

Chicago Baptist Union Theological Seminary.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

MORGAN PARK, ILL. Nov. 26th 1888.

My dear Dr. Harper,

Your letter of the 23rd inst. rec'd. It is very difficult for one person to enter fully into the state of mind of another especially when the persons differ widely from each other in mental constitution & experience.

You misunderstood somewhat the meaning of my letter as touching one who had pained, but the misunderstanding is of very little consequence. My reference to the personal feeling of Mr. R. in relation to myself was not based on anything of my late occurrence.

When I was taken sick in the Spring of '83 Dr. Duncanson wrote me a letter asking of his own mother if I would

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

not like to go abroad in six months,
 suggesting that he thought he could
 open the way for me to do so. I replied to
 his inquiry I preferred, however, to take
 as to the way in which he hoped to secure
 the means. Of course I learned afterwards that
 he designed to appeal ^{to} Mr. R. — which he
 did, but, as you know, without success.
 Nothing seemed to me more natural than for
 Mr. R. to suppose that Dr. Duncanson's
 suggestion came originally from me.

Then some two years ago Mrs. A. in
 one of her several states of mind wrote him
 a letter the exact nature of which I never
 learned, but of this much I am sure —
 that she expressed in strong terms my
 financial distress at the time. As a

MORGAN PARK, ILL.

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My dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the proposed purchase of the property at Morgan Park, Ill. I am sorry to hear that you are unable to purchase the property at the price you offered. I am, however, glad to hear that you are still interested in the property. I am sure that you will be able to purchase it at a reasonable price in the future. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
J. H. Morgan

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Consequence he sent me a check. Having become morally sure of what she had done, & from a conversation with D. G., I wrote a full letter to Mr. R., enclosing the check, expressing my regret that such a letter should have been written & assuring him of my absolute ignorance of her intention to write him, & that I had had no conversation with her about financial difficulties. He replied in a kind way, returning the check & saying that he did not suppose I had any responsibility of the matter.

In addition to this she called upon him several times while I was in ~~And~~ Europe & talked to him about my financial circumstances

Chicago Zoological Garden

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

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Dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in relation to the matter of the Chicago Zoological Garden. I have the honor to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours, very truly,
J. A. Allen, President

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MORGAN PARK, ILL.

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MORGAN PARK, ILL.,188

I mention them such to show some of the causes which would have a natural tendency to prejudice him against me. It would be more than human not to be affected somewhat unfavorably by them. In speaking of them I am making no complaint. — They are a part of the calamity, or chastisement, or retribution which has come upon me during these long, long seventeen years. Ninety-nine persons out of a hundred would have gone down in this date with anything like the burden that I have been staggering under.

I regard my public work as practically accomplished. The brethren do not seem to value my judgment about ed—

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

MORGAN PARK, ILL. 189

Dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the Chicago Natural History Society. I am sorry to hear that you are unable to visit Chicago at the present time. I am sure that you will find the Society very interested in your work and in the progress of the Chicago Natural History Society. I am sure that you will find the Society very interested in your work and in the progress of the Chicago Natural History Society. I am sure that you will find the Society very interested in your work and in the progress of the Chicago Natural History Society.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. A. Rehn

Chicago Baptist Union Theological Seminary.

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inertness. I suppose they give no
credit for a kind of ^{MORGAN PARK, ILL.} such success, 188
capable of some service in rough,
pioneer work. Very well. They are doubtless
correct in their estimate. There are
not many men who can achieve
success in several directions. Pioneers
have their use. I had from then external
cases I hope to have a little time to
put into deeper such thinking as I
have been able to do amidst the
distractions of the past thirty five years.

"I hope you will have a good
meeting at Washington. I have just
rec'd a letter from Mr. Gates expressing
a strong desire that I should attend
the meeting. But I don't think
my presence would be important.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

My dear friends,
The meeting. But I don't think
a strong chair, but I don't think
will a letter from Mr. Bates opening
meeting at Washington. I have for
"After your meeting have a good
distinction of the first thing for you.
have been old to do under the
put into order and thinking and
case of hope to have a little time
have the new. I don't think I should
business in general direction. I have
but don't know how the can achieve
correct in their estimates. I have seen
I have seen. I don't think I should
of the first thing for you.

Chicago Baptist Union Theological Seminary.

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And besides I have not a \$100 to
use in the way.

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

Will you do me the
favor to throw this little letter
in the fire as soon as you
have read it.

Yours sincerely,
G. W. Northrup.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

MORGAN PARK, ILL.

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My dear Sir,
I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the purchase of the new edition of the "Principles of Theology" by Dr. A. A. Hodge. I have the honor to inform you that the same has been ordered and will be forwarded to you as soon as it is received. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
H. W. Johnston.

1 See p. 3

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. ²²² 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 brought on which to erect the building. (For the University would need a good deal more ground than the old Campus contains.) And so go on"

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

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

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

2. The Seminary needs, for its own health and vigor, vital contact with the University. Nothing is more certain than that theological professors, working together as a body and shut out from living contact with men in other lines of study, tend to become narrow, traditional, and unscientific in their spirit, methods, and views. They need to feel the powerful, broadening influence coming from the workers in other great departments, mathematical, scientific, philosophical, medical, legal. Compare, for example, the works of your Dr. Harris--"The Philosophical Basis of Theism", and "The Self-Revelation of God"--two of the most vital and profound works published in this century--"

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"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.

m3. 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."

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1
See p³
Dr. Northrup to Dr. Harper, December 7, 1888.

