that I am now doing the work which I want to do; - that, so far as I can see, it would be a mistake for me to leave my specialty and take up another work of so general a character. I am interested in this thing because I am a Baptist, and because I am interested in the general cause of education, and if this money is not given to the work in Chicago, it will be because I cannot bring it about, in view of my relations to Mr. R."
I want to express my interest in the work in Chicago. I am not aware of the work in Detroit in this connection.
Dr. Harper to Mr. Rockefeller:

"Will you pardon me for quoting the following from a letter just received from Mr. Fred T. Gates, to whom I had written in a general way concerning the university work at Chicago?

"I hope any institution to be founded will be located within not more than two or three miles of the Post Office. For many reasons, all of which are probably quite familiar to you, I think success at Morgan Park would not be very far removed from failure. The Blue Island land scheme, I have become convinced, offers, when balanced with its disadvantages, not a dollar of real gain to us, but only financial loss in the end, besides other comparative losses. Few, if any, here have ever taken the scheme into serious consideration except as a last resort, and on the supposition only that a location in the city is impossible. I have been careful to have it distinctly understood that the Education Society is not committed to the Blue Island scheme. I have in no way committed the National Education Society to the matter of a university in Chicago, but I have thought that it was a subject into which I ought to inquire quietly, in order that I might satisfy myself as to the state of feeling in Chicago. The result of my inquiry is considerably to soften my judgment of the Chicago Baptists. The fact is, there is not much money among them. The fire swept away what little money there used to be, and most of the brethren have been doing business on small capital, with heavy debts, ever since. They are not able to do anything great, but I have found them cordial, without dissension, and ready to do all that they are really justified in doing for the new University."

"You will see that the above echoes the estimate which I have held, and which I have at various times presented to you."
Will you please send me a copy of the following letter I wrote concerning the necessity of increasing the faculty of the University of Chicago?

I hope to make an appointment to see you tomorrow afternoon.

I have been in close touch with the University administration about the appointment of new faculty members. I have been informed by the President that the University is in need of additional faculty members, especially in the fields of science and engineering.

I have been in close contact with the President and have discussed the possibility of increasing the faculty of the University. I believe that the University is in need of additional faculty members, especially in the fields of science and engineering.

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I have been in close contact with the President and have discussed the possibility of increasing the faculty of the University. I believe that the University is in need of additional faculty members, especially in the fields of science and engineering.
Dr. Goodspeed to Dr. Harper, November 24, 1888.

"I am very glad to find the letter of Dr. Strong so kind and considerate toward you. The spirit is most friendly and he evidently wishes to maintain good relations. You should make the most of this.

He also concedes the main point, viz., the need of an institution of a high class at Chicago. He is and has been and will continue to be in favor of a College of the first rank here. Very well. That is just what we want here - to begin with. Give us that which it will take $4,000,000. to properly equip. If it grows into something more, no one can blame us. I think it is likely to grow. No power can prevent its development. But take him there. We are agreed that to attempt to reply to his argument will be worse than useless. As he says, for ten years he has given most of his time and thought to working out his conception of this great University. The thing he has in his mind is that this great University, the ideal of his heart, is to be built in Chicago instead of New York. To persuade him to consent to that, to convince him that that is wise would be utterly impossible and only precipitate a conflict which we must use every means to avoid. You must tell him that if you conveyed the impression that his great University was to be built in Chicago, it was a mistake, or the matter has taken a different shape, that we have in mind a very different sort of institution and such an one as he approves for Chicago. Make the very utmost of the concessions he makes to begin with, i.e. on the first page of his letter. Do not insist with him on the University feature of the new institution. They are in the future anyway. The initial part of our plan, the essential part for the first ten years is a College of the very highest class. Of that he must approve.

I have laid before Dr. N. & S. the outline of the enclosed reply to Dr. Strong. They think, as I do, that it is the only way to meet and possibly win him, that at least it will in a measure disarm him and prevent him from taking an attitude of hostility. There is nothing dishonest or disingenuous about it. It is precisely the way in which it presents itself to my mind. These remarks commended to him seems to my mind the only safe and wise course for him to pursue. I would not hesitate to say the same things to Mr. R. and to Dr. S. in Mr. R's presence."
I knew how to find the papers at the school, so
I went to the college to look for them. The
secret was to go to the library and examine
thousands of books until I found the right
one. There were so many books, but I was
able to find the one I needed.

In college, you have to work hard. You have
to study and take exams. It's not easy, but
it's worth it in the end. I learned a lot from
college and it helped me in my future
career.

To get into college, you need good grades
and a strong SAT score. It's important to
study hard and do your best in high school.

I encourage all students to apply to
college. It's an important step in life.
"No man can tell what Mr. R. may yet do. As his wealth increases his mind and heart open, and will do so more and more. The establishing of this institution in a large measure his own conception, will do more to open his mind and enlarge his views than anything else possibly can. It is the part of wisdom for Dr. S. to fall into his plans heartily. It will establish him on a new footing with Mr. R. and give him a power over his mind and heart he has never yet had. If there is any hope for him at all it lies right here. Make this plain to him and you will make him a strong ally.

The great University consisting of post graduate departments only is not what we have in mind. Leave that to Dr. Strong's peculiar and private possession and wish him God speed in it, and promise him help in it if you ever see your way to do him any good. And thus win him to a friendly attitude.

Of course you may not find anything in the outline I send that you can use. In that case throw it in the waste basket. If you think well of it, however, have George take it and rewrite it in better rhetorical form after you have gone over it. Then you can put it thro' your typewriter's hands in the shape you wish to give it. Let us win Strong to neutrality if we cannot form an alliance with him. I cannot help thinking that it would be worth much to us if we could lead him to say a word of encouragement to Mr. R.

I am fully persuaded that if he attempts to beat us, he will defeat his own plans altogether. He may injure us, tho' I doubt if he defeats us, but he will destroy himself. It will please Mr. R. to have his approval and may in the long run do more for him and his plans than anyone can now see. If Mr. R. lives he will do more for benevolences and for education than any man has ever yet done.

It is Strong's wisdom to encourage him in these large plans. Any other course will be short sighted and foolish and fatal. Say so to him kindly but plainly.

Let me hear from you on your return from Vassar if it is only a few lines.

I am once more on my feet after a full week's illness. Mr. R. wrote me yesterday about my expenses, and I told him the amount was $60. If he shows you my letter of Thursday you must be perfectly free to make
"any suggestions. I insist on only one thing that his first gift shall be unconditional. We must have solid ground to this extent, if possible, of a million to begin on. You must stand firm there. I should have no heart to begin with a conditional offer. A million for endowment. Then if he will put in half a million for grounds and buildings, all right. But I do not think he will. I fear not. And I am not sure that it would be wise for him to do so. Let us be sure of a munificent endowment for the work of instruction, and we can get grounds, buildings, libraries, and apparatus. Let us have $3,000,000. assured for endowment and I will risk the finding of $1,000,000. for the external equipment.

I will now at once see what can be done about the old site. I hear that they ask $600,000. for it, but I will find out and let you know at once.

Gates would rather come two or three miles farther out. But we will not buy a site till we know whether we shall need one! May God give you wisdom and grace, as he has done thus far abundantly."
Dr. Goodspeed to his sons, November 25, 1888.

"I have done two full days' work during the week on the new University writing Dr. H. Mr. R. etc. Mr. R. spent last Sunday with Dr. H. at New Haven. Everything is going as well as we could wish, and Dr. H. writes with great confidence. He has no doubts and is certain everything will turn out as we wish. I am not quite so confident. It is not impossible that some difficulty may arise. We may strike some snag that will sink our craft or get stuck on some sand bar. However everything looks most auspicious now, and we will hope for the best. Dr. H. and Mr. R. are together again today at Vassar, and I look for a decision of some sort within a few weeks. Mr. R. thought my suggestions were a little out of proportion, and I have modified them somewhat. We still hold to the $4,000,000. and that figure Dr. H. says is agreed upon. But I shall not be surprised if we have to come down to $3,000,000. before we can agree on a practicable basis of work."

"Dr. H. says Mr. R. wishes me to have a leading place in the financial management of the new University. We shall not be able perhaps to open it for instruction before September, 1890, but there would be a world of work to do meantime. Whatever final form it takes it is to be incomparably better than anything Baptists have anywhere in the world. You see I run back to this subject whatever I start on. Well, it is much in my mind, too much I fear. I wish it could be decided one way or the other, but we must be patient. I suppose you still feel as though you would like to graduate in the first class. It will protract your course a year, but it will be well worth while. You can put your time in to good advantage. Perhaps you can spend part of next year at Granville. Possibly you can take some studies here in the Seminary. The standard will of course be way up and it will take most of an extra year for you to get ready for the Senior class. The very best teachers the country can furnish will be brought here.

