

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."

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Nov. 23, 1888

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."

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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 idol 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. The course 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."

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I have told before Dr. W. W. 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 dangerous or dangerous about it. It is precisely the way in which it presents itself to my mind. I have suggested to him to pursue mind the only safe and wise course for him to pursue. I would not hesitate to say the same thing to Dr. W. and to Dr. H. in Mr. W.'s presence."

"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

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"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."

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I will now at once see what can be done about the old site. I hear that they ask \$200,000 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."

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Dr. Goodspeed to his sons, November 25, 1888.

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"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."

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"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."

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"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."

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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 undertaking 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."

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Dr. Northrup to Dr. Harper, November 26, 1888.

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"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."

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Dr. Hertzrup to Dr. Harper, November 22, 1883.

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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 ^{that} 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 post graduate 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

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studies and professional schools while in the west the

field is practically open for expansion. