time you may appoint. If I am not at the Buckingham it will be because Mr. R. has invited me to stay at his house, in which case, please come straight over there and see me there - No. 4 West 54th Street.

I have drawn up a complete new exhibit of the whole scheme with the arguments for it which I should like to have you see, though the substance of it you are already familiar with. This has never yet got into Mr. R's hands. I wish he could have before him, in documentary form, my matured plan. I shall be in New York next Thursday and Friday. I might be there Saturday, if you thought best to come to the city and if I could not see you earlier. It is an encouragement to me that the scheme does not lose its hold on you."

Dr. Broadsus to Dr. Harper, February 17, 1888.

"Professor Sampey shows me your circular about a discussion between yourself and Dr. Green. Pardon me for offering one or two suggestions. (1) I think there will be grave dissatisfaction among conservative scholars and conservative circles in general that by this arrangement you throw the weight of the publication in favor of the destructive side. The editor of a periodical necessarily represents the periodical itself. No disclaimer can prevent this from being felt. You give the destructive views a marked advantage, and you cannot help it. I will add, what I am sure many will feel, that Professor Green is by no means your equal in mental keenness, nor in contagious enthusiasm; and that is another advantage. (2) I should really fear for the effect upon your own mind. No mortal man can pursue such a discussion without becoming insensibly biased in favor of the views he advocates. I have tried this myself in debating society days, and to some extent in conversational discussions at a later period. I have talked with many men of ability and experience on the subject, and am accustomed to caution my students in that regard. I am scared at the very idea of your undertaking such an advocacy. I dread it for the sake of what I believe to be vital truth, and for your own sake personally, as a man of extraordinary powers and possibilities. If by calm and unbiased investigation you should be led to advocate the destructive views, then of course I have nothing to express but regret. But I am fully persuaded that it is unwise to expose yourself to the unfair disadvantage.

Even if you laughingly set aside my second consideration—though you will make a mistake if you do—yet I insist on my first. The patrons of both your periodicals will in many cases feel that they have grave right to complain. Now can you not get somebody else to take the destructive side? If Toy were at home he would be the man. I have just learned that he is coming home to be married in May or June. Perhaps you might delay one quarter, and see if you cannot engage him. If that will not do, and you know of no better man, then why not try Lyon? He is one of the ablest men in some respects, and one of the most accurate scholars, where I was prepared to judge, that I have known. He is far gone in the destructive views already, and for him to go further would not injure his own position at Harvard, nor materially hurt the general interests involved. If Professor Green should think Lyon not a foe-man worthy of his steel, he would be greatly mistaken. Lyon would make him see stars in the daytime. Now why can you not make such a change, without any public announcement, and if you are asked privately you can say that it was represented to you that the editor in such a case ought to remain neutral, and that there would be grave complaint at his seeming to put the editorial influence on that side, and you had concluded that it would be better to make the other arrangement. Now my dear fellow, I respectfully and earnestly urge upon you these views. I am not intruding into another man's affairs; for I am profoundly interested in the movements of American Biblical learning, and in the wholesome progress of your own influence and usefulness."
February 23, 1888

Mr. Rockefeller to Dr. Harper:

"Yours of the 18th at hand. I have just returned after an absence of several days, and regret exceedingly that I have not the time to make an engagement for this week, but should you be down the last of the next week, hope my present rush will be over."
Repreann 32. 1938

The expression to the Members:

I have just returned from an

inspection of the three galv. and roller anodizing lines I have set up the
gas anodizing equipment for this week, but although you go home this
year we next week, hope to proceed, even if po over.

P. S. Henson, D. D. was at that time pastor of the first
Baptist Church of Chicago.  He was an eloquent preacher, a fascina-
ting platform speaker, a widely known popular lecturer, a charming
companion and friend; with private conversation no less than public
address, sparkling with spontaneous wit and humor.  He filled im-
portant Baptist pulpits was always in demand on all public occasions
and wielded much popular influence.  He was a loyal Baptist and with
the entire denomination in the West was deeply humiliated by the failure
of the old University of Chicago.  His wide influence and his person-
al charm would at any time make him a welcome visitant to Mr. Rockefel-
er's irrespective of his mission.
February 24, 1888.

Letter from Dr. F. S. Henson of Chicago to Mr. Rockefeller.

Asks twenty minutes' interview on March 20th, 1888, when he is to pass through New York, "Desiring to confer with you and to have your advice touching a matter in which I know you are already deeply interested ......."
Subject of the I. H. Smith of Chicago to Mr. Rockefeller

Dear Mr. Rockefeller,

I am writing to inform you of my recent visit to Chicago, where I had the opportunity to meet with several of your company's clients. I was impressed by the level of professionalism and expertise displayed by your team. It was a pleasure to discuss business strategies and explore potential opportunities for collaboration.

I understand that you are hosting a conference in New York this summer, and I would be honored to be included in your guest list. Please let me know if there is anything I can do to contribute to the event.

I look forward to hearing from you and hope to have the opportunity to meet in person.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Dr. Strong to Dr. Harper, February 26, 1888.

"I have seen Mr. R. twice last night at dinner and today in the afternoon. While he has been very pleasant and even cordial, he is evidently looking forward to the Trust investigation of tomorrow and is keeping himself quiet for preparation. He did not open the way to any conversation on the subject that interests me. I am now inclined to think you had better not approach him again until you hear from Dr. MacArthur. Mrs. Strong learned that it would be 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 himself, and if possible to arrange one for you and me. Other information I get is all favorable, but until some matters of a business sort now weighing on Mr. R.'s mind are settled, it will not be well 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. Meantime, let us possess our souls in patience.

What do you think of embracing in our plan provision for the equal admission of women to scholarships and degrees? I do not believe in coeducation in the lower grades - do not believe in coeducating colleges. But it seems to me that in a University proper a different principle obtains. There are students, mature enough to take care of themselves and the best women need to fit themselves for teaching by contact with the best men. This privilege is as yet granted only in Zurich, Switzerland. It would appeal to Mr. R. Let me know your view."
February 29, 1886.

Mr. Rockefeller to Rev. P. S. Henson. Acknowledges his of the 24th and agrees to meet him in his office March 20th following, as per request.
Replying to Sec. 1866.

Mr. Secretary to Rev. F. E. Hanson.

A continuation of the above.

The 29th and 30th of next month, 20th Century.

as per calendar.
March 5, 1888.

Dr. A. H. Strong to Mr. Rockefeller. Encloses letter of March 3rd from Professor E. H. Johnson of Crozier Theological Seminary. This letter described Dr. Johnson as already designated for the next presidency of Rochester University, as a very level-headed man and of great organizing ability. Explains that he had unfolded to Dr. Johnson his plan of a university in New York, in order to see how other Seminary professors would like it. Dr. Strong outlines his interview with Dr. Johnson and encloses a letter from Dr. Johnson, in which Dr. Johnson described Dr. Strong's plan in detail and comments favorably on all the elements of the plan.

Editor's Note. The letter is condensed above, containing nothing essentially new.
March 5, 1965

It is with pleasure to inform Mr. Rockefeller that I have received a letter of invitation from President John F. Kennedy for the next meeting of the Committee on National Science Policy to be held in New York in order to discuss the recent developments in the field of nuclear energy and the implications for national security and international relations.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
March 20th, 1868.

Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D.,

Phila., Pa.

Dear Bro:

I send you herewith a circular containing Call for the Educational Convention in Washington, May 16th, and a letter concerning the publication thereof. I wish to add a word in regard to this movement. I regard it as of the very highest importance to our educational interests that something of the sort proposed be done without delay. I have made careful study of the history and work of the old Educational Commission which practically terminated its existence in Phila. at the Educational Convention in 1872. I find that the great drift of opinion was in favor of a permanent organization at that time. Our wisest and best men advocated it. Out of deference to a few timid and doubting ones, and because the proposed constitution was too cumbersome and unsatisfactory action in regard to a permanent organization was postponed; it being expected that there would be a triennial meeting three years from that date when everything would be thoroughly matured and an organization effected. In looking over the discussions I find your admirable address in advocacy of the organization. Lest you may have forgotten the good things you then said I enclose you herewith a copy of your remarks, sincerely hoping that you will reproduce them in the National Baptist in connection with the Call for the meeting.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) H. L. Morehouse

Cor. S'y
Dear Mr. Weyl,

I have received a circular from a number of friends which has been circulating among those interested in the general subject of the International Action. I have looked over the circular and found that it does not meet the requirements of a preliminary conference of this nature. I have therefore written to the Secretary-General and have requested him to arrange for a meeting of those who are interested in the subject of the International Action. I have also written to Mr. Weyl to notify him of the arrangements for the meeting.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

Col. E.R.
EDITOR'S NOTE: Henry W. Morehouse, D.D., L.L.D., born in 1834 graduating at University of Rochester in 1858, Rochester Theo. Sem. 1864; Pastor of East Ave. Baptist Church Rochester, N.Y. 1873-79; Corresponding Secretary and executive officer of the Am. Baptist Home Mission Society from 1879 to present writing in 1914, a man of quite unusual foresight, executive ability, fearlessness, pertinacity religious zeal and public spirit, Dr. Morehouse for more than thirty years exerted perhaps a wider influence upon Baptist denominational activities North of the Ohio River than any other man. Other Baptist leaders there were in his day more learned, more eloquent, more revered and perhaps for Pr. Morehouse was essentially a man of affairs; but in the development of denominational policies and bringing them to effectiveness he had no equal.

Among the several influences and agencies essential to the founding of the University of Chicago, was the American Baptist Education Society. There came a time, Nov. Dec. 1886 and Jan., Feb. and March 1889, when no progress was being made. Mr. Rockefeller declined to act. To the private influences and inquiries with which he had been besieged he turned a deaf ear. The friends of the enterprise began to be discouraged. It became apparent that Mr. Rockefeller had determined not to assume the responsibility of founding unaided, and on his personal initiative either in New York or Washington or in Chicago. He had determined that the denomination must decide whether it would found a new institution, where it would locate it and what should be its character. The whole responsibility must rest on the denomination; he would act only as a loyal son of the Baptist denomination, a follower, not a leader.

Most opportunely the American Baptist Education Society organized in May 1888 on a wide and genuinely representative principle was patiently fitted to voice the sentiments and carry out the policies of the denomination in a sufficient and authoritative way.

The first steps looking toward the organization of the Society had been taken by Dr. Morehouse in 1887. In his annual report of the Board of Managers of the Am. Baptist Home Mission Society, in May 1887 at Minneapolis, Minn. Dr. Morehouse had turned aside from his theme of Home Missions to describe in a few incisive paragraphs the feeble and chaotic condition of Baptist education. At the same meeting on the floor of the Society Dr. Morehouse had secured the adoption of resolutions introduced by him appointing a committee to consider the advisability of an organization to be known as the American Baptist Education Society. This committee meeting in New York on Feb. 24, 1888, decided it wise to form the proposed Society, to issue a call for a convention for the purpose of organizing it, to make due arrangements for the convention, and to draft and present a constitution.
significant error in the extraction of the text from the image. The text is not legible due to the quality of the image.
The call for the convention to meet at Washington, D.C., May 16, 1888, was duly issued; the convention met daily at the appointed time and place four hundred and twenty-seven persons representing thirty-six states being enrolled.

After extended discussion in which opposition to present action developed from influential sources, on motion of Dr. T. W. Goodspeed of Chicago it was resolved to proceed to the organization of the Society by a vote of 188 to 34.

With the adoption of the constitution and the election of officers and the executive board the Society was duly organized.

March 30, 1888

"I send you herewith a circular containing call for the Educational Convention in Washington, May 16th, and a letter concerning the publication thereof. I wish to add a word in regard to this movement. I regard it as of the very highest importance to our educational interests that something of the sort proposed be done without delay. I have made careful study of the history and work of the old Educational Commission which practically terminated its existence in Philadelphia at the Educational Convention in 1872. I find that the great drift of opinion was in favor of a permanent organization at that time. Our wisest and best men advocated it. Out of deference to a few timid and doubting ones, and because the proposed constitution was too cumbersome and unsatisfactory in regard to a permanent organization was postponed; it being expected that there would be a triennial meeting three years from that date when everything would be thoroughly matured and an organization effected. In looking over the discussions I find your admirable address in advocacy of the organization. Lest you may have forgotten the good things you then said I enclose you herewith a copy of your remarks, sincerely hoping that you will reproduce them in the National Baptist in connection with the Call for the meeting."
April 7, 1888.

Dr. A. H. Strong to Mr. Rockefeller. Dr. Strong states that he has recently sent his scheme of a university in New York City to Dr. Hovey, President of Newton Theological Seminary at Newton Center, Mass., and to Dr. Northrup, President of the Baptist Union Theological Seminary at Morgan Park, Ill. Dr. Strong described the character of Dr. Hovey and quotes extensively from a letter from Dr. Hovey, approving his New York university scheme. He also quotes at great length from a letter from Dr. Northrup, also favoring the scheme.

Editor's Note.
Then with other favorable comments on Dr. Strong's scheme will appear later in this correspondence.
April 17, 1923

Dr. A. H. Brown to Mr. Rockefeller

Dear Mr. Rockefeller:

I am writing to inform you of a new opportunity to serve the New York City area. I have recently been invited to join the faculty of a new institution, the New York Technological University of New York City. I am to hold the position of Associate Professor of the Department of the History of Science.

I understand that you are familiar with the University and its history, and I am writing to express my gratitude for your support and guidance in the past. I am looking forward to the opportunity to continue my work with you and to contribute to the University.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Dr. Harper to Dr. Goodspeed, April 9, 1888.

"I have not seen Mr. Rockefeller for several weeks. I have been too busy to go down and so have gradually lost track of matters. I did not know of the interview between him and Dr. Hensen. I am looking every day for an invitation and, of course, will be glad to do anything within my power. I do not know any man for the Homiletical chair. I will keep my eyes open and if any name suggests itself to me I shall be pleased to help you.

I desire to make a personal statement: I have learned directly that letters have been sent to Morgan Park making certain charges against me in reference to my views on certain questions. This disturbs me quite a good deal. I would like to assure you (and I am confident that you will accept my personal statement) that there is no respect in which I have changed my views since leaving Morgan Park. On the other hand, certain questions in reference to which I was doubtful, have been settled,—the result of the settlement being to establish me more firmly in the faith than ever before. I am ready to confess that I have a strong leaning toward a Pentateuchal analysis; but will you do me the favor to distinguish between a Pentateuchal analysis and the Pentateuchal analysis of such men as Wellhausen and Kuenen? I have in my mind thoroughly established certain principles which are in direct and everlasting opposition to the principles which regulate these men in their work. I am stronger today than ever in my life before. I see in my investigations more and more material which, to my mind, can never be explained from a scientific standpoint upon any other hypothesis than upon that of supernatural influence. I make this statement because I do not want to be misunderstood. If there are any men in the country whose confidence I wish to retain they are yourself and Dr. Northrup, and I sincerely hope that whatever may be said, and whatever charges may come to your ears you will maintain your confidence in me until you are satisfied that I have entirely forfeited it. I am in a very peculiar situation here at New Haven. I appreciate the fact, and yet it seems to me that my nature is one to be more conservative by the surrounding influences than the opposite. Having George Goodspeed with me I shall feel stronger and I think that under all the circumstances it is not asking too much to request that I may have the support of such men as yourself and Dr. Northrup until it has been clearly demonstrated that I do not deserve it."
Dear [Name],

I hope this message finds you well. I am writing to express my gratitude for your kind gesture of sending me the book "The Great Gatsby." It has been an enjoyable and enlightening read, and I appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending it to me.

I must admit, I have been somewhat hesitant to read classic literature, fearing that it would not appeal to my modern tastes. However, "The Great Gatsby" has proven to be a delightful exception. The characters are vividly drawn, and the plot is compelling. I found myself engrossed in the story from the very first page.

In particular, I was struck by the vibrant descriptions of the Roaring Twenties and the allure of the Jazz Age. The author's ability to capture the essence of this era is truly remarkable. I also admired the use of symbolism and the way it enriched the overall narrative.

I am currently on the lookout for more books in the same genre, and I will definitely be adding more classic literature to my reading list. Thank you again for this wonderful gift. It has certainly piqued my interest in exploring more of this genre.

Best regards,

[Your Name]
April 18, 1882.

Mr. Rockefeller to Dr. Strong. Refers to the letter from Professor Myron G. Peck, "which I have carefully read and return herein. He seems to be quite impressed with your idea in reference to a university in New York."
April 18, 1936

Mr. Rector and Dear Sirs,

Refer to the letter from Professor Rector of Berkeley in which I have carefully read and returned to

He seems to be quite impressed with your close reference to

universality in New York.
April 24, 1888.

Dr. Strong enlarges his description of Professor Peck and encloses a letter from Dr. Northrup, which, while generally approving Dr. Strong's scheme for New York, closes with the words, "If not New York, why not Chicago?"
April 27, 1886.

I am Strongly opposed to the association of Professor Pack and me.

Please pass on my congratulations, with general support of your scheme for New York, close to the morrow. "II not New York, with nor Chicago."
April 24, 1886.

Mr. Rockefeller to Dr. Strong. "Yours 21st enclosing one from Rev. E. H. Johnson of the 13th, also one from Dr. Northrup of the 9th." Mr. Rockefeller adds, "I was unable to see Dr. MacArthur and Dr. Harper."
EDITOR'S NOTE: Frederick T. Gates, born 1853, a graduate of University of Rochester, 1877; Rochester Theo. Sem., 1880; Pastor of Central Baptist Church, Minneapolis, Minn. to March 1888, had then resigned his pastorate to secure an endowment of $50,000. for Pillsbury Academy a Baptist Secondary School in Minnesota. Mr. Gates had just finished this task and had been offered, but had not accepted, the Principalship of the Academy. When a student at Rochester Mr. Gates had been a member of Dr. Morehouse's congregation in the East Ave. Baptist Church and had conferred with Dr. Morehouse respecting the question of entering the ministry. Subsequently, Mr. Gates had been in active sympathy with the work of the Am. Baptist Home Mission Society under Dr. Morehouse's leadership, had made some addresses which caught Dr. Morehouse's favorable notice and has just now raised the fund for the Pillsbury Academy.

The quite unconscious Mr. Gates is now in the eye of Dr. Morehouse for Secretary of the new Education Society which Dr. Morehouse expects to organize in Washington, D.C. in three weeks. Hence this letter:

---

Apr. 27th, 1888

"Are you coming to Washington? I hope so. I want you present at the education meeting on the 16th of May. You see our old friend the Examiner, who did not believe in having our meetings last year at Minneapolis, with the same obliquity of vision does not see any good thing in the Education Society. Some of our Eastern people want Western light on the subject. Come if you can and have a voice in the decision of an important matter."

"I congratulate you on your success in securing funds for the endowment of Pillsbury Academy."
There are no visible texts in the image provided.
April 27th, 1866.

Rev. F. T. Gates,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Bro.,

Are you coming to Washington? I hope so. I want you present at the Education meeting on the 16th of May. You see our old friend the Examiner, who did not believe in having our meetings last year at Minneapolis, with the same obliquity of vision does not see any good thing in the Education Society. Some of our eastern people want western light on the subject. Come if you can and have a voice in the decision of an important matter.

I congratulate you on your success in securing funds for the endowment of Pillsbury Academy.

Yours very truly,

(Signed)  H. L. Morehouse

Cor. '3'y
April 28, 1886.

Dr. W. R. Harper, being a Professor in Yale University at New Haven, to Mr. Rockefeller. Address him as "Dear Sir." Regrets not to have seen him last week and that the time proposed for an interview was not convenient for Mr. Rockefeller, etc., "As a matter has developed which has some connection with the affairs which have been talked over between us. I beg you not to mention the fact, but Dr. MacArthur has urged upon me the question of my going to Rochester as President of the University. I do not think there are many who entertain this view, except as their opinions are influenced by those of Dr. MacArthur; but from the present outlook, it would seem to be a question that must come up. I take it that you are aware of the fact that a great influence has also been brought to bear upon Dr. Strong to have the two institutions united, and make him the President of both. Such a step would, it seems to me, be a vital mistake at present, and yet it is a favorite idea with a large number of the alumni. I attended Thursday night in New York City at the Buckingham the annual Rochester Alumni Dinner. The question was discussed quite excitedly and in the discussion the question of New York university was broached. It would have pleased you exceedingly, I am sure, to have heard some of the opinions expressed by such men as Dr. Backus, Dr. Morehouse and Dr. Taylor. I fully believe that the time is ripe for action, and I can only hope that you may soon see your way clear to take definite steps. You will pardon me, I am sure, for referring to the matter. Should it be convenient at any time for you to see me, I would be very glad indeed to go into the city. I do not, however, desire in any way to trouble you."
April 28, 1936

Dear Mr. Webster,

I am pleased to hear that you are returning to Los Angeles and that your health is improving. I understand that you are planning to take a position at the University of California, and I am most interested in your success.

As you know, I have been a supporter of the University for many years, and I feel that it is important for the institution to provide the best possible education for its students. I believe that your presence on the faculty will greatly enhance the reputation of the University.

I hope that you will find the transition smooth and that you will enjoy your new position. Please keep me informed of your progress and success.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Dr. Harper to Dr. Goodspeed, April 28, 1888.

"I am under many obligations to you for the long and kind letter which I have just received. I assure you that it has been of much encouragement to me and I appreciate most heartily the kind expressions which are contained in it. I will undoubtedly see you at Washington City and there we can talk the matter all over. Be prepared for a fight on the educational question; have a seven minute's speech ready. We must fight the thing through. With many thanks."
EDITOR'S NOTE: The following proposition was addressed about May 1st, 1886, to the Committee on Education - Dr. P. S. Henson, Chairman - of the Chicago Baptist Pastors' Conference:

"The Blue Island Land and Building Company will donate Lots 1 and 2 of the Subdivision of Lots 1 to 7 Block "H" with the building thereon as of April 15th, 1889 and also Lots 3 to 9 inclusive of the Subdivision of 1 to 7 Block "H" and 23 to 32 inclusive in Block "C" for the purpose of establishing such a College as is contemplated. Said Company will also make a subscription of $5,000.00/100 towards the first building to be erected thereon. All of said donations and subscriptions to be upon the following conditions.

First: The property not to be encumbered in any way for the term of 25 years from the date of the deed of conveyance.

Second: The first building to cost not less than $20000.00/100 and to be commenced in 1888 and completed in time to commence the school in the fall of 1889 and all of the money necessary for the building to be previously raised.

Third: An Endowment Fund to be obtained of not less than $100,000.00/100 previous to the occupation of the building for school purposes.

Fourth: While a further endowment fund is not made a condition of this donation, yet it is understood that efforts shall be made to increase the sum to $300,000.00/00 or $500,000.00/100 so as to fully carry out the grand ideas of the parties having this undertaking in charge."
the following proposition was endorsed in a letter from the chairman of the board of directors of the company:

"the board recommends that the company should adopt the proposal and make a contribution to the purchase of the building for the following reasons:

1. the building is located in a prime location in the city.
2. the building is in excellent condition and would be a valuable asset for the company.
3. the building has the potential to generate significant rental income.
4. the building is in close proximity to the company's existing facilities, which would facilitate management and operations.

the board is confident that the contribution made by the company would be a wise investment for the long-term benefit of the company and its shareholders."
May 3, 1888.