Nothing is yet decided as to location tho' Dr. H. would like the old location if it can be had reasonably. I am going to look into the matter this week. I hear a rumor that they ask $600,000. for it, but know nothing about it."
"In looking over your letter I see you do not understand about the calling of Andrews and Strong into conference. In the first place Strong's opposition is expected, but they wish to consult him at least, for his relations to Mr. R. are peculiar. His opposition will not affect the result. But they wish if possible to win him. I have done some hard work in that line this week. They wish to see Andrews because Mr. R. wants to have the approval of some of our leading educators. The Cornell conference did not come off and Mr. R. went to N.H. instead. It will take place later. They expect to meet Robinson of Brown today at Vassar where he preaches."
Dr. Goodspeed to Dr. Harper, November 25, 1888.

"I sent on the papers yesterday. Probably you can do nothing with what I have prepared. But it may help you by way of contrast to what you want to say, if not otherwise.

This thought has occurred to me. If Mr. R. is not ready to make any definite proposition to the Board of the Education Society would he say to them something like this:

'I am persuaded that the first step in advancing the cause of Education in our denomination is the establishment in Chicago of an institution of the first rank. If that is also the conviction of the denomination and if the Board of the Society will cooperate in the undertakings as a part of its work I am ready to give a large proportion of whatever is necessary to found and endow such an institution.'

If the Board should receive this proposition with such favor as to satisfy Mr. R. that this is indeed the thing to do and should appoint a Committee with power to go forward, he might see his way to formulate the whole matter without long delay.

This is merely a tentative suggestion and you can judge whether it will be wise to put something of the kind before him. If he wishes to meet the Board and says anything to them, possibly he would be disposed to put it in some such shape, or give it some such direction. I hope, of course, he may be ready by the middle of December to go much farther than this, but if not, and if he would go as far as this, it would really settle the main question. But we can only, while wisely encouraging him, give him his own time."
I received a letter from Mr. Hartman on the date of July 20, 1898. He informed me that he had just arrived back from the United States and was looking for work. He mentioned that he had been in touch with Mr. Grant, who was a close friend of his, and Mr. Grant had suggested that he might be interested in working for a company in the United States that was looking for an experienced laborer. Mr. Hartman expressed his interest in the position and said that he would be available to start immediately.

I expressed my gratitude to Mr. Hartman for his letter and his willingness to work for the company. I informed him that I would forward his resume to Mr. Grant, and that he should expect a response from the company in the near future.

I hope that this information is helpful to you, Mr. Hartman. Please feel free to contact me if you have any further questions or if you need any additional information.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
Dr. Northrup to Dr. Harper, November 26, 1888.

"I hope you will have a good meeting at Washington. I have just received a letter from Mr. Gates expressing a strong desire that I should attend the meeting. But I don't think my presence would be impotent. And besides I have not $100. to use in that way.

If a University should be established here the question of the Presidency might be one that would give your conscience some trouble."

........................................
Dr. Hartung to Dr. Harper, Woodward, & Co., 1886.

I hope you will have a good weekend of relaxation.

I have just received a letter from an officer expressing a strong appeal that I oppose even the meeting. I have not seen the business men or important officials of the town, and I have not $500 to see in that way.

It is not necessary to ask for a special meeting to discuss the question of the telegraph plant. As one that was given

Your confidence and trust.

...
Mr. Gates to Dr. Harper, November 26, 1888.

"Your favor of Nov. 23rd is received. Not for a moment do I think that your interest in the proposed University in Chicago is in the least personal. But that does not alter the fact that you would be immeasurably the best man to organize such an institution and to lead it to prosperity and success. But I shall not venture to urge this matter just now. You ought not at this stage to be oppressed with the weight of such a probability. Much that I should otherwise like to say, which, though it might be in a high degree flattering if from a more worthy source, would be unwelcome, I reserve.

I heartily agree with you the long future considered Chicago is immeasurably the better place for a University with from four to ten millions endowment. And even for the immediate present the postgraduate business is rather overdone in the east, and is likely to take on far more extensive proportions very soon. So with professional schools. The educational growth in the east will be almost wholly in the line of provision for postgraduate studies and professional schools while in the west the field is practically open for preemption. Moreover the vast preponderance of Baptist membership is going to be very soon in the Mississippi valley and the valley of the
Mr. Gates to Dr. Hotzen, Wagner, 1168 S.

"Your favor of Feb. 19th is received. Have not a
moment to spare since your interest in the project
University of Chicago is in the least percentage of
the poor men to achieve such an instruction and to face
the poverty and ignorance. But I agree not cannot to
make such matter. Just now
you cannot not of idle days
be acquainted with the matter of such a proportion.

If this be due to a high degree of learning it is a more
worth while some sort of expenditure I suggest.

I partially agree with you the poor laborers containing
Chicago to immemorability the better please to a university
And now for your wilfull assumptions. And now for
the immediate present the best cannot be to
operate in the best may be likely to come on the more
excessive prostration with some. To make proportion
sufficient. The proposition proper to the exact will be
sufficient enough in the case of proportion for your advantage
suffices any proportionate sections once to the most of
this is proportionally done for proportion. Excludes as
new balance of the expenditure a variety may the novelty of the
and soon in the expenditure another may the novelty of the
great lakes. But I did not intend to enter into any
details.

I will do all I can in the direction you suggest,
and so tactfully if possible as to preserve the matter
in present limits of confidence.

Let me suggest that you write or rather telegraph
Dr. Northrup to attend our Board meeting and to write
an article for the Examiner. He will write with power.
Besides between you and me I learn that he feels just
a trifle neglected, not by you I presume, and we should
recognize to the fullest his ability and his long
service. I shall write him today asking both, and further
if he can not attend that he will immediately write me
his views, for any use in Washington that I may find best.
I presume he has however already written. I shall also
try to have a letter from Galusha Anderson awaiting me
in Washington. I think we can count on Dr. Anderson of
Rochester. I shall try to go east by way of that city
and have an interview with him and if he is all right
see if by and by he will help us. I am sure he is all
right for he very vigorously opposed Dr. Strong's scheme
in a whole afternoons conversation with me a few weeks
ago, and went out of his way to argue against it in his
last report to his trustees - a vigorous document by the
way which he thinks of publishing. He read it to me.

Your caution about name and details will be strictly
heed as it has been by me in the past. Dr. Goodspeed
effectively. But I didn't know enough to express into any

I will go in if I can to the executive who manages
and on occasion it possibly so to please the minister
in presence of the committee.

Let me suggest that you write to the revising board
for the minister. He will write with power.

Regard passes you and we I learn that be late that
at little neglected now by you I perceive and am coming
reasonable or to the fearless, and the long
sitting. I shall write him today writing post and further
will say not as much in my immediate writing as

I am very far to my works to my works, because I shall then
because I have done something seriously wrong. I shall then
try to have a letter from Chicago. We have written
in Springfield. I think we can carry on the objection of
necessity. I shall try to be gone of any other work
and have an interview with him and it is in the light
see if I may or will help me. I am sure I am what
with a very considerable difficulty. I cannot make a
in a more effective communication with me if you want
me, and may not of the way to make automatic to the
least report to the supreme.
however has made I think full statement to Dr. Morehouse who is heartily with us. Beyond this nothing is out. I have Mr. Hinckley's written pledge of fifty thousand dollars on the first million. He knows nothing however of what is in the wind, further than that some eastern brethren are interested in seeing a University started here on a broader plan than that contemplated by the Blue Island Land Co.

I expect to be in New York City at Home Mission rooms on Saturday next. I rejoice in the prospect of seeing you soon. Details can be arranged for getting an expression of opinion from best sources when we meet in Washington."
Now I have the honor to report on the progress of my work. I have made satisfactory progress in the study of the text material. I have written several pages of notes and have completed a significant portion of the research.

I expect to be in New York City at Home Mission by the end of next week. I am working on the proofs of the book, and I hope to complete the final draft soon.

I am grateful for your support and encouragement. Please let me know if you have any suggestions or comments on the manuscript.
Dr. Goodspeed to Dr. Harper, November 26, 1888.

"The City Agent of the Union Mutual Insurance Company of Maine is a member of the Second Baptist Church, a warm personal friend of mine. Especially helpful to me in my Education Society collections in that church. I went to see him today. He said 'You have come to the right man. No price has been put on the Old University property, but it is for sale. Make Mr. Dewitt an offer for it and you will get a price at once. I believe $300,000 will buy it. I have good reason to believe so. If spot cash is offered and it is wanted for Education $250,000. less will buy it.' This is the substance of what he said. It is far better than I dared to expect. The property is worth $500,000, and I shall not be surprised if we can get it for $250,000. The building cost $300,000. My impression is that there is likely to be a little cloud on the title unless it is sold to the Baptists for Educational purposes. We can get a perfectly clear title. Perhaps no one else can get so good a one. Certainly if Mr. Snider is right the property is astonishingly cheap. I send you two editorial articles from yesterday's Chicago Tribune, from which it appears that some effort is about to be made to found here a secular University and that the old site is had in view. I know nothing of Prof. Davidson or the articles. They will explain themselves.

Dr. Bright spoke well and strongly in last week's Examiner, did he not? The remarks on the New York Seminary that follow those on a University for Chicago I know nothing about and the references in it I do not understand. I had no connection with them.

If Mr. R. is likely to go to Washington to meet the Board and to say anything to them Mr. Blake will go on and attend the meeting.

We could probably purchase property alongside South Park and the 55th Street Boulevard, between the Park and State Street, taking in Prairie, Calumet, Indiana, and Michigan Avenues, the best in the city for about $10,000. per acre. Last week 15 acres on 60th Street and the Park were sold for $6500. per acre. I felt it necessary to have a long talk today with Mr. Blake. It is impossible for him to believe there is any great good fortune in store for us, but all the same it took a mighty hold on him and if it goes forward he will do everything in his power to carry out Mr. R's views and wishes. He is as you know in every respect our best man and where he leads all our people will follow."
Nov. 26, 1888

Dr. Harper to Mr. Rockefeller:

"I returned last night from Poughkeepsie, and thought that possibly you might be interested to learn the feeling of Dr. Robinson. In a talk with him covering considerable time yesterday, the various sides of the question were taken up, and I was exceedingly surprised to find him so heartily favoring a Chicago University, and at the same time so strong against a university in New York. This was to me an utter surprise, for I had supposed that if any man would object to the Chicago enterprise it would be Dr. Robinson. He told me that he expected to call upon you some time during the week, and I shall be glad to have you ascertain from him his own feelings.

"Trusting that Mrs. R. is improving,"

DR. HERBERT M. HOOKER:

"I return from sight from your company, and am sorry to see that possibility now exists for interference to lessen the feeling of Dr. Hooker's in a fall with him causing complications. I fear, however, the artery in the blow to the lobe was severed. I am so I may to be an

when the duration was known and I was informed that

after examining a terrible condition in New York. I have returned after I had supposed that I had many objects to the

studies, if you have some time during the week, and I shall be glad to have

Unless that were, it is impossible"
Nov. 26, 1888.

Dr. Harper to Dr. Goodspeed:

"Yours of Nov. 21st reached me on my return last night from Poughkeepsie. As I had hinted in my postscript of Saturday night, Mr. Rockefeller was prevented from going to Poughkeepsie by the illness of Mrs. Rockefeller.

I had a long talk with Dr. Robinson of Brown. He is much opposed to Dr. Strong's scheme, and is very much in favor of the Chicago plan. He is to see Mr. R. this week at his office in New York, and will refer to the matter and endorse the idea. I had hoped by this time to receive your reply to Dr. Strong's letter, but presume you are taking some time to work it out. I am afraid that you have made a mistake in your last proposition to Mr. Rockefeller. You ought not to have lowered the amount. He is ready to pledge a million and a half to begin on, and there ought to be no diminution of this amount. I have also tried to show him that ten years is too long a time to have this continue, and I wanted him to settle the thing up inside of six years. Of course he will look at all these things from every possible standpoint, and will at the end make up his own mind.

There is nothing new to say. I write him this morning in reference to what Dr. Robinson said. Hoping that you are well,"
November 20, 1935

Dear Mr. Goodspeed:

I am attaching my resume to this letter, and I have included a letter of recommendation from Mr. Webster, who is employed as an accounterman at the Chicago stock exchange. I have worked for him for several years and have always been pleased with his work. Mr. Webster has been very helpful in finding me a job, and I am confident that he will continue to do so.

I am enclosing my resume and a letter of reference from my former employer, Mr. Smith, who is also employed at the Chicago stock exchange. Mr. Smith has been very kind to me and has always been willing to help me in any way possible.

I am very interested in the position that you have advertised, and I am sure that I would be able to do the work required to a high standard. I have always been meticulous and have always been able to meet deadlines and complete projects on time.

I am willing to work for a salary of $500 per month, and I am confident that I would be able to contribute significantly to the success of your company.

I look forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Reference to Mr. Goodspeed
Nov. 26, 1888

Mr. Gates to Dr. Morehouse:

"Your telegram of last Tuesday I received and answered that Dec. 4th would be all right. Third is equally acceptable. As I wish a long conference with you before the meeting I shall try to meet you in New York as early as Saturday. Doctor Goodspeed read me his latest from Dr. Harper in which he said that Mr. Rockefeller proposes to give a million and a half for a University in Chicago on condition that the denomination shall raise half a million, and another million and a half afterwards on similar condition. He further said that Rockefeller wished to wait until he had heard everything that could be said on the other side. That a meeting was then arranged with Dr. Robinson and Dr. Strong to be permitted to express his views.

"I have received this morning a letter from Dr. Harper in which he says 'Your favor of Nov. 19th has been received. I am very much obliged to you for the details which it contains. I agree with you as to the undesirableness of locating any University at Morgan Park. I think there is but one feasible plan and that is to secure the old University property and redeem the disgrace which has rested upon us for so many years. I believe the property is worth the money that would have to be paid for it, and I am sure that no location in the city is more desirable. I have found this quite in accordance with Mr. Rockefeller's ideas, so far as he has expressed them. Last Sunday he spent with me in New Haven and I am sure that progress was made. There is a great obstacle in the way however, viz. the attitude of Dr. Strong of Rochester. You are familiar with his plan of a great University in New York City; he does not give this up and this week in a letter of twelve pages he has written me concerning it, offering objections to our proposed University in Chicago. He is entirely willing that there should be a college in Chicago, but claims that a University which is to have Millions should be in New York City. Here I cannot agree with him. I believe most thoroughly that the best place for a university in the highest sense of the term is in the city of Chicago and I venture to hope you will think the same way. I do not believe he will be able to have a large amount of influence but still every little will count. Just now the thing most needed, and the thing Mr. R. desires most is to have public sentiment moulded in reference to this matter. Could you manage to have articles from our leading men appear in various religious papers in reference to a University in Chicago? We must not, however, let any impression get out that there is any name connected with it. It must be in a purely impersonal and general way. You could have this done in order to form an estimate of the feeling in different parts of the country in reference to the matter. Mr. R. has agreed to go with me to the meeting of the National Committee in Washington when it is to be held and I hope then to have a good long conversation with you. Be kind enough to regard everything I have said as strictly confidential."
I have received your letter dated the 16th of October and am greatly obliged to you for your kind words. I am glad to hear that you are well and that your family is in good health. I must acknowledge that I am in your debt for the trouble you have taken to write to me.

I have been in New York for some months now and have been very busy. I must say that I am very much pleased with the city and the people. I have met many interesting people here and have had many pleasant experiences. I must say that I am very much pleased with the city and the people. I have met many interesting people here and have had many pleasant experiences.
"I am going to write to Dr. Northrup today asking to present the matter in a letter to the Examiner. I shall also ask him to attend the meeting in Washington. He is the most thoughtful and able advocate of the scheme we have I think. Besides he is feeling a good deal neglected in this matter - not by you or me. I wish you would telegraph your own invitation to him to attend. I mean to go to Rochester on my way east and have a conference with Dr. Anderson and see if I cannot enlist him on our side of this matter. I shall write to Mable of Minneapolis today asking a private expression of his views addressed to me at Washington, also to Galusha Anderson. Perhaps Philadelphia can be stirred up in our behalf also. Very little can be done however before the meeting of the Board."
I am happy to write to Dr. Washington about the matter in question. I am glad to see that your application was successful.

He is the most prominent and able statesman of the nation. He is taking a very active part in the political discussions of the day.