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

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

2. The change would be a good thing for you in a religious point of view. It is my firm conviction that you have made and are still making a mistake in giving so much time and thought to the consideration of the rationalistic speculations concerning the Old Testament. It is not well for one's religious life to dwell unduly upon the objections and difficulties connected with Revelation. If when thirty"

Dr. Northrup to Dr. Harper, December 1, 1888.

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"years old I had followed the bent of my mind and given an excessive amount of time to the reading of able works assailing Christianity on historical, philosophical and scientific grounds, I am sure my faith would have been weakened or destroyed. When Dr. Henderson left the Seminary, fifteen years ago, he determined to read and master the current speculations of the pantheistic and agnostic schools. As a result he became sadly perplexed in his religious views. In making these statements I do not imply that Christianity cannot bear the light - that in accepting it we must needs 'go it blind.' But I mean that an undue amount of time and thought given to objections and difficulties connected with the grounds of our faith is not good for one's spiritual life. Your work has for years given this class of subjects a very prominent place in your mind and it is not likely that you have escaped the operation of that general law which I have indicated.

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

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

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

(3) You have also a third element essential for the work of organization - the power to coordinate all the parts into one comprehensive whole. Now you possess, in a notable degree, the qualities essential for the work of organizing a great university, a genius for origination, sound practical judgment and the power of 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"

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"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."

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Jan. 1, 1889

Dr. Northrup to Mr. Rockefeller:

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

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

certainly wide-reaching and powerful in behalf of genuine biblical learning.

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

3. What I have said about Dr. Harper has had chief reference to his theological views. But I am constrained to say a word expressing my judgment concerning him in other respects. You will probably regard my language as extravagant, inspired by a strong but indiscriminating affection. But I speak with deliberation when I say that I regard him as, taken all in all, the most remarkable young man in the religious history of our country in this century. His intellectual abilities are of the highest order; his scholarship is accurate, thorough and wide; he possesses a remarkable genius for organization, has extraordinary power of creative enthusiasm, and is a born leader of men. He is exerting more influence today than any ten men holding similar positions in the same department of work. Withal he is level-headed, a man of discretion and practical judgment. He makes no mistakes in practical matters. His new methods, so fresh and original, show themselves at once to be thoroughly sensible and practicable, so perfectly do they fulfil the end in view. Could he but have adequate scope for his powers he would do a work in behalf of denominational and christian education in this country beyond the expectation of those who regard him with the greatest admiration. I may add in this connection that after Dr. Strong had decided not to consider the question

of doing any educational work at Chicago, I urged Dr. Harper to consent to take the lead in the organization of the proposed university, knowing, as I did, that our leading men regard him as pre-eminently qualified for such a work. But he has never given me the slightest reason to think that he would favorably consider the question of leaving New Haven for Chicago. I say these things to show that our brethren here would be highly gratified to have either of the men, whose names I have frequently mentioned, as President of the Chicago University, should such an institution ever come to exist.

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

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

of doing any educational work at Chicago, I urged Mr. Sawyer to consent to take the lead in the organization of the proposed university, knowing, as I did, that our leading men regard him as pre-eminently qualified for such a work. But he has never given us the slightest reason to think that he would favorably consider the question of leaving his home for Chicago. I say these things to show that our brethren have not been so quick to get into the arms of the man, whose name I have frequently used, as President of the Chicago University, as would such an institution ever have been.

I would like to say in conclusion that the importance of Chicago as an educational center has not been and cannot be adequately estimated at all; and for this reason, among others, that the conception has not yet been born that it will come up in the greatness that it is to have here in the center of the continent. Educational institutions rarely rise in such a way, the Christian Church amongst them, and such enduring vitality and perspective energy as institutions of Christian learning. Great universities on the continent of Europe have survived numerous revolutions and the fall of dynasties not a few. A thousand years ago England began to found two universities, Oxford and Cambridge, and today they are still of the freshness and vigor of youth. One of them has been the mighty leaders who have made England the foremost nation of the world. I will institute no comparison as to location. But I have served twelve years at the East and twenty-two years at the West, and know the value of the most institutions and far-seeing men among the leaders in our nation, and I am sure that I can express their common judgment when I say that Chicago, as a center of educational influence and power, is destined to be second to no city on this continent. The founding of a Christian university at this point would be a permanent addition to the moral forces of the world - a source of powerful influences which would be felt in the uplifting and salvation of man through all coming time. I say a Christian university, fully embracing the idea to which Dr. Strong has given so much emphasis that all the teachers in all the departments should be Christians not only in name but in fact.

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Chicago Baptist Union Theological Seminary.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

MORGAN PARK, ILL. Dec. 20th, 1888.

Dear Dr. Harper;

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

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

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Chicago Baptist Union Theological Seminary.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.
(W.R.H.)

MORGAN PARK, ILL.,188

position of General Superintendent, not defining his duties very carefully, but expecting him to do general work in the field, raising money, looking up students, etc. It became apparent very soon, however, that he regarded himself "General Superintendent" in the most comprehensive sense, claiming the right to employ teachers, determine the organization of the School and to direct the Principal. Of course this brought him at once into sharp conflict with Mr. S., who gave the Board to understand that the Academy could have but one head and a choice must be made between himself and the General Superintendent. This, as you will see, was a most unfortunate and disagreeable question to be forced upon the Board at the very beginning of the school year and it is not yet settled. Mr. Gordon is well known in the Provinces and a man of some influence, while Mr. S. is comparatively unknown. And though it seems certain that the S. will be compelled to resign, his hostility to Mr.

MORGAN PARK, ILL. 188

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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

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MORGAN PARK, ILL.,188

Simpson is great and he is doing all he can to increase the difficulties of a successful administration of the School. I think his unexpected and most outrageous course has destroyed all desire on the part of Mr. S. to continue at the head of the institution longer than the present year. In these circumstances the question arises again whether it is practicable for him to study at Yale or elsewhere long enough to get the degree of Ph.D., so that he could begin his work as a teacher with a better equipment. I have thought that he might perhaps study one year at Yale and then, if the University should get under way at Chicago, he could take the second year here, at the same time doing some teaching as a means of supporting his family. What could he do at Yale? Could he get some preaching to do? Is there anything that he could do in connection with your work? Of course I do not know ~~yet~~ what your opinion is of Mr. S. When he was serving our Church as pastor the friends used to

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Chicago Baptist Union Theological Seminary.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

(W.R.H.)

MORGAN PARK, ILL. 188

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

Yours sincerely

J. W. Northrup.

" Please burn this letter. "
 " J. G. B. "

Chicago Baptist Union Theological Seminary

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

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MORGAN PARK, ILL. 188

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 suffer for them.

Yours sincerely,

W. R. H.

Please forward this letter.
 W. R. H.

Chicago Baptist Union Theological Seminary.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

MORGAN PARK, ILL. Dec. 21st, 188

My dear Dr. Harper,

I received this morning from Mr. Simpson he says, I am to preach for Old Cambridge (Dr. Johnson's) Church the 30th. If things do not change here I will not come back from New England. Anything rather than what we have here. " So it is quite likely that he will be compelled to make some new arrangements at once. He finds that the General Superintendent was engaged for 3 years & there will be serious legal difficulties in the way of removing him. And then the conflict has killed the school anyway. There can be no object for him in Mr. S.

MORRIS PARK, ILL. Dec. 11th 188

My dear Dr. Hays:

I have been very busy

preparing for the winter term of the

course in English for the students

of the University of Chicago. I have

not time to write you now

but from New York I am

thinking of writing you soon.

It is quite likely that I will be

in New York some time next

month and the chance of

seeing you is very good.

I am very truly

your friend,

Wm. Brewster

Enclosed for you are

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

MORGAN PARK, ILL.,188

to try to carry on the work. Finding
some arrangement can be made for
him ^{at} Yale right away. You can
readily see that I am greatly distressed
over the situation. I hope Mr. Simpson
can plan to meet you during his
trip to New England.

George has not done a days
work in six months. Arrived Hartford.
He has been in three months in the
Sanitarium at Battle Creek. So
you will see the battle of life ~~is~~
of continued hard pretty hard
with me.

Yours sincerely,

G. W. Northrup

Chicago Baptist Union Theological Seminary.

GEORGE W. NORTHRUP,
President.

MORGAN PARK, ILL., March 29, 1889.

My dear Dr. Hays:

Yours letter recd. I have
time to write but alone. The General Asst.
who goes Mr. Simpson so much trouble
has resigned, but he has left the institution
in a most distressing financial condition,
in the shape of a debt of \$30,000. So
far as I can judge the prospect of ex-
tricating it from this quagmire which threatens
its destruction is but slight. Mr. S. does
not say much but I think he is
coming to feel more & more that he
cannot hope to succeed. I say this
that you may still have his case in mind &
render such aid as your money & power
can best. G. W. N.

Morgan Park Apr. 24, '89.

My dear Dr. Herpin

Your letter of the 2nd inst.
recd. How do you reckon indebtedness
in the matter of correspondence? In two
or three instances you sent me two letters
before I replied. Do you regard these
three letters as unanswered? As I figured
it out each of my letters was in answer to
two of yours & according to the same method
of calculation this letter will make balance
the account.

The fact is that I have been more
than half sick for the past ten days,
having taken an extraordinary hard
colder - I can appreciate somewhat
your perplexities in regard to educational
matters at Chicago, New York & Washington.

Albany, N.Y. 1842

My dear Dr. Barker

Your letter of the 10th inst.

has been forwarded me by the

in the matter of correspondence? In the

as there is no answer from you in the letter

before I replied. Do you require that

there be no answer? Or is it

it is not a matter of importance?

Two papers are accompanying the letter which

of calculation: the letter will be found

the account.

The fact is that there has been

the day for the first time

having taken an extraordinary

case. I am extremely

Your respectful

Walter at Albany, N.Y.

He is a man now who can predict
with accuracy what will be the
issue sup that of it all. Yes, I have
read Dr. Strong's Pamphlet. It is a
masterpiece in form & matter. It is an
able discussion, the result of much
thought & inquiry. Portions of it were
written & delivered for Mr. Rockefeller's eye,
especially the part under which he
discusses the question of the true nature
of ~~abolitionism~~ ^{abolitionism} that ought to be done.
I am sure your own down & will
do all that is in your power for
Chicago. But Baptist University matters
at this point seem to be subject to the
will of some Northern, African & Indian.

I return the letter of Dr. Strong.
The conclusion reached is precisely the
one that I felt them to have come to.
You have no reason to complain of

The Committee on the
 subject of the
 Chicago Convention
 have been informed
 that the Convention
 will be held at
 Chicago, Ill. on
 the 1st of August
 next. The Committee
 have also been
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 informed that the
 Convention will be
 held at Chicago, Ill.
 on the 1st of August
 next.

The action of your friends in relation
to the Worcester Business didn't lound,
at first, as if it might stir up quite
a commotion. It is one of the "all
things" which has been overruled to your
advantage!!

I do not expect to attend the Boston
meetings. I sincerely regret that you
~~you~~ have given of your plan of
going abroad this summer. The trip
was a duty you owed yourself.

Mrs. Hullett has wholly recovered. She
will come home soon. I am down
for a sermon at Chuntingue July 14.
Would it be possible to change the
appointment to the latter part of Aug.?

Yours sincerely,

G. W. Northrup.

the action of the
the business that
at first, as if it might be of great
a consequence. This one of the
things that has been seen to
be done."

It is not expected to be done
over again. I am not sure that
it has been done before. It is
going to be done again. It is
now a thing for the future.

Mr. Butler has been seen. He
will come down soon. I am sure
for a business of this kind. It is
more of business to be done. It is
essential to the success of the

Yours truly,
H. W. Butler.

I think Mr. Simpson has fully
made up his mind to leave
St. Morten. If he is to return to
the pastorate he wishes to settle in
New England. I think Mr. S. does
not ordinarily see a manuscript.
I am sure that the some
good Churches that he could
serve with a high degree of
acceptance. I greatly desire to
send him out of his point of Malabar.
But it is difficult for me to help
him in New England. If you can
send him some help now I
should appreciate it more than any
thing else that you could do possible
at for me.

G. W. W.

五

To the
 Right Hon. the
 Speaker of the House of Commons
 at the House of Commons
 London
 My dear Sir
 I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in relation to the proposed amendment to the Bill for the relief of the Poor. I am very glad to hear that you are so much interested in the subject, and I am sure that your efforts will be successful. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
 J. B.

Morgan Park, Ill.

Jan. 11. '41.

Northrop

Very dear Dr. Hawser; -

Your letter of Jan. 8th rec'd. Sincerely

regret that you took the liberty of giving to Dr. H. any of the points in my confidential letter. He is wholly incapable of appropriating anything of the sort as coming from me. It will not strengthen your position, but weaken it, in ~~my~~ his judgment. My opinions have no weight whatever with him touching any matters considered in my letter. What you said to him will be repeated to university men to my positive injury. For ~~they~~ ^{any} man who does as says anything which seems to lessen the chances of your acceptance of the Presidency, would commit, in the minds of hundreds & thousands, the unpardonable sin. I think it quite likely that, instead of getting a little credit for what I did in rendering it possible for you to consider the question of coming here, by proposing the union of the two institutions, I shall receive an abundance of curses for having said or done something which may be construed as lessening the probability of a favorable decision on your part. This would be just in ^{on the other hand,} plain with my work in the past. And, then, if you should come, trouble should arise, I should receive an equal abundance of curses from an other quarter for ever having proposed such a union of the Society with the University.

No matter how you may have ~~farther~~ put my suggestions to Dr
G. he will not see, that what I said & all I said, was based
on your strong statement, repeatedly made, that you were opposed
to accept the Presidency, because the views which you firmly
held & felt bound to make known, ^{might} ~~be~~, if given to the
public, bring upon you the condemnatory criticism of our
denominational journals. I had never heard you make any
remarks of a similar nature before, & they made a strong im-
pression upon my mind, affording an explanation, as I thought, of
some things which I have not been able to understand. My thought
was that, perhaps, the best way to free your mind from per-
plexity, to dispel ~~me~~ to justify your fears, would be to
give your views to the public, in clear full, & unequivocal
statements, in connection with the lectures which you are to
deliver in Boston. It seemed to me that justice to your & to all
interests involved, not to run the risk of awakening denom-
inational irritation & strife in connection with your work
as President of the University. But this view of the case, as ex-
planatory of my suggestions, will never be known to a single person
in the world, apart from ourselves, or if known, will have no influence
whatever in freeing me from suspicion of motives unfriendly to the University.
Dr. G. will never speak to me on the subject. He has very little to do
with the members of the living faculty - keeps himself aloof as if
suspicious of them. You see I was writing somewhat freely

considering the use you make of my last letter written in
strict confidence, But I expect you will regard this letter
 as designed for your eye alone & destroy it at once with the others
 of a similar nature. If I cannot express my thoughts, in confidence,
 I will keep them to myself which would be very likely to get in my way.

I never heard you say or intimate before our last inter-
 view that Genesis was written only a few centuries before ^{the} Advent,
 or that it was "historical" only in the same sense that the Book of Job is histor-
 ical; "idealized" history as you called it. In my judgment only Om-
 niscience knows ~~if~~ whether or not, there is a fragment of history
 in the Book of Job, or in Genesis if the two Books are of the same class.
 In saying that Genesis is "idealized" history I understand you
 to mean that it is ^{authentic} good history for the time in which it was written,
 but not authentic history for the time with which it deals; that is, that
 certain men, living in a period thousands of years removed
 from the beginning of the race, took up a body of traditions ~~and~~ +
 put into them their own ideas, conditions of life, etc., & then, threw them
 back into that remote & period in the form of narrative or law.
 This is probably a crude approximation to your conception of "idealized"
 history as applied to Genesis. Of course I have no ability to
 judge of the critical evidence upon which your opinions rest,
 or of the changes in my ^{own} views which the acceptance of ~~my~~ your
 opinions would involve; but it seems to me that a half a score

of propositions like those which you suggested would, if accepted, involve a revolution in current views of the Bible not less radical than the revolution in theological opinions wrought by the 55 Theses of Luther.

"The great confidence which you show in your new theories is not decisive evidence that they are true, for there has been no end of great men who have had the firmest confidence in the truth of theories which were soon exploded. I have come to believe, with some measure of confidence, certain new doctrines, challenging the theological thought of the ages; but I have said, said publicly, that the probabilities are 99 to 1 that I am in error; - that is, judging in light of the teaching of history.

The benefit which many have derived from your lectures should not have great weight as evidence of the truth of the views advanced, for new & fresh views of the Bible, presented by a man of learning & genius, could not fail to be interesting & apparently profitable. Whether true or not, I have no doubt that you could present the views of Robertson Smith to a popular audience in a way that would be highly attractive, stimulating, instructive & religiously edifying.

The fact that you are a radical in your ~~own~~ ideas respecting the Bible as well as education in general "does not render it certain or probable that your ideas will prove to be true or sound. Only about one radical in 10,000 seems to have a divinely appointed mission. With few exceptions they are extremists pushing their notions far beyond the bounds within which time ultimately confines them.

Long pardon for saying all these things, but having said ^{in Boston,}
 them, allow me to add that I shall repeat your public utterances,
 to be far less revolutionary than you remember ~~to~~ me would in-
 dicate; I shall expect to be hailed as a new & powerful
 defender of a rational view of the Bible, thus showing your fears
 to have been groundless as regards the hostile attitude of the
 Baptist journals. I say this because I have never seen any
 public statement & offense of your new ideas, & because your
 firm belief in ~~your~~ your yourself to be thoroughly orthodox.

Allow me to add a concluding thought. Should you
 make the statement indicated, & should the result be such as
 to justify in a measure your expressions, then, I would urge
 you to consider most seriously the idea suggested in your
 last letter viz. Accept the Presidency & make the Semitic de-
 partment purely philological. The only possible reason of
 weight which I can see against this course is ~~the conservatism &~~
~~conservative on your part~~ a conviction that you ought to go on
 with your Bible work here in the same way as at Yale.

I fear that, after all you have done, you cannot decline the
 Presidency of the University & make your action appear just
 right to those who stand in the closest relations to you. The
 building up of a University of the highest order ought to be con-
 sidered sufficiently grand to satisfy the ambition of any man.

The questions involved in the immediate future of an educational work at this point greatly tax my mind. I am, so far as I can judge, the chief cause of my present, distressing, nervous condition. I shall be glad to be freed from any further responsibility in regard to this solution. I have no expectation of ever teaching or doing in the Spring after it shall ^{have} become the "Divinity School of the University."

Yours truly,
J. G. W. Frothingham.

Morgan Park, Ills. 30. 4. '91.

Northrup

Dear Dr. Hatcher;—

your letter rec'd. I am not discouraged Mr. Simpson
in regard to working for the degree of Ph. D., nor have I given him much encour-
agement. I do not see that there is anything in the U. of C. portion. Your policy
in the constitution of your Faculty, which I am not disposed to criticize, is
such as to put the younger men to the severest strain, on small pay,
under which a few will get there, but the failures & wrecks will be
many. I do not think Mr. S. can do his best work by that method.
In the right place, with a fair measure of patronage, free from the
fear of the American, (or rather Western), god of "hurrying," I think
he would make his mark. So I expect he will him to accomplish
his destiny along his present line of work. I should like much more
to hope for him if he were not connected with me. I am on in-
creasing pity for every man whose history is intimately interwoven with
mine—

As to Price I have but very little concern. He has not shown
a good spirit, but just the reverse, in all the negotiations
touching the union of the two institutions. selfishness, conceit, suspicion.
He is mechanical, a slave to routine, receptive but not original;
his whole power consists in mastering, methodizing, & communicating
the thinking of others. He belongs to the lower section of the
second class of men in his profession.— the union of the two

institutions will prove a great advance in several respects to
him - especially as regards salary. No Professor in the Divinity School,
the Iron excepted, will receive more than \$2500 - probably not more
than \$2000. as matters are now fixed. So I expect my salary will
be \$2000, or \$2500, while that of Rice will be \$3000 or \$3500 -
A suitable reward for his earnest efforts in bringing about
the union of the Sem. with the University! But such is life.

Yours sincerely
J. G. M. Northrup

Norwich

Provincial

Morgan Park, Ills.

May 6. '93.

My dear Dr. Harper:

I sincerely regret that I voted in
in favor of the measure which came before the Faculty
of the Divinity School, Thursday afternoon. In doing so I
acted against my better judgment, yielding to the ^{offensive} methods
to which the Faculty has been subjected for the
last four months. I shall ask at the next meeting that the
records be changed so as to show that I did not vote
for the measure. I feel deeply humiliated when I think
how the President ^{has} encouraged ^{or} allowed that presumptuous
young man from Boston, without the least experience in the
work of the ministry, to bulldoze the Faculty ^{for} four
months into the consideration of his crude notions
in regard to theological education.

The impression is prevalent that Dr. Robinson's
health will not permit him to go on with his work
in the university. If this impression should prove to
be well-founded I wish you would consider the

question of appointing me to the position which he has
filled. I think I could do in a respectable manner the
work required in the department of Rhodogetics & Ethics. I make
this request because it is impossible for me to remain a
member of the Faculty of the Div. School & I must do something
to meet the financial obligations resting upon me. If you
could appreciate the feeling of personal humiliation which
my present position involves I am sure you would
give my request very careful consideration.

Yours truly,
J. G. W. Anthony.

Northrup

CHICAGO

Oct. 31. '93.