Telegram from Mr. Rockefeller to Dr. Harper. Mr. Rockefeller excuses himself from seeing Dr. Harper and Dr. Northrup on May 4th.
May 3, 1886

Letter from Mr. Rockefeller to Dr. Warren

Excuse missed from seeing Dr. Warren and Mr. Rockefeller on May 26th.
May 3, 1888.

Dr. Strong to Mr. Rockefeller. Encloses another letter from Professor Peck. Desires Mr. Rockefeller to meet Professor Peck. Invites Mr. Rockefeller to accompany him to Richmond, Va. to attend certain public denominational functions and to return with him to attend the Baptist Anniversaries at Washington on May 15th.
May 4, 1888.

Letter from Mr. Rockefeller to Dr. Harper. After regretting to decline the interview, as per the telegram, Mr. Rockefeller says, "Have nothing new to say in regard to the University. I do not see that it would be hindered if you were to take it up later on account of your meanwhile having been president of Rochester University. This new experience would the better fit you for the wider sphere."

Editor's Note. Mr. Rockefeller refers of course to the proposed Baptist University in New York.
May 7, 1888.

Mr. Rockefeller to Dr. Strong, replying to his of the 3rd instant. "I have carefully read the letter from Professor Peck to you and return the same herein. It is a valuable production on the question. Of course, it would be a pleasure to meet him, but I am simply overwhelmed and cannot do so."
May 6, 1908

Mr. Rockefeller to Mr. Edison

I have carefully read the letter from Professor Park to you and realize the same

of course it would be pleasant to meet and see you again

and enjoyed our dinner on the cruise.
May 11, 1888.

Dr. Thomas W. Goodspeed of Chicago, writing from the Astor House, New York City, invites an interview with Mr. Rockefeller for himself and Dr. Northrup.
May 17, 1936

Dr. Thomas M. Goodspeed, Ph.D.
Executive Secretary
American Museum of Natural History
New York City

Dear Mr. Goodspeed,

I am writing to inquire if you would be willing to speak on the subject of "The Evolution of the Cereal Grain" at the New York Academy of Sciences' meeting on June 22nd. Your expertise in this field would be highly appreciated.

I look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
May 11, 1888.

Mr. Rockefeller to Dr. Goodspeed at the Astor House. Writes that he will see Dr. Goodspeed and Dr. Northrup "a few minutes tomorrow at one o'clock."
May II, 1888.

Mr. Rooteller to Dr. Goodspeed at the Vermont House.

Mr. Rooteller said Dr. Goodspeed and Dr. Rooteller will see you minutes tomorrow. Dr. Rooteller said Dr. Goodspeed and Dr. Rooteller will see you minutes tomorrow.

at one o'clock.
May 24, 1888

Dr. Strong to Mr. Rockefeller. Has had an interview with President Gilman of Johns Hopkins, University at Baltimore. Has explained his views of a university in New York. Described President Gilman, his character and his authority on educational matters.

Gives at length Dr. Gilman's views of his New York scheme, that Dr. Gilman stated that for years he had had in mind a similar plan for the university. No place like New York for such an institution. That it would be the biggest things for American education; that it should not have a collegiate department; that it should be inside, not outside of the city; that he would do everything he could to further it. Dr. Strong says that President Gilman has given more thought to the subject than any man in the country. Reminds Mr. Rockefeller that on the steamer "I gave you his name with that of President Eliot as one of the two men whose opinion would be most worth consulting." The letter encloses one from President Gilman.
May 24, 1936

Dr. E. C. R. Meyer, Rector
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Professor Meyer,

I received your letter of June 6th, regarding the appointment of Professor Gilmour as your College's new Head of the Department of Economics.

I have just been informed by Professor Gilmour that he is planning to accept the position and that he will be in New York next week to discuss his plans with you. He has also mentioned that he is considering the possibility of moving his residence to New York.

I understand that Professor Gilmour is well known for his contributions to the field of economics and that he has received many commendations for his work.

I hope that you will find Professor Gilmour to be a valuable addition to your faculty. He has a reputation for being a excellent teacher and a respected scholar.

Please let me know if there is anything else you require from me.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

The letter was written by Professor Gilmour to Dr. E. C. R. Meyer, Rector of Harvard University, informing him of his acceptance of the position as Head of the Department of Economics. He also mentioned the possibility of moving his residence to New York.
May 25, 1888.

Letter from Mr. Rockefeller to Dr. Strong. Acknowledges his letter of the 24th, with letter from President Gilman, which he returns, with thanks, "He must be something of a man."
May 30, 1933

Letter from Mr. Rockefeller to Mr. Grieve: acknowledging his letter of June 26.

Letter of June 26th with letter from President Wilson which he received.

"We must prepare for a war."
EDITOR’S NOTE:—Following is a copy of the letter of Chicago pastors addressed to about 150 prominent Baptist laymen in Chicago and vicinity. Reference is made to this letter repeatedly in the correspondence which follows. The replies to this letter, all of which were turned over to the present Editor and are in his files, are relatively not very numerous or very encouraging, especially from the men of means.

"Chicago, June 1888.

"Dear Sir:—

We need not repeat the unhappy history of the University of Chicago. The past is past and cannot be recalled. The question of the present hour is whether we will found a new University, and one whose influence shall be advantageous to the community and the denomination. It seems to us most important that this should be done, but we wish to know the views of our brethren. To this end we address this letter to you, trusting that you will read it and favor us with such an answer as its contents may seem to demand.

Within the past few weeks propositions have been made by persons living or holding property in Morgan Park, where our Seminary is situated, offering for a new University in substance (33) thirty-three acres of land, valued by them at $66,000, a building which cost $24,000 and $5,000 in cash toward another building—on condition that within one year a building, worth from $25,000 to $30,000, shall be erected, and an Endowment of $100,000 be secured.

We, as ministers, are not willing to assume the responsibility of declining this proposition, which seems to us most advantageous; but of course we cannot accept it without the hearty endorsement of the laymen of our churches. Nor can we hope to accomplish anything without their cooperation. If we are to have no University, we would rather that our laymen should assume the responsibility of saying so. Of our own time and money we are willing to give as we are able, but only united effort will succeed in establishing such a school as the denomination, east and west, would heartily approve.

We do not write this letter to ask for contributions, but we earnestly request an answer to the following questions:

1. Is it best for us to call a private conference of our principal brethren to whom the whole matter shall be submitted?

2. Are you, individually, of the opinion that a new University should be founded. Especially if the way should seem to be open for meeting the conditions mentioned above?

3. Are you willing to co-operate, as far as in you lies, for the accomplishment of such a purpose?

We are prepared on our own part to give an affirmative answer to each of these questions. We feel, however, that the opinion of our laymen is more important than ours. We ask therefore the speediest reply possible to these questions, as we are obliged to take early steps to fulfill the conditions imposed upon us by the friends at Morgan Park, or to decline the proposition, and so shut up the only prospect we have for the founding of a Christian University at this great center. We therefore trust that this communication will not be passed over, and that our members will have some consideration for their pastors who are blamed for not inaugurating measures looking to the founding and endow-
ing of a great institution of learning, and who are anxious to do this, and only need for success the sympathy and co-operation of their brethren. Please send your answer to Dr. P.S. Henson, 3249 South Park Avenue, and greatly oblige.

Your brethren in Christ,

P.S. Henson
Geo. C. Lorimer
A.K. Parker
Wm. M. Lawrence
Everett D. Burr
J. Wolfenden
T.B. Thames

Editors Note. This letter was composed for the Committee by Dr. Soriner.
...
June 4, 1888.

Dr. P.S. Henson to Mr. Rockefeller:

"You will doubtless remember a brief conversation that I had with you in your office, some time ago, with respect to the founding of a new Baptist University right here in the center of the great North West.

You intimated a desire to have me put upon paper the points then suggested for your consideration. I am further encouraged to do so by your recent expression of interest in a conversation between yourself and Drs. Goodspeed & Northrup.

I need not say a word to you as to the nature & needs of this immense field, nor to dwell upon the fact that we have not a first class educational institution between New York and California.

Our University of Chicago has utterly collapsed, as you know, the result of building on a quicksand and capping the building with an enormous mortgage. There could scarcely have been worse management than that which distinguished and extinguished the old corporation. The rehabilitation of the old institution is of course not to be thought of for a moment now.

We purpose beginning absolutely de novo, under better auspices and on a broad and solid foundation.

We have now a magnificent opportunity. Thirty-three acres of the very best ground at Morgan Park, which is the seat of our Seminary, have been offered us - land worth today fully $60,000. A building costing $25,000 with money besides, aggregating not far from $100,000, upon condition that by the first of May next we raise $120,000 more, $20,000 for an additional building and $100,000 for an endowment.

This of course would be a very humble beginning, but it would be a beginning, would serve to rally our disorganized forces and give to them what they so much lack, the inspiration of hope. It has been next to impossible to rouse them to effort on account of the discouragement arising from past disaster & disgrace. This difficulty of course will be greatest in the start. When once we have passed the "dead point" I think we shall gain momentum with great rapidity. Some of us have very naturally turned in our thoughts to you and have said to ourselves, if only Mr. Rockefeller will come to our help and stimulate our people by the assistance of his sympathetic cooperation, then that can at last be done, of which we had come almost to despair.

Of course you have countless appeals coming to you, and large as your means are, you cannot do everything; but I honestly believe that there is now an opportunity to do right here the grandest & most imperatively needed work that has ever been attempted by our denomination in America. We desire in laying the foundations of a new University to avoid the lamentable mistakes of the past, and to build solidly and broadly and for all time. We shall hope to have your counsel as to the wisest way to lay these foundations, as well as to have your financial aid.

Some of us feel that an endowment of $100,000 is all too small even to begin with and that it is immensely desirable that we should make it at least a quarter of a million. And we are also persuaded that if you would give us the assurance of $100,000, on condition of our raising the remainder, such enthusiastic hopefulness would be excited that we could do it.
Upon one thing we are absolutely determined: We will not go in debt and we will not make a beginning until the money has been secured to warrant a beginning. I write you in behalf of a provisional committee of the pastors and laymen on Chicago and vicinity, who are earnestly seeking in the fear of the Lord a solution of the great problem with which we are confronted.

Personally, I may be allowed to say, I came to Chicago because I felt that Chicago was to be the very pivotal point in the battle of the future. I still feel so; and nothing that could possibly be done would so strengthen us as the establishment here of a great educational institution under Christian auspices. If you be minded to make to us any conditional offer of aid, I shall rejoice to lay it before my brethren here, and I am not without hope that if we cannot quite redeem the past, we can at least make sure of a glorious future.

Our plan would be, if you should approve it, to engage Dr. Goodspeed's services for this object for a year, raising his salary before he took the field and have him, not collect money, but secure pledges of contributions that should only be paid in case the whole amount proposed were raised, so that nobody would feel that he were putting money in a hole where it would be sunk out of sight as so much money has been heretofore.

Pardon the great length at which I have written. My very great interest in the matter must be my apology, coupled with the assurance that I am writing to one who warmly sympathizes with that interest, who would naturally desire to be fully informed of the facts of the situation as a basis of his intelligent action.

Hoping and praying that you may be guided to such a conclusion as shall be for the glory of our Common Master and for the furtherance of his cause in this most important field, I remain,
June 5, 1868

From one point we are practically identical. We will not go
in upon our views as a preliminary matter. We want our
men to form a body of the united party. I write to you in behalf of a proposition
which has been made to the people of our state. It is necessary to
secure the support of the laboring classes in order to have any chance of
success. The matter has been brought to the attention of the House of
Representatives.

Personally, I have no objection to the coming of Chicago because
I have worked in Chicago and to the people of the
state. I write to you as a Quaker and to express my
hopes. I write to you for the same reason.

As a subject of the proposition, I will not go into details of the
problem. I have been brought to the attention of the
House of Representatives.

We can all agree that there is a need for
change.

Our time may come. If so, we shall no longer
be able to continue.

Cooperatives are essential. For this reason I have
written this letter. It is not a matter of
money, but necessity.

The question before the House is whether I am willing. My
view is that the House should decide the matter.

Recent information in the matter may be supplemented
by the resolution and information filed. We have
no wish to go into the matter at this time. The
resolution filed is of the nature of a notice.

It seems to me that the matter of our
consideration should be

as early as possible in the
Congress. He must not
make a concession.
June 5, 1888.

Mr. Rockefeller to Dr. Strong. Acknowledges his letter of May 28th, with enclosures as stated, when he returns herewith, "having carefully read them all, with thanks."
June 8, 1935

Mr. Roosevelt to Dr. Rooms

Your communication of May 28th, with enclosure as referred, finds no further action necessary

"Having consulted with them," with thanks.
June 12, 1888.

Dr. H. L. Morehouse, Corresponding Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society to Mr. F. T. Gates, Corresponding Secretary of the American Baptist Education Society, then at Minneapolis, Minn:-

"I am very glad to know of the shape things are taking in regard to Chicago. I hope something substantial will come out of it. There is a feeling, however, that Lorimer is not the man to be at the head of such an institution as is proposed, for many don't regard him as a safe and sound leader, to say nothing of his deficiencies as an educator; but if can be enlisted in securing property and endowment a great thing will have been gained. Your comprehensive view of the educational situation in the west shows that you have grasped the idea thoroughly and I hope you may live to see your plans realized, namely, a great institution at Chicago with academic feeders in adjacent states......."

Editorial Note. The letters disclosing the "Comprehensive View" of Mr. Colie were not copied or preserved, but his views will appear in the subsequent correspondence, and fully in his addresses.
June 17, 1939

Mr. R. M. Malone, Corresponding Secretary of the American
Society of the American Baptist Education Society, State of Maine.

I am very glad to know of the above changes and addition
of the Maine. I hope something substantial will come out
of it. There is no telling how we may or may not come.

As regards tuition, I can see some real interest in the adoption
of a great fee with,, and some lowering to some degree of the
connection of a great fee with some lowering of the connection
of connect your view of the connection. I have been trying
the connection in the case and case to some degree of the
connection of the connection. I hope you may find it to see some
lowering of the connection.

Yours sincerely.

[Signature]
June 12th, 1888.

Rev. A. H. Strong, D.D.,
Rochester, N. Y.

Dear Bro.,

Your favor of the 11th is at hand. I was sorry not to see you when you passed through New York. I think I shall go to Rochester Monday night the 18th to remain until about five o'clock Wednesday afternoon. If you are to be there either Tuesday or Wednesday I would like to see you for a little while. I shall probably leave Rochester Wednesday afternoon in order to be at Hamilton Commencement on Thursday. I would visit you at Canandaigua if I could but it will probably be impracticable to do so. Can you not be at Rochester at that time?

I note your remark concerning the desirability of co-operation in plans particularly with reference to educational matters. I am in thorough accord with you in this. There are great things to be accomplished before the end of this century and they must be done. I believe they will be done. We want them done in the best way possible. We want them done in such a manner as to arouse the entire denomination to a sense of its obligation and to increase its self-respect and its power for good from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

I have this morning from Bro. Gates his formal acceptance of the Secretaryship of the new Society. He is taking hold of matters with great vigor and skill. He has already made himself felt in some movements and I have put him in communication with men from whom I believe will result great things to our cause in the west.

I might write much but will hope to say more if I see you next week. Please drop me a line after you reach Rochester.

Yours very truly,

(Signed)   H. L. Morehouse

Cor. Sec'y
June 16th, 1928

Dear Mr. President,

I hope you are well and that all is going well. I find myself in a bit of a bind regarding the recent developments. It seems that the situation is far more complex than I had anticipated. However, I believe that if we work together, we can find a solution.

I will be in New York next week, and I would be happy to discuss the matter further. Please let me know if you are available.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Dr. Morehouse to Dr. Strong:  

June 12th, 1888.

"Your favor of the 11th is at hand. I was sorry not to see you when you passed through New York. I think I shall go to Rochester Monday night the 18th to remain until about five o'clock Wednesday afternoon. If you are to be there either Tuesday or Wednesday I would like to see you for a little while. I shall probably leave Rochester Wednesday afternoon in order to be at Hamilton Commencement on Thursday. I would visit you at Canandaigua if I could but it will probably be impracticable to do so. Can you not be at Rochester at that time?

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"I might write much but will hope to say more if I see you next week. Please drop me a line after you reach Rochester."
Mr. Gates to Dr. Harper, June 15, 1888.

"I take great pleasure in informing you of your election to the Executive Board of the Education Society."
To: Gent. to Dr. Kherer, June 15, 1865.

I take great pleasure in informing you of your

election to the Honourable Society of the Mission

Society.
June 19, 1888.

Mr. Rockefeller to Dr. Henson:

"Yours fourth reached me here after an absence of several days. I will keep on file what you have said, but am not prepared to make any promise in reference to a University of Chicago. As you deem it so important, I assume you will persevere in other directions to secure necessary funds. I shall not forget what you have said."
June 19, 1888.

Mr. Rockefeller to Dr. Goodspeed:— "I am obliged to write Dr. Henson I cannot say anything now in reference to the proposed University of Chicago."
June 18, 1936

"Mr. Rockefeller to Dr. Goebbels:"

I am obliged to write to Mr. Rockefeller, who I understand has been in correspondence with the President of the University of Chicago.

Dr. Rockefeller cannot explain my signing his letter of reference to the President.
June 20, 1888.

Dr. J. A. Smith to Mr. Gates:

"Yours of the 15th is before me and has been read and re-read with much interest. The letter of inquiry is a good thing to do and I have no doubt perfectly done. The copy you propose to send me I shall be happy to receive.

In covering what remains of your letter, I will give you as briefly as I can an account of the situation here. The next day after your visit I succeeded in getting an interview with Mr. Walker. I found him very much in earnest, more so than I have known any one of our laymen to be on any university question in Chicago for years back. He expressed himself desirous that some man should take the matter up in a way to test its practicability at once, and as Dr. Lorimer is his pastor and they are in each other's confidence upon this whole subject, it was natural that the preference should be for Lorimer to undertake this service. It was arranged that I should write to Dr. Henson, who is Chairman of the Education Committee of our Ministers' Conference, proposing this arrangement. I was authorized to say that whenever Lorimer should decide to take up the matter, Mr. Walker would send him his check for $500 to cover contingent expenses.

I wrote Dr. Henson, accordingly, but found that neither he nor the other members of the Committee would agree to the arrangement proposed unless Lorimer would give up his church and go into the undertaking with nothing else to divert interest or tax his strength. They did not believe that an attempt to carry the two things would succeed.

Meantime, the Committee held a meeting, at which I was present by invitation, and at which a letter, written by Lorimer, was adopted for circulation among certain laymen in the Chicago churches and in the vicinity, stating the university case as it now is, and asking the person addressed to say in reply whether in his judgment an effort to found a new university should now be made, whether Morgan Park would be in his view the proper place for it, whether he would think a conference on the whole matter, with a possible organization to this effect as the outcome, judicious, and whether, if such a conference were held, he would attend it. This letter is signed by the pastors of the city and has been sent to about 150 brethren in the city and near by. It was agreed that pending the replies to that letter, and the meeting of the conference should one be held, further steps be suspended.

Replies to the letter, I understand, are coming in rapidly and are so emphatically favorable as rather to impress the brethren themselves. Voluntary subscriptions are offered in this connection, several in the amount of a thousand dollars each. The probability seems to be that a conference will be held and a trusteeship organization effected soon.

Dr. Henson is very anxious that Dr. Goodspeed should undertake the service spoken of for Lorimer, allowing the proposed additional Seminary endowment to be in abeyance. This, perhaps, will be the outcome. Now, in that case you and Goodspeed should work together in the matter, as I have no doubt would be his own earnest wish. Also, what we do should be in some way in consultation and cooperation with yourself as representing the Education Society; that the Society may be thus put
June 20, 1888

To Mr. Xavier and Mr. Carette:

I have the honor to inform you that I have been notified by the proper authority of the Education Department that the young lady who was sent to you by me is no longer to be considered a student at the school in the city of Paris.

I trust that you will see to it that she is properly cared for and that her needs are met.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
June 20, 1888.

in relation with what, if it succeeds, will be all that you say as to moral effect on the denomination and that our work here may have the very important help of a backing in that quarter. I shall do my best—and perhaps no special effort will be necessary—to secure that result. It may be that all which you propose in the suggestion in your letter would be realized in this way.

Will it not be well for you to write me a letter to be shown to Goodspeed, in which you may state in another form what your letter to me mainly dwells upon, and which will enable me to put him at once in relation with you in case he undertakes this service, as it looks now as if he might.

You will understand that I am not a member of the Education Committee and so can be present at their meetings only as either by invitation or permission. What I do has to be done with some attention to the proprieties, but I hope to do something for all that."

P.S. "I will try to keep you promptly informed of what transpires here."

Editor's Note: Letters from Mr. Gale to Dr. Smith were not preserved.
June 30, 1936

...
June 21, 1888.

Mr. Gates to Dr. Morehouse:— "...I am figuring underground with the Chicago University matter through Dr. Smith to see if there is anything in it, if so whether the Education Soc. can be of service. Confidentially my present opinion is that there is a greater case, better prospects, more need, and, for the Society better outcome here than anywhere else. If we can take hold of that matter, raise half a million, by no means a Quixotic dream, and set an institution on its feet, we shall have done more for education and made the Society a more powerful machine than in any other way...."
June 21, 1938

Mr. Gates to Dr. Morison:

I am writing without knowing
with the Chicago University Extension Dr. Smith to see if there is

sympathy in it. If so we feel the Extension Book can be of service.

Confidentially my present opinion is that there is a greater need for
better broadcasts, more news, and for the socially better outcome more
from everywhere else. If we can make some of that matter clear and

millions to receive the extension men and make an introduction on the

let me point you have gone more for extension and make the Boston a

more beautiful scene than in my other way.
July 3, 1888.

Dr. Goodspeed to Mr. Rockefeller:

"Your favor of June 19th came duly to hand. I understand you to mean that while you may be disposed to help you are not yet ready to say what you will do. I feel that this makes it impossible for me to press you further at this time.

I find myself, however, thrust into a position of such cruel anxiety and responsibility that I cannot refrain from writing you. As you know, some $75,000 or $80,000 has been offered here in buildings, grounds and cash, on condition that $100,000 is secured as the beginning of an endowment and $25,000 for a new building by next May. The brethren have felt that this offer must be accepted and the effort made to meet the conditions.

A provisional board has been appointed to inaugurate the movement. Assurances have been received that make it certain that the larger half of the first $125,000 can be raised here. Against my protest and without my knowledge I have been invited to lead the effort.

You know my deep interest in the undertaking. I have long felt it to be of the utmost possible importance. But I have had no wish to have official connection with it. I am happy and useful when I am & Mr. Blake & the Board & Faculty of the Seminary wish me to remain. I have therefore constantly said to the brethren that they must not expect me to lead this effort for a University & have entreated them to find some other man.

They tell me there is no other man, that I have succeeded and have the confidence of the brethren, that if I will lead the effort there will be wide assurance of its success, and they lay on me the responsibility of improving the present great opportunity or suffering it to be lost and so closing the only door of hope that is likely to open for many years to come. They tell me I have an opportunity that comes to few men of doing a service of incalculable importance to the denomination and the cause of Christ.

I am thus, by no fault of my own, placed in a position of cruel anxiety. If I accept the invitation, I do not see my way to success. If I refuse to accept it, the loss of this great opportunity is likely to be laid at my door. You can see the hard place in which I am put. I am not deceived by what is said of my success. I owe all my success to you and Mr. Blake. You two men alone have enabled me to do all I have accomplished. I feel and shall always feel that I owe everything to you. But for the generous way in which you two men have supported me, I should have utterly failed & long ago retired a defeated and disappointed man.

Mr. Blake is not wealthy. He has given the Seminary thro' me $75,000. He is not able to stand by me in this new undertaking. It would be a cruel injustice to one of the most generous of men to ask him to do so & I cannot do it. I have pressed you in regard to this new University just as far as I feel at liberty to go. What you have done for us here, and it has been our salvation, you have done so willingly and freely that I should feel unhappy to have you do anything under a feeling of pressure."
Dr. Goodspeed to the Recorder:

[Text continues in the document]
If you could feel happy in encouraging me to accept the new work & in assuring me that I should not fail in at least raising the first $125,000 to meet the conditions imposed on me, I should feel that my duty was plainer and would be likely to feel that I ought to undertake it & would do my very utmost to secure among our people here and elsewhere the largest amount of help possible.

But I dare not ask you to do this. It would only be shifting the responsibility now laid on me to you & and that I am unwilling to do. I do not write this letter with that in view, but only to let you know the difficulty of my position. I go so far as this only because I know you to be the most considerate of men.

The plan is this: To attempt to raise $500,000, but to try to secure $125,000 within ten months, thus fulfilling the conditions imposed. All subscriptions to be binding as soon as this first amount is secured. Then to go forward and complete the half million as quickly as possible.

I do not ask you to answer this letter, unless you feel moved to do so. It has seemed to be a duty to inform you of the facts. Forgive me for troubling you with my troubles. You have given me some right to do so by your relations to our work here, & and your multiplied kindnesses to me. I have been only one of the channels of your beneficence.

I have an ambition to continue in the line of service the men who have stood by me so generously approve. To do the great service proposed to me would be the crowning work of my life, but to undertake it & fail would be an unspeakable blunder & unhappiness. In so great a matter I dare not take any risks.

With all your kindnesses I remain, as ever,
I am very much with the idea of organizing our tour of the 15,000 or so farms and to meet the committee sooner. I am glad to agree that we should have a monthly meeting on the first Thursday to plan and discuss the organization of the committee and to make more of the committee members feel that they are part of the organization.

The meetings will be held at noon on the first Thursday of each month. It is hoped that as many members as possible will attend. The first meeting will be held on Thursday, November 1st.

I am looking forward to working with you all to make this a successful committee.
July 5, 1888.

Mr. Rockefeller to Dr. Goodspeed. Acknowledging Dr. Goodspeed's letter of the 3rd, Mr. Rockefeller says:— "I regret to say I cannot add anything to my previous letters in regard to the proposed University. I hope wisdom will be given you to determine your duty."
June 5, 1936

Mr. Rockefeller to Dr. Goodspeed

Your recommendation for Rockefeller, Inc. letter to me I cannot
accept at the age Mr. Rockefeller makes. "I resign to you I cannot
my position at the Board of Fellers in order to the Board of Directors.

I hope wishes will be given you to remember your health."
July 13, 1888.

Mr. Rogers, Mr. Rockefeller's private secretary, to Dr. Lorimer:

"I presented Mr. Rockefeller with your request for an interview at Cleveland, and he states that he has had several interviews and correspondence with different individuals in regard to the proposed University in Chicago, and in each case has stated that he could not do anything in respect to it; and he cannot arrange for the desired interview in Cleveland."
Mr. Gates to Dr. Morehouse:—

"Being unable to sleep tonight I have stepped over to my study to give you the best information I can concerning the new University scheme at Chicago.

The Morgan Park proffer you understand in detail. A circular letter was sent about a month ago to about one hundred and twenty prominent pastors and laymen in and about Chicago. This circular asked three questions, after reciting the details of the Morgan Park offer. In substance these questions were (1) Shall we call a conference of leading brethren and submit the matter to this conference. (2) Are you of the opinion that a new University should be founded? (3) Are you willing to co-operate? The circular was signed by Drs. Henson, Lorimer, Lawrence and others. Well, about sixty replied, mostly in the affirmative. These sixty, however, do not represent the moneyed men. This class was silent. Dr. Goodspeed thinks the sixty who replied would probably give fifteen thousand dollars all told.

The conference was called. Only seven laymen of more than one hundred who were invited actually came. The meeting was presided over by Dr. Lorimer. There is not among the Chicago brethren that perfect freedom and outspoken frankness born of mutual love and confidence that I have been accustomed to see in our Minnesota councils, and which we ought to expect among Baptist brethren. While brethren spoke freely, there was a certain lack of seriousness, a certain lightness of tone, on the part of most of the brethren that disappointed me. Drs. Smith, Goodspeed and Northrup of those who spoke I would except from this censure. But other brethren did not exhibit that sort of feeling out of which great things are carried to successful issue amid difficulty. Besides this, I felt constantly that there was a lack of perfect frankness. One could not be sure that the whole truth was being spoken. One felt that there might be slumbering volcanoes there. I did not observe any tendency to get right down to business and expose the bare facts. They came out in private conversations I held with individuals. These facts detailed just now as to the number of circulars sent out, the class of men who responded, the class of men who were silent, I got by later inquiry. However, it was resolved to accept the Morgan Park Proposition and a provisional Committee was appointed. I was placed by courtesy on that Committee.

The Committee met immediately after the adjournment of the Conference. Judge Bailey, the most prominent layman present, was made chairman. Dr. Goodspeed withdrew. The question before the Committee was the selection of a man to raise the hundred and twenty-five thousand to meet the Morgan Park conditions. It was the opinion of the Committee, Dr. Lorimer alone offering objections, that Dr. Goodspeed was the man for the work. You know that Dr. Lorimer has been considered for this place, he to leave his church temporarily. I found however in conversation with Dr. Northrup, Smith, Mr. Dickerson and others, that Dr. Lorimer is not personally very popular with the Chicago ministers, that the failure to redeem the old property is laid chiefly to his lack of
seriousness and inefficiency in the undertaking, and that he is thought to arrogate a little too much to himself. I think that Dr. Lorimer would like to lead in this movement, but would not throw into it that singleness of purpose, and that enthusiasm that would be essential to success. This seems to be the opinion in Chicago. It was therefore resolved to tender the position to Dr. Goodspeed, and Dr. Smith was directed to sound him on the subject before a formal appointment was made. The Committee adjourned to convene in Judge Bailey's office the next Monday (July 9th) pending a reply from Dr. Goodspeed. I had several subsequent conversations with Drs. Smith, Northrup and Goodspeed on the subject. Dr. Goodspeed was much disturbed at the thought of heading the movement. In its present form he does not believe there is a shadow of hope. Dr. Northrup shares this opinion, and told me that he should use what influence he had with Dr. G. to prevent his acceptance. Dr. G. showed me a letter from Mr. E. Nelson Blake, to whom as you know he is under special obligations, strongly dissuading him from the undertaking.

The difficulties are these. The men of means among Baptists in and around Chicago are little interested in the question at best, and besides are exceedingly distrustful of any attempt to found a college. Some of them say that if it could start with a million or so they would give large sums, but to start with no more than is involved in the Morgan Park proposition does not appeal to their pride, and does not furnish them the security they demand. Mr. Rockefeller has been approached by both Drs. Northrup and Goodspeed, and by Drs. Henson and Lorimer; and his last and final word is that he will not take the initiative, and will not make any propositions. He simply encourages the hope that when he is satisfied with what Chicago itself does, he will do something worthy. Mr. Walker, who is at the head of the Morgan Park offer, is expected to give fifty thousand additional at some time, but it is doubtful if he can be induced to make such a subscription at present. Mr. Rockefeller would offer say two hundred thousand if five hundred were raised including the Morgan Park offer; and Walker would add fifty thousand to it, both Drs. Goodspeed and Northrup think the balance of five hundred thousand could be raised. When I left Chicago on the 4th Dr. Goodspeed in his perplexity had just written to Mr. Rockefeller stating his difficulty and without asking his direct aid, invited his counsel about accepting the task. I have since learned that the Committee met on Monday. From the printed report it appears that Dr. Goodspeed did not then accept. I presume he had not yet heard from Mr. Rockefeller. Dr. Smith had prepared a resolution when he left which he proposed to submit to the Committee associating me in a somewhat subordinate position with Dr. Goodspeed. I have however heard nothing further. I find that Drs. Northrup, Goodspeed and Smith have no confidence that Drs. Lorimer and Henson will be of much value in any educational movement. They seem to make a holiday work of it. It is too much of a by-play. They are moved it would seem by their talk rather by local pride and considerations of reputation, than by any serious perception of the need and value
The Committee is pleased to report that the problem of obtaining food has been solved. The previous statement that we are no longer able to obtain food is no longer true. We have been able to obtain food and are now in a position to provide for our own needs.

In order to ensure the continued availability of food, we have established a food distribution center. We are confident that this will ensure a steady supply of food for the foreseeable future.

The Committee would like to thank all those who have contributed to the success of this project. We are grateful for the support and assistance of all who have helped us.

The Committee is committed to ensuring that everyone has access to food. We will continue to work towards this goal and hope that we can continue to make a positive impact in the community.
of the proposed institution. This letter I write to you in confidence, of course. I have stated as clearly as I can the impressions made upon my own mind. I am not so hopeful as I was before I saw something of the inside workings in Chicago. I see but one path to success. That path is a proposition from Mr. Rockefeller, supplemented by Mr. Walker, and joined with the Morgan Park offer as above.
July 16, 1929

This letter is to inform you of the progress of the project. As of today, I have made good progress on the necessary work. However, I have encountered some issues that I need your assistance with. I have attached a detailed report on the current status of the project. Please review it and let me know if you have any concerns or questions.

Best regards,

[Signature]
Dr. Morehouse to Mr. Gates:

"Yours of the 14th is at hand and has been read with much interest. I am very much obliged to you for the particulars concerning the meeting at Chicago in the interests of the new University. I had a call last week from Drs. Lorimer and Henson, who are supplying churches in the east this summer and who wanted to confer with me about ways and means of getting at some of our men of wealth in the east. I gave them some suggestions and some advice. Their objective point was Mr. J. A. Bostwick. Henson was disinclined to see him as Mr. Bostwick wrote him a letter within the year declining an interview but asking him to put on paper what he wished to say. Lorimer had no hesitation in declaring that he would make a direct visit to Mr. Bostwick. What they did I have not heard. I expect to see Henson next Sunday and shall find out.

I think you have made a very good diagnosis of the Chicago case. There is an element of personal pride and vanity in some of the men who aspire to be recognized as the leaders in this affair that does not commend itself to those of the soundest judgment, and I fear that such a spirit will fail in marshalling and directing the forces that otherwise might be leveraged to a grand victory.

I am rather surprised that Dr. Goodspeed should have been selected to take up the work of raising the amount required, for his identification with the Seminary is such that I should think it would be embarrassing to the Seminary. I hope yet that you may have a prominent part in it. Indeed I have a feeling that when it becomes evident that Lorimer and Henson cannot touch the pockets of men whom they may see, and when Goodspeed finds that Mr. Rockefeller is not disposed to lead off with a large contribution they will say that you are the man to take hold of the enterprise. You can afford to patiently wait for the negative preparation in this direction that will lead on to your selection. Meantime, keep on the best of terms with the sound-minded brethren of Chicago."
Dr. W. E. Graeme

Home of the Field of Land and Water Conservation and Research

I am very much obliged to you for your participation in the new laboratory. I understand that in Chicago the interests of the new laboratory are under the head of Dr. M. A. Hornby, who is an expert and a man of much influence. I am certain that you will be pleased to learn that the new laboratory is now in operation and that the work is being carried on with great success. I am confident that you will be interested in the work of the new laboratory and that you will take an active part in the work of the laboratory.

I have not heard from you since I left New York. I am very anxious to hear from you and to learn what is being done in the laboratory. I am sure that you will be pleased to hear from me and to know that I am interested in the work of the laboratory.

I am enclosing a letter from Dr. Hornby, who is one of the directors of the laboratory. He has asked me to ask you to write to him and to tell him what you think of the work of the laboratory. He has also asked me to ask you to write to him if you have any suggestions that you think would be of use to the laboratory.

I am looking forward to hearing from you and to learning what is being done in the laboratory.
July 23, 1888

Mr. Gates to Dr. Morehouse:

"A letter received from Dr. Smith this morning informs me that Dr. Goodspeed declines to undertake the work of securing the fulfillment of the Morgan Park proposition. Dr. Smith is going however to try to keep the matter alive through the Standard. He wants me to give him all the help I can. While I stand ready to be offered up, I have little more confidence in my ability to do the work than the Chicago brethren have. Indeed I doubt if any man can do it without strong outside offers to begin with. Still if the Chicago brethren shall see fit to commit the matter to our Society, I will not shrink from the task."
July 26, 1888

Mr. Gates to Dr. P. S. Henson:

"The terms on which the Education Society would undertake the work of securing the fulfillment of the Morgan Park proposition would be drawn, I suppose, solely with an eye to securing the greatest confidence in givers within and without Chicago, and thus getting the most money. In mentioning the possible connection of the Education Society with the work of members of the provisional committee, it would hardly be necessary at present, I suppose, to make much mention of terms.

"The question as to the method of appointing the first Board of Trustees, for instance, need not be broached just now. I do not think it of importance anyhow except as bearing possibly on money-getting in the East.

"I should like to know, with considerable certainty, as early as possible, if the provisional committee will offer the work to the Society. There is only one difficulty. That is the serious doubt as to our success. I want time to investigate that, before the Society meets the question. I would like to canvass among some of the leading men in Chicago to find out as accurately as possible what chance of success there is. Indeed I should like to make a pretty thorough and prolonged canvass, without a syllable of publicity, expecting to get the heaviest work practically done, before it came before the Society at all. There are certain marked advantages in this sort of secret and preliminary work. I should want to make it as thorough as possible, and to be able to assure myself of success, before I could commend the work to the Society. You see that failure would be irreparably disastrous to the infant society. I hope therefore you will put the matter in such shape at the earliest moment that I can, with some confidence, approach men of means in Chicago and elsewhere and find out what backing the Society would have."
The case of Mr. W. E. Henrici

The case of Mr. W. E. Henrici was brought to the attention of the House of Commons on the 26th of July 1938. The case concerned the treatment of a patient suffering from a chronic illness. The patient, Mr. W. E. Henrici, had been admitted to the hospital on the 20th of July 1938 with a diagnosis of chronic bronchitis. The doctors determined that the patient was in need of medical care and treatment. The case was brought to the attention of the House of Commons on the 26th of July 1938, and the matter was discussed in detail. The case was taken up by the Medical Committee of the House of Commons, who recommended that the patient be treated in a hospital suitable for the nature of his illness. The matter was then referred to the Board of Health, who took action to provide the necessary care and treatment for Mr. W. E. Henrici.