I think he would be interested in your work and would like to hear more about it. If you have any questions or need further information, please feel free to ask. I will be happy to help in any way I can.

The matter of the air mail is not yet settled. I believe there are some changes that need to be made in the current system. I will keep you informed of any developments.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
Dr. Morehouse to Dr. Harper, November 27, 1888.

"I supposed you received the call for the Board meeting of the Education Society, at Washington, December 3rd, at 8 P. M. at the Columbian University corner of H and 13th Streets. I have notified Mr. Rockefeller also of the meeting. I have not yet had an interview with him nor heard anything definite from him concerning his plans. He wrote me last week that it was doubtful about his being at the meeting on account of sickness in his family. Still I hope he will be there. In any event, it is quite important that the meeting be held. If he is not prepared with any specific proposition I think it will not be difficult to get a meeting in New York City in February or March to consider anything that he may wish to submit. I trust by all means you will be present."  

........................

........................
I enclose you properly the copy of the above message.

I have not yet had an opportunity with Mr. Tanaya to discuss arrangements for the meeting or the season of elections to the family, still I hope to will be hence in any event to discuss important points for the meeting. To me to not appearing with my absence of arrangements I think it will not be possible to retain a meeting to the York City in February.

I trust your wife wishes you will be present.

........................................
Nov. 23, 1883

Dr. Harper to Dr. Morehouse:

"Your favor of Nov. 27 in which you speak of a call having been issued for a Board meeting of the Education Society at Washington, D.C., for December 3d, has been received. I have not heard before of the date. It is a very unfortunate one so far as I am concerned, coming immediately after the Thanksgiving holiday, when I ought to be here. I do not see, therefore, how I can possibly attend. I do not think my presence is necessary, especially if Mr. R. does not go. I will write to him at once, and if he decides to go I will attempt to go at all hazards.

"If you will reply to this letter and tell me whether you think a second meeting will be held Tuesday morning, I shall be glad. I could be there for a meeting Tuesday morning, but to get there in time for Monday night seems impossible."
Nov. 28, 1888

Dr. Harper to Mr. Rockefeller:

"Please pardon my addressing you again, for I am afraid you will begin to be weary of my letters.

"I have just received notification that the Board of the Education Society will meet in Washington City Dec. 3d at 8 P.M. I have wondered whether you would still desire to be present. I think it is very important indeed that you should go, if it is possible for you to make the arrangement. It will be very difficult for me to get off, since the meeting comes at a very unfortunate time, and still I may be able to arrange it. I should certainly desire to go if you were to be present, and would cancel any other engagements to bring this about.

"Trusting that Mrs. Rockefeller is improving, I remain,"
Dear Mr. Rockefeller,

I trust you are well and enjoying your time in Paris. I understand you are planning to visit the Eiffel Tower.

I have just received word from Washington that the Board of the Museum has decided to meet on Tuesday, May 24th at 8:30 A.M. I trust this will not be a problem for you, as you mentioned your availability for the meeting. I would be very grateful if you could attend, as your presence is of utmost importance to the Board.

I am hopeful that you will be able to join us. I am sure you will find the meeting to be both informative and enjoyable.

Yours sincerely,

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

"Your letter of Monday is at hand. I am much pleased that you found Dr. Robinson feeling as he does. And indeed, is it not true, that there is but one sentiment on this question? You say that Mr. R. wishes to learn the opinion of the denomination or to have it educated in this direction. Unless I am wholly mistaken it is the universal opinion that the first and great need of our denomination educationally is an institution of a high grade at Chicago. I have never heard, east or west, any other sentiment expressed. I think Mr. R. will find this feeling general and earnest. The denomination is a unit in regard to it. The Examiner voiced the feeling last week.

Mr. Gates asks me to be at Washington, but I can see no reason for my presence. I take it that the principal business will be this one of a Chicago University. The provisional Committee here have formally asked the Board of the Education Society to aid them in fulfilling the conditions of the Morgan Park offer, and to assume the oversight of the movement for establishing a University here. Now this should be the first and chief business. The Board should make the strongest possible statement as to the need of a University, express its doubt as to the possibility of the Morgan Park enterprise on the ground that there is not enough in it, that it does not contemplate what is needed here, but express its readiness to cooperate in any plan looking to the establishment of an institution of a high order and appeal to Baptist men of wealth to unite in an effort to establish such an institution, engaging, if they will do so, that the Board will make every possible effort to further the work.

This will open the way for Mr. R. and enable him to feel that he is carrying out the general wish of the denomination. It seems to me you ought to have a conference this week on this subject with Morehouse and Gates and agree on your plan of action."

P.S. "If you find it possible you must hold the original figure in spite of my letting it down. If Mr. R. will do that it will be easy for you to lead him to do so. And on all points I wish to follow your views. The only point I feel strongly on is that the first gift, one million or one and a half, shall be unconditional."
Dear Dr. Barker,

I was much distressed to learn of your decision to retire. I understand your reasons for choosing to do so, and I am in complete agreement with you. It is not often that one finds a physician who has the level of dedication and commitment to the profession that you have demonstrated throughout your career. You have given of yourself selflessly in so many ways, and you have touched the lives of so many people.

I know that this decision has been a difficult one for you, and I want you to know that I will miss you greatly. Your guidance and mentorship have been invaluable to me, and I will always be grateful for the time you have spent with me.

Please know that you are in my thoughts and prayers as you embark on this new chapter in your life. I know that you will continue to make a positive impact on the lives of those around you, even in retirement.

Sincerely,
[Your Name]
Dr. Harper to Dr. Goodspeed:

"Your favor of November 24th, with reply to Dr. Strong's letter, is at hand. I am sorry to say that I can hardly agree with you and the other brethren in reference to the policy to be pursued in the matter. I hardly think it is legitimate, for if the thing you are wanting at Chicago is only a college, I have been working upon a wrong tack, and as surely as you convince Dr. Strong that this is the case, he will react on Mr. R., and the result will be that a college is all that we shall get. This would be very sad indeed, for it is not a college, but a university, that is wanted. I can hardly think that any but a straightforward, definite line of action will be successful. However, I have yielded to your opinion, and have written to Dr. Strong a letter, incorporating the substance of the material you sent me. Some of it I felt I could not write him, but a good portion of it was sent. In doing this, I throw the responsibility upon the Morgan Park gentlemen, for I assure you that I dread the results of it. I was also sorry that in your last letter you came down to a million dollars, and proposed that he take 10 years in contributing it. This, again, seems to be lowering our claims. We talked confidently of 4 millions and his mind was being educated up to that; now we drop: what will he think of us? We want to keep him up to high-water mark, and when we see that there is danger that he is going to throw up the whole thing we can come down, and not until then. And the fact is that every day he is becoming more ready to give a large sum. I have just received a letter from him this morning, in reply to one sent him Monday, touching the interview with Dr. Robinson, in which he expresses great pleasure to hear Dr. Robinson's views. I have also been notified this morning of a meeting of the Education Society Committee in Washington next Monday, Dec. 3d. It will be out of the question for me to attend at this date, for I have already neglected my work here at New Haven too much. I take it that, owing to Mrs. R.'s sickness, Mr. R. will not be able to go. Should he, however, decide to attend, I will cut things here and go, difficult as it will be. You will not misunderstand the above,—my only desire is to see the thing go through in as large a form as possible, and am sure that unless we hold a stiff upper lip and come out boldly and confidently for what we want, viz: a university of the highest character, having also a college, we shall lose ground and make a mistake."
Your favor of November 26th with reply of Mr. Brown's letter of the 15th inst. at hand, I feel it my duty to write to you to inform you of the fact that I have found it necessary to be absent from here for a few days. I have been occupied with important business, and I must leave immediately.

I trust that this delay will not cause any inconvenience. I shall be back as soon as possible, and I shall be happy to hear from you at any time.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
"If in some way the endowment of the new institution can be made $2,000,000 within ten years, this will place it in the rank with the first six universities in the land and with this incomparable location it will in no long time distance them all. The Northwestern University at Evanston had three years ago $435,000 endowment and it has 1500 or 1600 students. It is the location that does it.