Dear Dr. Harper:

I feel that I owe you an apology for speaking so
sharply & strongly the Sunday on which you left New
York. But I wish you could realize for a few days
the awful pressure under which I have been living. I
do not speak of my troubles of long standing; but of a form
of anguish the like of which I have hitherto no knowledge.
The most competent physicians in nervous diseases assure
me that this has serious brain trouble & must go
away at once to some Asylum. So the mother 34 years
old must leave five children. The ^{oldest} ~~youngest~~ under
nine years old. I feel that my nervous system
is giving way under this strain. I have not spent
one hour in study in a week. I want you to
remember that you cannot bear down on me
as you can on younger men. You may accept
this as certain that I cannot look two double
Minors & at the same time take care of

CHICAGO, OCT. 21, 1893

Dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th inst. in relation to the proposed publication of a new edition of the book of hymns for the use of the Divinity School. I am very glad to hear that you are interested in the subject, and I am sure that the book will be of great value to the students of the school. I have no objection to your publishing the book, and I am sure that it will be well received. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
J. W. Horton

CHICAGO

to these men in a major studying for the degree
Ph. D. Not one of these men can go into
my classes which I teach this year - having
already taken in class all I shall teach
this year. So if I am to take these Ph. D.
men I must be excused from one branch
minor after the holidays. I cannot bear
the burden which is on me - no other Professor
teach two double minors & a major,
possibly two majors.

In haste,

Yours Truly,
G. W. Northrup

I have been sick all day - meeting you
less

of these men in a more striking manner
than I have seen any of them before
my class which I think the present
shows to be a class of men of
this year. It is of course the best
man known to me and I have
known often the best of them and
the best of them is a man of
that the best of them is a man
of the best of them.

Yours truly
J. W. Mortimer

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL
DEPARTMENT OF SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY
W. NORTHROP
F. SIMPSON

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.
FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

Northrup



Chicago
Morgan Park, Ills.

July 22, 1894.

Dear Dr. Harper;

I have written you several letters within the
past week all relating to my department. I wish you to regard
these letters as confidential. What I have written has been written
for your eye & not for that of any other. In my letters I express
myself, & am aware, with some severity in relation to some of my
colleagues, & have said the same things to you more than once.
But I do not wish to add to your perplexities but would
rather lessen them. My own difficulties & burdens seem just now
more than I can bear; it seems impossible for me to go with
my work & impossible for me to stop. I shall have to let them
take their own course & adjust myself to the inevitable. It is a
matter of certainty that I cannot ^{alone} do the work which ought
to be done in the case of both the B. D. & Ph. D. men next year.
If no one can be found before the first of October to aid me

it is possible that some assistance might be rendered in the
case of the R.D. class by the Philosophical Department as now
arranged by Prof. Dewey. I have sent you the schedule
of Prof. Dewey's work for next year. But this would be,
at best, but a very unsatisfactory arrangement. The work would
go on in a broken & shoddy way, liable to serious interruption
through the possible absence of myself in the winter Quarter.

Is not this the result of going on in the way you
suggest for next year? In the course of the year the im-
pression would grow in the minds of some members of the Dis-
society that Dr. J. is the proper man for the vacant Chair
in Theology - a determined effort would be made to have him
put in this place - an effort which would, of course, with your
approval be successful. But ~~my~~ such a step could never
be made with my consent. If you would assure
me that you would not make such an arrange-
ment it would be a good deal of influence upon my
mind in relation to the question of immediately
filling the vacant Chair. In this statement I make
a revelation of a thought to which I have not before referred.
Yours sincerely G. W. Northrup

Northrup

CHICAGO

Sep. 27, 1894.

5735 Monroe Ave.

H. A. B.

Dear Dr. Northrup,

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

On several occasions you have expressed the full assurance that, in case I should become incapable of doing my work, the Theological Board would continue a part of my salary. I would not speak of this matter were it not somewhat customary for our best institutions to do what you suggest in the case of Professors who have rendered a long term of service. Professor Flint told me that the University of Edinburgh gave

$\frac{1}{3}$ salary after 10 years service; $\frac{1}{2}$ after 20 years, & $\frac{2}{3}$ after 30 years. The university of Chicago may establish some rule of action touching this matter. Though possibly it would be better to determine each case on its merits.

But you are, doubtless, wondering ~~whether~~ why I am writing in this way to you. The reason is this: life is uncertain, you may be taken away suddenly, or you may occupy some other position - possibly the White House. I hope, however, that you may be kept near at the head of the U. for a term of 40 years. But it is possible that a new king may arise who ^{will not know} ~~will not know~~ Joseph, in other words, a new President who will not know your humble servant. Well, what of it? There is no man who knows & appreciates the work which I have done here more fully than you do and one in whose friendship I have as full confidence. In view of all this, I venture to make this suggestion: that you make a statement of my services & of what it would be proper & right for the Board to do in case of my disability, & that the paper in your tin box to be kept till ~~such time~~ it may be of use to me. The U. will never have another President in whom it will have such regard as it has for you.

Sincerely yours, G. W. Hawthorne

Nothing

5735 Marine Ave.

CHICAGO

Sept. 28. 1894

Dear Dr. Harper;

The September Salary is the last one. And Mrs.

Simpson will receive. I suppose no action has been taken by the Trust. Board in regard to any further payments. You kindly suggested giving her \$100 a month for 4 months. I write this line just state her present ^{income} condition - a statement for your own eye. Mrs. Simpson's ^{income} does not exceed \$300. The house is mortgaged for \$3,100 - all that it could be sold for. If she can carry out her plan of study ^{next year}, I think she may be able to get a position which ^{would} bring in considerable for the support of the family. Oh course I shall help her to the utmost of my ability. I should greatly regret to see her compelled to begin to use up the little sum secured from the insurance companies. Yrs. G. W. B.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
C. W. WORTHINGTON
E. T. SIMMONS

Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 1894
Dear Sir,
The following is a list of the
plants which have been
sent to you for analysis.

1. A small tree, about 10 feet high,
the fruit of which is a small
green berry, about the size of a
cherry, and is very sweet.
2. A small tree, about 10 feet high,
the fruit of which is a small
green berry, about the size of a
cherry, and is very sweet.
3. A small tree, about 10 feet high,
the fruit of which is a small
green berry, about the size of a
cherry, and is very sweet.
4. A small tree, about 10 feet high,
the fruit of which is a small
green berry, about the size of a
cherry, and is very sweet.
5. A small tree, about 10 feet high,
the fruit of which is a small
green berry, about the size of a
cherry, and is very sweet.

Northrup.

The Shultens,

Atlantic City, N. J.

Sat. A.M. Oct. 27. 1894.

Dear Dr. Harlow;

Your letter came to hand yesterday.

My Chicago physician - Dr. Parry - came to this hotel on Tuesday of this week and will remain two or three weeks. He says I am looking much better than when he saw me last in Chicago. He has given me several prescriptions for my cough which has given me no end of trouble since I have been here. He made out a prescription last evening - trusting hoping you benefit - said that if it did not afford me decided relief at once he should advise me to leave Atlantic City without delay. The medicine seems likely to be effective as my cough troubled me hardly at all last night & as a consequence I had very much repose. The arrangements in my room at the hotel were most comfortable. I am certainly

been uncomfortable in several respects since coming
here. If I get well enough I expect to return
to C. at the time I planned, but if I do not
it may prove to be unwise for me to try the climate
of C. in winter.

I have been compelled to give very serious thought
to my plans for the future. I hoped to go on with my
work in the University in several years longer. But
I am unwilling to see the department of Theology
injured by neglect as it cannot but be in case I
am compelled to be absent in the winter with no assis-
tant to carry on the work, at least in part. If I did
not share the position of the Professor it is possible
that you might get Dr. Strong, though I doubt
if it would be possible to remove him from his
present position, but I feel certain that he would
not come to Chicago to be associated with me in
some double brooded arrangement. Why would it
not be a good thing to approach Dr. Strong on the
subject? I understood you to say that you
would favor his appointment. In my judgment
a comfortable man should be secured for the
department at the very earliest day. It may be that

I shall be compelled to confine my remarks to
the Spring & Summer Quarters.
CHICAGO

I was greatly disturbed to learn yesterday from Alice
& Dr. Gummere that two of the children - George & Wallace
as well as
are sick with the Scarlet Fever & that she has been
compelled to give up her Academy work. There is
great dread of that disease; it is so treacherous & is
apt to leave the system seriously damaged. I shall
hope for the best & in the meantime try to possess my
soul in patience.

I enclosed ⁱⁿ my letter to you a second letter from Dr.
Johnson. I have rec'd a similar one from Dr. Mac
Arthur written upon your motion. You see Mrs.
Robinson & Dr. Johnson think you men highly
of the address than I do save very strenuous in
their conviction that it should be included
in the memorial volume which Dr. J. is preparing.
Now I meant to ask you to give me your

my most judgment as to what I had better do
in the matter. You know under what limitation
of time as regards both preparation & delivery I was
placed. The address was ~~already~~ proposed to be
spoken rather than to be read. You doubtless
know how it was regarded by some who were
present at the Memorial service. Any likely source
of the statements made may turn out to be
unfavorable criticism. Will you give me your
confident opinion as to what I had better do
in relation to Dr. Johnson's report. If I decline
to have it published I must have some
^{reasons} very substantial in my decision. I have written
to ~~the~~ no one about the matter except Dr.
Aulbert. I thought I would like to know
his opinion. He has not, however, replied, though
I wrote ten days ago. You will not of course
intimate to him what I have said.

Of course I would review the address, though
it would have to remain in substance as it is.

Yours sincerely, G. W. Bartholomew.

Northrup

CHICAGO Feb. 1. 1895.

Dear Dr. Harper's

I learn from the University Weekly of Jan. 31, that the South Divinity House has been named "Northrup Hall." As I recall a remark made by you several months ago I am led to suppose that the honor² conferred upon me in the use of my name in connection with the House is due to your suggestion. I beg leave to request you to see to it that the name of some other person be substituted in mine. When I to give my reasons for this request I should write a letter similar to the one I wrote you two years ago in relation to a similar use of my name.

Yours truly
G. W. Northrup

CHICAGO
Feb. 1. 1892

Dear Mr. Holmes:

I have been thinking much of late of the best thing to do in the matter of the "Theology of the Church". I have been thinking of you and of the work you are doing in connection with the "Theology of the Church". I have been thinking of you and of the work you are doing in connection with the "Theology of the Church". I have been thinking of you and of the work you are doing in connection with the "Theology of the Church".

Yours truly,

John D. Rockefeller

De Land, Jan. 8. 1896.

Confidential
(2)

My dear Dr. Harper:

I was not a little surprised to learn from the Tribune that you had invited Dr. Henson to read his paper at the University next Monday. His paper is, as you know, not a fair & scholarly discussion, but an unfair & unscrupulous assault upon the positions which I advanced in the Pastors' Conference. My paper was not read at the University, because such an arrangement would interfere with your lecture in the city. Not more than twenty students heard it. If I could be present & could read my paper the following Monday the arrangement would be altogether satisfactory to me. But I am not satisfied to have my views misrepresented & caricatured before the body of students who will have no means of knowing the facts of the case. Your act seems to me one of distinct unfairness.

Under the circumstances I shall decline to prepare the three lectures which ~~was~~ I suggested at our last interview.

Yours truly, G. W. Northrup

(48)

De Land, Fla. Jan. 11. 1896.

My dear Dr. Harper;

I rec'd a telegram this morning saying that Dr. Smith seemed to be failing fast & asking me to send on my article. But I have not done an hour's work since leaving Chicago. I took a severe cold on the trip here & then added to it by some exposures, so that I have been unable to sit up a good part of the time. I have been here three weeks & can get no relief for my troubles which has greatly exhausted me. I shall send telegram to Mr. Dickman. Perhaps you would like to speak of Dr. S. in the Educational world. Should the U. have a Memorial service for him I should like to take some part in it as I think it would be satisfactory to his family.

I have kept ~~transiently~~ my father ignorant of the exact condition of my health. Please do not make known what I have written to you. I hope to get rid of my cold & cough as soon as the weather becomes warm.

Very truly yours,

G. M. Northrup

De Sane, Fla., Jan. 25, 1896

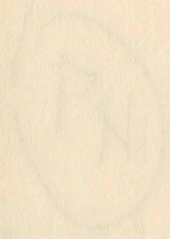
My dear Dr. Harper;

(H7)

I have been confined to the house & to the bed most of the time this - taken down with a clear attack of the "grippe" - two visits a day from the doctor. The trouble had been coming on ever since I reached Florida. Am somewhat better, but have largely lost strength & appetite. It is quite likely that when I get stronger I shall go to some other point. I write this line chiefly to say that it seems almost certain that I cannot write for an indefinite time the article for Dr. Smith. You had better take the hint - do not feel obliged upon to answer this note.

Very truly yours,

G. W. Northrup.



Northrup

De Land, Fla., Feb. 10. 1896.

My dear Dr. Harper:

I recd your letter written after your return from New York. I have improved somewhat since I wrote you last, but am not yet in anything like as good condition of health as when I left Chicago. Am convinced that this region is not favorable to me. Shall probably go to some other point in the course of a week. Possibly Thomasville, Ga., about 300 Northwest.

According to the plan determined upon when I left Chicago I ought to be at home in six weeks. But it is a question whether I ought to carry out ^{my} ~~the~~ plan in this particular. ~~At~~ I am very anxious to be on hand at the opening of the Spring Quarter. But it is the judgement of physicians here & of my physician in Chicago that it would be unwise to make the change from this warm climate to Chicago as early as the first of April. The change would involve a serious risk of pneumonia. If it were possible for it to be arranged so that I could ^{do} ~~the~~ a Major's work in the second term of the Spring Quarter I could accomplish the same amount of required work as I would beginning ~~with~~ the Quarter with a D.M. I have not written

But my stay in De Saut did not prove beneficial to me in any respect. But within the year, so that when I left the place I was not in as good condition of health as I was when I entered it. Though the climate agrees with many, I may say most, people, it certainly did not agree with me. But I am highly gratified with Thomasville. It is a great resort for people from the North. The place is full of them.

Through the papers & correspondents I keep pretty well posted as to University affairs. In your last letter you said, "Henderson steps out." This remark still remains a mystery to me. How true and to it are of the X rays of which your mind is an exhaustless source. The theological mind of the South seems to me of the Egyptian type - It is the mind that makes & venerates memories. No struggle here, on the part of the orthodox, to defend the faith against the heresies of the Higher Criticism, of Evolution, of the Universal Brotherhood of God & others of like nature. No need here of long series of sermons on the "Stumbling Blocks" of the Bible.

Yours cordially, G. W. Northrup

Strictly Confidential.

L

3

Northrup

Wtst. Augustine, Fla., April 10. 1896.

My dear Dr. Harper:-

I came to this place two days ago direct from Thomasville where I spent five very pleasant & profitable weeks. The length of my stay here is somewhat uncertain, though it will not exceed two weeks. I regret the necessity of obtaining upon your attention, having to do as you are, any matter of a personal nature, & would not do so were not the matter, which pursued, also, one of concern to the University. -

I know you know that I ought not to continue to hold the position of Head Professor in the Divinity School while unable to discharge the duties of such a position in any satisfactory manner. Such a course obviously involves injustice to myself & the Institution. Now I want you to dismiss from your mind your sentiment of personal regard & tell me, honestly & fully, what, as President of the University, you think I ought to do; what action I should take in order to free myself, as justly & before the public, from the responsibilities which I seem unable to meet. Shall I tender my resignation, to take effect, say, July 1897, which will complete the period of 30 years' service? Or if this does not meet your judgment, please indicate what you think is the wisest & proper thing to be done. I do not want you to counsel -

any living person in relation to this subject. As I have the greatest
confidence in the wisdom of your judgment, & besides, I am unwilling
that anyone else should know of the step which I am likely to take.

In this question there is reference to my financial consideration; on
that point you have expressed your thought fully. The information which
I want is, what you think I ought to do, on the supposition that my
work in the Univ. is to be broken in the future as it has been
during the two past years. Please consider at once this question in all
its bearings & give me the result of your careful & prospective thought.

If possible I want to hear from you next week, for I am
likely to leave here on the 20th. Your answer will affect my course
in the immediate future.

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

Very sincerely yours,

G. W. Northrup

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THEOLOGY
EDITED BY THE DIVINITY FACULTY

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SEMITIC
LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES
EDITED BY THE SEMITIC FACULTY

THE BIBLICAL WORLD
EDITED BY THE BIBLICAL FACULTIES

The University of Chicago
FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

Burton
(in J. Northrup.)

CHICAGO February 7, 1901.

My dear Professor Henderson:-

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

Sincerely yours,

Ernest D. Burton

E.D.B.

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THE BIOLOGICAL WORLD
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THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THEOLOGY

CHICAGO, ILL., 1887

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OR FOR THE RESULTS OF THE RESEARCHES OF THE WRITERS

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