"This does not require an answer. It was on my mind to say these things and I know you will read them considerately and appreciate the mingled anxiety and hope with which I wait for your final decisions."
Dr. Harper to Dr. Goodspeed:

"Yours if Nov. 25th is just at hand. I had already written you today. Your suggestion in reference to Mr. R. is a good one, and I will keep it in mind. Just what the next week will bring forth is, of course, an uncertainty. Whether he will decide to draw himself in is a question. I do not see how, after all that has been said, he can do this. The only ground that he has for so doing is his not having heard from Dr. Strong. I have an idea that my last letter to Dr. Strong will make it possible for me to put them into communication again, and so the thing may be straightened out. I have written him today asking him to go to Washington City, and shall receive an answer very soon. Dr. Northrup has got an idea, I think, that he is not being counselled enough in this matter; I wish you would do something to rid him of that idea. Everybody recognizes that he is the man of all men whose plans and ideas will have weight in the matter of organization. Just now, busy as he is with the work, we could not expect him to come East with you, but I wish very much he would come to the meeting at Washington City. Could this not be arranged? I do not know who would pay the expenses, but it seems to me that it is a most desirable thing. He could leave Sunday night and be there Monday evening. Will you not suggest it to him? I have just written him myself. Gates also desires this."
Dr. Harper to Mr. Googleson:

"Yours in haste? Strange to think of your, and.

Your suggestion in reference to the letter from your firm, and

I wish to hear from you at least once a month. I will keep in touch with you about the next week will pride too. I do not know how we can

discover. I was not sure; after all that I had heard, I was not sure. I did not say.

The only thing that is left to do is to face the fact that I will make a mistake.

I have no idea that I can face you in any other connection.

The most important point is that I have been making mistakes.

I want to call your attention to the fact that I have been making mistakes.

I want to impress upon you the importance of making mistakes.

I want to make you understand the gravity of the situation.

I can only say that I have been making mistakes.

I have no idea how to face you.

I can only say that I have been making mistakes.

If you will not accept my resignations..."
Dr. Harper to Mr. Rockefeller:

"Please do not read my letters unless you feel inclined. I felt that you would be interested in receiving some information which has just come into my hands this morning. The representative of the Insurance Co. in Chicago has said that $300,000 will buy the property, and if cash were offered, and it was wanted for education, $25,000 or $50,000 less might buy it. It is today estimated at $500,000. The building itself cost $300,000, but the difficulty is that there is likely to be a cloud on the title unless it is sold to Baptists for educational purposes. Baptists can get a perfectly clear title; certainly no one else can get so good a one.

"I also enclose two articles from the Chicago Tribune, which bear upon this matter of a Chicago University, which will show you that the time is ripe to move, if it is desired to secure the co-operation of the City. There is really danger that a great secular university will be started. This man Davidson is an energetic man, and no one knows what he may be able to accomplish. He is a skeptic of the worse character.

"I have just received word that if you are likely to go to Washington Mr. E. Nelson Blake of Chicago would be glad to come on and attend the meeting, and talk over matters. I feel this morning very anxious indeed that you should go, if it is possible. I am sure you will pardon my continued interest in the subject."
Dr. Reporter to Mr. Rockfield:

I am not certain what you may have in mind in receiving the enclosed book which I have some matter of a Chicago University which will show you that the life of a man, if it is honest, to become the co-operation of the city, there is a money that a great social movement will be affected. The new position is an advantage for any one who knows what may be added to the economy. He is a subject of the same character.

I have just received many facts. It shows that you are not to expect...

I have just received many facts. It shows that you are not to expect...
Dr. Harper to Dr. Godspeed:

"I am much obliged to you for the information concerning the property. I send it at once to Mr. R. I shall know tomorrow morning whether Mr. R. will go to Washington City, and if so will telegraph you in order that Mr. Blake and Dr. Northrup may come on.

I am especially interested in what you write concerning the price of the building. This is magnificent, and things ought to be taken in hand at once. I was very much discouraged yesterday over your letter in reference to your last proposition to Mr. R. George and I talked it over last night, and concluded that the Morgan Park gentlemen must have been scared out by Dr. Strong's letter. I am also obliged to you for the clippings in reference to the Chicago University from the Tribune, which I will send also to Mr. R. Pardon brevity."
Dr. Helper to Dr. Gage:

I'm much obliged to you for the information concerning the property. I wish it to come to New York, as I want to reach it in Washington City, and it's not until late in the morning when I'll arrive. Where you no longer have the Washington crowd and can get more people to write about it, you can send your copy to me. I'll send you a copy of the pamphlet, and any other papers or articles I have on the subject.

I am especially interested in the letters from your fellow citizens and their interest in the subject. I have many more letters and articles that I will send you later. I am also interested in your letter to Mr. Brown about the matter of the sale of the property. I will be glad to send you a copy of the letter if you like. I have also sent you a copy of the pamphlet, which I believe will be of interest to you. The book is due to be published in the near future, and I will be glad to send you a copy if you like.

Yours truly,
[Signature]
Nov. 29, 1888

Dr. Goodspeed to Mr. Gates:

"Your favor is at hand. I do not see how I can get to Washington, nor do I think I shall be needed or could be useful. If Mr. R. is not ready to make any statement or proposition, you can so direct the business as to reach important results. He wishes to know what public opinion is and to have it shaped. Now understand that on this question of an institution of a high grade at Chicago, there is positively only one opinion in our denomination. All intelligent men feel that we need, and if any way opens, must have, such an institution. Before your Board will come, as its most important item of business, the request of our University Committee here that you should take in hand the establishing of a University. The Board, I think, should recognize the imperative need of an institution at Chicago of high rank and the general sentiment in favor of such an institution being established here prevailing throughout the denomination and should express the interest of (the Ed. Society or) the Board in the undertaking and its readiness to undertake the guidance and leadership of any really promising effort to establish such an institution here as the denomination needs and should appeal to large-minded men of means to lead the way and make such an institution possible and should direct the Secretary to use every means in his power to originate or to encourage such a movement. Action of this nature would meet Mr. R just where he now is and just when he wishes to be met. It will enable him to feel that he is not running before he is sent and in advance of public opinion, and I believe will lead to very speedy action on his part.

"I have written to Dr. Harper suggesting a form of proposition somewhat similar to this on Mr. R's part to the Board and hope he may be disposed to make it, expressing his conviction that an institution is needed here as the first step in improving our denominational educational condition and saying that if this is the view of the denomination and if your Board will make the undertaking your first work he is ready to lead the way in offerings for this object.

"Perhaps if you should take some such action as I have indicated above it would draw from him a response on the spot. But he should not be pressed. The cause is in his heart and I am perfectly certain he will go forward in his own time. But it seems to me most important that your Board should, in response to the request of our University Committee, make a very strong statement on the subject of a university at Chicago. That I think is what Mr. R. wants and waits for.

"In regard to Dr. Strong he is really in favor of what we want here. We do not want the great University he has planned consisting of post graduate departments only, to cost $30,000,000 or $40,000,000.
I am very much to hand if it please you, and to your request.

In the meantime, I should like to point out that the information you have been able to gather on the subject of the proposed project is significant. The project, as you have noted, is of great importance to the city of Chicago, and the extension of the proposed extension of the University of Chicago to the area is of particular significance. The University of Chicago has a long history of excellence in education and research, and the extension of its facilities will undoubtedly benefit the community in a significant way.

The Board of Governors of the University of Chicago is aware of the importance of the project and is committed to moving forward with it. The Board has already approved the project, and the next step is to begin the planning and construction phases. The University is working closely with the city government and community leaders to ensure that the project is carried out in a manner that maximizes its benefits to the community.

The University hopes to begin construction of the new facilities within the next year, and to have them operational by the end of the next decade. The University is committed to working closely with the city government and community leaders throughout the planning and construction phases to ensure that the project is carried out in a manner that maximizes its benefits to the community.

The University is also committed to ensuring that the new facilities are sustainable and that they meet the highest standards of environmental protection. The University is working closely with the city government and community leaders to ensure that the new facilities are designed to be energy-efficient and that they meet the highest standards of environmental protection.

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We don't want that. But we do want an institution of the first rank among American institutions and I understand Dr. S. to favor this. In speaking of it, I think we should use words that Dr. S. will approve. We need his approval and he should be led to feel that this is not his University transferred to Chicago but something radically different that will not at all stand in the way of the ultimate carrying out of his plans if their realization is at all possible under any circumstances.

"Hoping you may have a good meeting and that everything may result as we hope and pray, ialis I have no doubt you will have all this clearly thought out and planned before your meeting. I have only made these suggestions in the hope that they may help a little."
Mr. Rockefeller to Dr. Harper:

Acknowledges his letter of the 28th and of the 29th. Announces that he will be unable to go to Washington and says: "Am no further along in the consideration of the Chicago question. Cannot move in it with reference to any local pressure in any way."
Mr. Rockefeller to Mr. Harbord:

Acknowledges the letter of the 28th and of the 29th.

Addressed that he will do whatever he can to expedite and execute "Am no further from the consideration of the engraved design. Cannot move in it with reference to any local pleasure in any way."

[Signature]
Mr. Rockefeller to Dr. Morehouse:

On account of sickness and other matters declines to arrange an interview with Mr. Gates as suggested, but says - "I hope to see you before long and assume you will undoubtedly have all the information he could give on these questions."
Dr. Goodspeed to Dr. Morehouse:

"Your favor is at hand. I am not able to see how my presence in Washington will be useful nor can I see a way to get there. I was absent a week and have lost ten days by illness since my return so that all my work is behind. I yesterday wrote Gates in your care. If he is not with you read the letter as it embodies any wisdom I have. I have long since learned that my wisdom may be folly, but the action suggested seems to me the natural as well as necessary thing to do. Dr. H. writes me that everything is going well."
Dr. Goodspeed to Mr. McDowall:

"Your favor is at hand. I am not able to see you this week.
I am preparing a letter to Mr. and Mrs. F. G. since I have
spent a week and have not yet received your statement.
I have written your name on the letter and I hope to get
another letter from you soon. I have a few cases to see,
which I have been working on this week."

Mr. McDowall to Dr. Goodspeed:
Dr. Goodspeed to Dr. Harper, November 30, 1888.

"Yours of November 28th is at hand. You ought not to take our opinion when it is clearly opposed to your own. Perhaps I do not at all understand that Strong matter. But it presents itself to my mind thus. He has planned a great University to consist of post graduate departments only, to cost from 25 to $50,000,000, to give advanced instruction only, to be the crown of the American Educational System, far above and beyond Johns-Hopkins, Harvard, and Yale. Now you don't want that here. It is not anything like what we want.

We want a first-class College with certain graduate departments, a western Yale. A University in the American sense, but not according to Strong's understanding of that word. To tell him that the University he has in mind is to be transferred to Chicago would be to deceive him and gratuitously engage him in active hostility. I may myself be altogether deceived, but I do not understand that Mr. R. has it in mind to build here that New York University.

What our institution may become in fifty years no man can tell. Let us not talk about it as it may sometime be, but as it is to be now in its inception; the best thing Baptists now have, a Western Yale, but not the most advanced and magnificent University in America. This was and is my view, so that I was absolutely honest in the line followed in that letter. And I would not write to you or to any man anything I would not be perfectly willing Mr. R. should see, as I wish, and I know you do, to be, in every word I speak and every line I write, honest with and true to him. And now you must remember that the institution here is to be planned not by me or any one here, but by Mr. R. and yourself, and we are to conform our views and wishes wholly to his and yours as to the scope and nature of the institution, its location, the terms of Mr. R's proffer and everything else. You let me know your views clearly, and I will second them in every way in my power. It is not probable that the suggestions of my last letter to Mr. R. will have any weight with him. He will follow your wishes and in conjunction with you mark out the lines of action. If he even mentions my suggestion of a million to begin with you can say at once it was a mistake.

The suggestions I made to him were really made to my own mind by your letter. You said he felt that "
The sentence I wrote to you was totally wrong.
"my first proposition was out of proportion. I therefore made this second suggestion. In it I still held the mark up to $4,000,000, only proposing that we should raise $1,000,000 of it, and that he should begin with an unconditional proffer of $1,000,000, and that his conditional proffer of 2 to 1 should then begin. I was anxious that he should not feel that we were disposed to be unreasonable.

A letter from Morehouse this morning urges me to be at Washington. But I can see no reason for it. I have written to Gates suggesting the action, I proposed to you in my letter of yesterday. It will be a calamity if you are unable to be at the meeting. I think you ought to confer with Morehouse and Gates at any rate. Can you not go down Saturday afternoon and see them?

I understand the subject to be now closed between Mr. R. and myself until he opens it again. We cannot afford to press him. He will work the matter out fast enough with you and I am in no hurry, though of course it is constantly on my mind, and I am very anxious.

I do not misunderstand your letter and thank you for your frankness. You must continue to be perfectly frank and open with me.

Keep me informed of all that occurs. I will be entirely open and frank with you in expressing my views, but I wish you to understand that I shall be ready to yield them to your final decisions.

It seemed to me that in the last formal proposition I submitted I had hit upon what would commend itself to Mr. R. and would be possible for us. But I am not at all certain that my wisdom is only folly. I am not at all anxious to urge my views but shall be glad to accept what you and Mr. R. work out as the wise plan of procedure."
I was disappointed to see the exclamation "of course!" at the beginning of the sentence. It seems to indicate surprise or emphasis. The rest of the sentence is a bit unclear, but it seems to be discussing some form of cooperation or involvement. The phrase "first in the last category" could suggest a ranking or categorization of some kind. However, the overall context is not very clear from the given text.
Dr. Morehouse to Dr. Harper, November 30, 1888.

"Yours of the 28th is at hand. I am surprised that you did not receive the regular call for the meeting at Washington for it was sent to all the members of the Board. We shall be very sorry indeed if you cannot attend. I am expecting Mr. Gates here Saturday. Dr. Welling called today. It is quite likely that we shall have to hold an adjourned meeting on Tuesday morning although some who can be present Monday night cannot be present Tuesday morning. I judge that Mr. Rockefeller is not prepared to submit any proposition or statement just now and that it is doubtful about his attending the meeting. Still I have informed him of the meeting and said we would be greatly pleased to see him. If he concludes to go by all means you must be there. I will write you or telegraph you again on Saturday after conference with Secretary Gates."
December 1, 1882.

Dr. Harper to Dr. Goodspeed:

"I have just telegraphed you this morning that Mr. Rockefeller has finally decided not to go to Washington. My work is so driving that I do not think I will go, unless I receive a telegram from Dr. Morehouse today, who is in consultation with Gates. Mr. Rockefeller, in his letter received this morning, says that he is not yet ready to make a definite statement; that he cannot be hurried by any local pressure of any kind. I imagine that we have pushed the thing as fast as it ought to be pushed, and that it will be best now to be quiet for a while. I hope to see him before long."

P.S. "A telegram from Morehouse makes it necessary for me to go."
I have just telegraphed you this morning that Mr. Railroad
has finally agreed not to go to Washington. My work is
attending to the stock I will not have it completed the
time I do not think I will go, unless I receive a telegram from
Mr. Railroad, who is in consultation with other
Railroad men about the letter received this morning, since
I am not yet ready to make a definite answer. Since I cannot
Do I want to be bought, and shall it will do poor you to do dinner for a
month will I hope to see you before your
letter.
Dr. Morehouse to Dr. Harper, December 1, 1888.

Telegram.

"Gates and I consider it important that you attend Washington meeting."
Dr. Northrup to Dr. Harper, December 1, 1888.

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

1. The position of President would be a good thing for you intellectually, as it would lead you to take up new branches of knowledge. For ten years you have given yourself, body and soul, day and night, mainly to one line of work. It is impossible for you to receive in this way the highest intellectual development. If you go on in the same work for ten years your scholarship will be narrow as compared with what it would be if you were in a position demanding the mastery of other branches of learning. Please do not misunderstand me when I say that your professorship is too narrow for you. It is broad enough for Brown, Curtis, Burnham, Green, etc., but not for you. I say this because I believe you are capable of achieving equal distinction in other lines of mental work and only in such lines of work can you reach the fullest intellectual development.

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

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

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

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

(3) You have also a third element essential for the work
of organization - the power to coordinate all the parts into
one comprehensive whole. Now you possess, in a notable
degree, the qualities essential for the work of organizing
a great university, a genius for origination, sound practical
judgment and the power of systemization. These qualities
are a very important - perhaps the most important - part
of your equipment for the service for which you have been
sent into the world and called into the Christian church.

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

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

The only consideration of a general nature which I urge you to consider is the poverty-stricken, paralyzed condition of our denominational schools from Ohio to the Pacific Ocean. You can hardly imagine our condition in an educational point of view in all this vast region. Can you conceive of a grander mission than to be one of the two chief factors in establishing here, in ten years, a university which would equal Yale in external and internal equipment? Who can estimate the value of the addition which such an institution would make to the permanent intellectual and moral forces of our country? Can you hope to do anything in your present position which would equal, in power for good, such a result? If the Lord has raised you up for this work I cannot doubt that He will cause you to know His will and to accomplish it."
Dr. Goodspeed to Dr. Harper, December 1, 1888.

"Your two letters of November 29 are just at hand and also your telegram which I am very glad to receive. It resolves our doubts and anxieties about going to Washington. Gates and Morehouse and Dr. Smith were very urgent that Dr. Northrup and I should go to the meeting in Washington. Mr. Blake offered to pay half my expenses and Morehouse made a like offer to Dr. N. I have said persistently that I could see no reason for my going, but rather reason for not doing so. Your telegram makes it plain that I was right. Dr. S. and Mr. Blake will be there.

You are all off the track about my last proposition to Mr. R. It was sent before I knew anything of the Strong letter and was inspired by Mr. R's brief line to me which I sent to you and by your remark that he felt that my first suggestion was out of proportion. I was very anxious that he should not get the idea that we were disposed to impose on him.

I still held the figure up to 4 millions and made his share 3 millions, but put it in a shape that I thought would show him that we did not wish to lie down on him, and in such a shape that every stroke of work we should do would tell.

I still believe that if you will study that suggestion you will think better of it. But if it is possible to lead him to give us a better show, no one will rejoice more than I. You attach too much importance to my suggestion, a good deal more than he is likely to do. The Strong letter did not disturb me. It was better than I feared and I cannot believe that he will prove a dangerous enemy.

I have taken every line I have received from you to Dr. N. and am wholly guiltless in the matter of not counseling with him. But I have noticed that he was a little off the past week. Your letter to him he has not showed me, and only mentioned to Dr. S. and me last night that he had received a somewhat full letter from you. What was in it he did not say, except that you talked off about the headship of the new institution. You must not do that, or it may beat us. It made me feel a little cheap, as I had just read to him and Dr. S. your two letters to me in which you were a little hard on me. I felt that I had given my confidence to the full and it was not returned. However, I care for none of these things. I care for only one thing and that is the institution.
Your letter of September 30 was most welcome. I am sorry to hear of your being in poverty. It has always been my custom to support my family and my own modest living by my pen. I have always been averse to receiving any kind of charity, and I hope you will understand that your letter is merely a token of your affection and regard for me.

I am glad to hear that you are doing well. I have always esteemed you highly, and I hope to hear from you again soon.

Yours truly,
[Signature]

P.S. I have enclosed a small sum of money in this letter, which I hope you will accept as a token of my regard for you and your family.

[Address]
"I feel strongly that we must not be in haste and not attempt to hurry Mr. R. In my letter to him I told him I did not wish to press him or hurry him at all and that my letter did not require an answer but was written for his consideration when the time to consider it should come.

When you hear from Dr. Strong tell me the drift of his letter. I hope better things from him than you do."
Dr. Goodspeed to his sons, December 2, 1888.

"There is nothing new about the University. We must have patience now and wait. I have written five letters to Harper and received four and a telegram from him. Progress is being made, but so great an affair takes time. It is impossible to tell what the outcome will be but I am confident that something will come that will be a great blessing to our cause in the West."
Dr. Goethe to the Son, December 8, 1803.

There is nothing more pressing to my mind than the completion of my Life of Goethe and the publication of the second volume of the History of Philosophy.

I receive your kind message with great satisfaction. I have no doubt that my views will be welcomed with interest and that my work will be received with approbation. I trust that my translation of Cato, which I have been working on for some time, will meet with the same success. I shall continue to write and publish until my work is complete. Please be assured of my best wishes.
Dr. Northrup to Dr. Harper, December 3, 1888.

"Your favor of November 29th reached me Saturday. I am obliged for the kind suggestions which it contains. I had received letters from Mr. Gates and Dr. Morehouse urging me to attend the meeting of the Board of the Educational Society, but it did not seem practicable for me to do so. I am as you know most deeply interested in every step taken for the establishment at Chicago of a University of the Highest order under our denominational control. Of course Mr. Rockefeller is the one absolutely essential factor in the solution of the great problem before us. Hence it becomes of the utmost importance that the whole matter be put in a way most satisfactory to his mind. I said last evening to Dr. Goodspeed that I doubted the wisdom of his suggestion to Mr. Rockefeller that he should make his first gift of $1,000,000. or $1,500,000. without conditions. I see no good reason why the first proposition as well as the others that may be contemplated should not be made upon reasonable conditions. Such conditions can and would be met. Mr. Hinckley has given Mr. Gates a written pledge to contribute $50,000. towards the first $1,000,000. Mr. Gillett offered to give $100,000. on condition that a sufficient sum should be raised to meet the claims of the Insurance Company. Should Mr. R. make a proposition to give $1,000,000. on condition that the sum of $300,000. be raised, the condition could be met within six months. Though I am not a prophet or the son of a prophet I am willing to stake my reputation as a man of common sense on the truth of the above prediction. Suppose this proposition be made, and it is the best that I can think of to give $1,000,000. on the following conditions: that the old University property be purchased, the building repaired and completed, and the floating indebtedness removed. This would require $350,000. — $250,000. for the property, $35,000. for repairing the building, $40,000. for completing the building, (putting on the other wing as was originally contemplated), and $25,000. to dispose of the floating debt. Such a condition would be fulfilled within six months. There is a profound and universal feeling of humiliation among our people in view of the disastrous history of the Chicago University and a proposition looking to the removal of this humiliation would appeal to them with great power.

And, then, as to other propositions, let them be made from time to time according to the pressure of need. Suppose Mr. Rockefeller should say that he would give $50,000. for a Library Fund on condition that a Library building, costing $50,000. was erected; then, that he would put up a Chemical Laboratory if suitable ground should be bought on which to erect the building. (For the University would need a good deal more ground than the old Campus contains.) And so on"
Dear Captain,

I am writing to express my concern and to request your assistance in addressing a pressing issue. I have been receiving reports from the field concerning the urgent need for additional supplies and equipment. The situation is critical, and we are reaching our maximum capacity.

I have attached a list of the supplies and equipment that are currently in stock. As you can see, we are running low on essential items such as food, water, and medical supplies. The situation is becoming more dire by the day, and we cannot afford to delay any longer.

I am aware of the financial constraints that the government is facing, but I urge you to consider the importance of this situation. The lives of our servicemen depend on our ability to provide them with the necessary support. I am willing to explore any alternative funding sources, such as private donations or international aid, to ensure that we can meet our obligations.

I am confident that with your support, we can overcome this challenge and provide the necessary assistance to our troops. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
"through the six years that you indicate as the time for raising the $4,000,000. taking up special objects which might be deemed most pressing. This would be, as it seems to me, far better than to undertake to form, at the outset, a plan for raising the large sum mentioned. Though pooling may be wise in business it is not so in the sphere of Christian benevolence. The way to the largest success in this sphere is to multiply special objects, the more the better so that they are worthy. Every one of the objects that would be proposed in the establishment of the University would appeal with special power to a certain class that could not be interested in an effort to raise a large sum for the general purposes of the institution.

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

1. Without such a relation to the University, the Seminary not only could not advance in power and influence; it could not even maintain its present position. For it now has only half the endowment imperatively needed, and no scholarships, no lectureships, and no Library fund. And according to the plan contemplated the whole thought and interest of our people would be absorbed, for from six to ten years, in carrying forward the new educational enterprise. The Seminary would be compelled to remain in its present cramped and poverty-stricken condition, unable to secure for its Faculty men of the highest ability, or to attract, in any considerable number, the best students. It could not fail to appear insignificant, if not contemptible, in comparison with the University advancing rapidly to a place among the best institutions of its kind in the country. It must be evident, from a moment’s reflection, that such a condition of our theological school, could not fail to affect disastrously all our denominational interests at the West.

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

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

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

(2) The second reason alluded to is that the new institution could not be a University proper without a theological department. If the aim is what I suppose it to be, to establish here a University of the highest order-second to none in the country-the School of Theology must be taken up and assigned a place of coordinate (if not superior) rank, with the legal, medical and philosophical departments.

Our grounds and buildings at the Park could be used in the establishment of a first-class Preparatory School - a Chicago Phillips Academy."
With some otherFrom this point on, I think we need to bring in the
mention of the various types of work that are done in the
field of education. The differences between them are so
significant that it's hard to draw a clear line between
them. For example, while some educational work is done
in a single classroom, other types of educational work
require collaboration with other professionals. The
various types of educational work also have different
levels of complexity and require different skills.

In many ways, the educational system is a complex
network of various types of work. The different
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December 5, 1888.

Dr. Harper to Dr. Goodspeed:

"Your favor of December 1st has reached me. I have just returned from the Washington City meeting of which Dr. Smith has by this time given you a full report. Since thinking the matter over I see that some things should have been done which were not done, but we were really in a very peculiar position. A score or more of institutions were ready to be taken up and, above all, we came very near getting into serious trouble in reference to Columbian University in Washington City. As Dr. Wayland and I talked the matter over coming up on the train yesterday morning we both decided that it was a special Providence which guided us in the disposition of matters. No committee was appointed but this was unnecessary. Mr. Gates will give himself early to the work. He is coming to New Haven this week and is to be with me at Poughkeepsie next Sunday. I do not think we must hurry Mr. Rockefeller in any way. After all, it turned out well that you did not come for nothing could have been accomplished.

Mr. Blake made a most excellent speech in behalf of Chicago. I think I appreciate better now your last proposition to Mr. Rockefeller and desire to retract all statements I made in reference to it. I wrote too hastily. I am anxious to see him do a big thing and am therefore, impatient in consideration of anything that is small. I have not heard from Strong but he has written a long letter to the "Examiner" asking it to oppose the Chicago University. The "Examiner" will not do this. Dr. Bright has pledged himself to open his columns to any amount of material on the subject and Gates will furnish a good deal.

A long letter has just been received from Galusha Anderson in which he says that Chicago is not the place for the university and that Chicago people are abundantly able to get up a university for themselves; that they ought to receive no help from Eastern people until they have demonstrated what they themselves can do. It is an outrageous letter. He winds up by saying that if the Baptists want a great university it should be established at Washington City and not at Chicago. It shows, of course, his bitterness in reference to his failure. This letter will not be published, you may be sure.

Strong is desperate. Gates will probably visit him and try to mollify him, but it is really impossible. He has written to Dr. Bright that for some reason or other everything seems to be going against him; that his speech at the Ohio State Convention did not do what he expected it to do. He will take it up again.

At the Baptist Social Union to be held one week from yesterday in New York City, the question of the New York University is to be discussed. Mac Arthur will present the favorable side and Crandall will oppose it. I have been invited to go down and speak but I do not see how I can; time is so precious.

In reference to the letter which I wrote to Dr. Northrup and which he did not show you - I may say that it was largely a personal one which he could not very well read to you. There was nothing in it
Dear Harbor to the Goodspeed:

I have just received your letter of December 6, 1933, regarding the purchase of a few copies of our magazine. Since I am unable to do this personally, I am forwarding this letter to our secretary, Mrs. Smith, who will take care of the matter.

I appreciate your interest in our work and hope that you will enjoy the magazine.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Dec. 5, 1888.

that was not in the line of encouragement. I saw that he was down and I did my best to lift him up. I told him what he had done and was doing and how his work was to last; and furthermore, what great weight his influence would have in the organization of the new university. It was because of this particularly personal character of the letter, I am sure, that he did not read it to you.

I appreciate the points in your letter received a day or two ago which I did not answer,—that it is necessary for us to be frank with each other and you may count upon me for that. Gates and I talked Monday night from one o'clock to half-past three in reference to the presidency of the new university. He insists very strongly, but I think I have satisfied him in reference to the matter. I do not want to be handicapped in my efforts with Mr. Rockefeller with any personal feeling, and it is better for me to think, and believe, and feel that I am to have nothing to do with this university and that my work for it is purely out of love for the thing itself. I am sure you will agree with me."
Dec 2, 1922

I am sorry to hear about your mother. I hope she is doing well and hoping that you are too. I want to thank you for your letter and your continued support. I have been working hard to improve my skills and I hope to continue to do so.

I have been thinking a lot about my future and I am beginning to feel more confident in my abilities. I am looking forward to the holiday season and hope that you will have a wonderful time as well.

Thank you again for your kind words and support. I will keep you updated on my progress.

With love,
[Signature]
Dr. Northrup to Dr. Harper, December 6, 1888.

"There are two or three other considerations additional to those suggested in my last letter in favor of an organic union of the Seminary with the proposed University.

1. The Seminary has a large body of friends, alumni and patrons--whose interest in the new University would certainly be increased by such a union as I have mentioned. There have been connected with the Seminary during its history of twenty-two years, some six or seven hundred students who are, with few exceptions, in the ministry and of course have more or less influence which would be very helpful, in many ways to the University in its beginning.

2. There is not doubt in my mind that the best place for all the schools which constitute the University proper those of philosophy, law, medicine, and theology--is in the city. In making this statement I am not contradicting what I have often said as to the wisdom of the removal of the Seminary to this place. In deciding upon removal we chose the less of two evils. The alternatives were, probable extinction through a crushing burden of debt and the impending collapse of the University, or a change of base. We decided upon the latter. And the growth of the Seminary in the new location is ample justification of the wisdom of our decision. But there are serious objections to our location, which, however, are gradually becoming less as the City grows towards us and the means of reaching the City are multiplied.

There are two obvious and weighty reasons in favor of a city location:

(1) The students would be brought into far more vital relations with the city churches, -- with their prayer-meetings, Sunday-schools, public services, and mission work. Such contact with these powerful churches would be an important factor in the student's education-intellectual, social and religious.

(2) In the second place the Churches of the City would have a deeper interest in the Seminary. The pastors and churches have manifested far less interest in relation to the institution in its present than they did in its former location. This evil is one which I think can never be overcome.

What would be the objections to an organic union of the Seminary with the new institution? Two occur to my mind:

1. Such a union would be, I expect, a serious obstacle in the way of your acceptance of the presidency. I should"
To the Right of Dr. Feather, Congress 6, 1886.

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"regret if the thought of my occupying a position subordinate to yourself should influence you in the least degree unfavorably in deciding what your duty is in relation to the new enterprise. Nothing would give me more satisfaction than to occupy the position of senior professor in the Theological Department of the University in case you should be President. But I suppose a more serious objection to your mind is the thought that the denomination might have a doubt as to the wisdom of putting you in such close relations to the school of theology. But I believe there is no ground for such a thought—or none that demands a moment's consideration. I am confident ninety-nine per cent of the leading men among our people would like to see you at the head of the proposed University. And for one I do not believe that the institution will ever be established if you decline to occupy in relation to it the position which has been indicated.

2. The second objection to the union contemplated is the fact that it would prevent contributions from business men in Chicago, who are connected with other denominations, or who have no interest in theological education. But in my judgment the policy should be to build up a Christian and a Baptist institution—one that should represent our people as fully as Yale represents the Congregational body. One of the fatal evils in the management of the University of Chicago was the policy of ignoring or repudiating, as occasion might seem to require, our just rights as a denomination. That folly should not be repeated.

The question, what is the best location for the collegiate department of the University, should be settled by the answer given to another question:—For whom is the department chiefly designed, for the City of Chicago, or for our people in all the surrounding States? If it is to be a City institution then it should be located in the City. But if the design and expectation is to draw the larger part of the students from the country, it would be better to secure a location outside of the City. And for this among other reasons—parents living at a distance would be far more willing to send their children to a college outside of the City than to one in it. It is my deliberate judgment, based on thirty years' observation, that the college if located outside of Chicago would draw twice or three times as many students from the country as it would if placed within the City, while it would have as many pupils from the City in the latter location as in the former. Would wisdom or unwisdom be predominant in a scheme like this?

1. Establish at Morgan Park a first-class academy for both sexes.

2. Locate the four professional schools on the old University campus."
The extremely valuable information you recently received as a result of our recent survey into the field of education in America has been compiled into a comprehensive report that includes statistical data, expert opinions, and case studies from various educational institutions. This report is intended to provide a comprehensive overview of the state of education in America and to offer insights into the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead.

The report begins with an introduction that outlines the importance of education in a rapidly changing world and highlights the role of educational institutions in preparing students for the future. It then provides an overview of the current state of education in America, including data on enrollment, funding, and resource allocation.

The report goes on to discuss the major challenges facing education today, including funding, teacher shortages, and the need for innovative teaching methods. It also examines the role of technology in education and the need for more personalized learning experiences.

Finally, the report offers a series of recommendations for how educational institutions can better serve their communities and prepare students for success in the future. These recommendations include increased funding for education, greater emphasis on early childhood education, and the development of innovative teaching strategies.

I hope this information is helpful and that it serves as a valuable resource for your future career in education.
"3. Select a location for the College two or three miles south of the old University grounds, in the direction of Hyde Park. That would be one of the most pleasant and easily accessible points near the city.

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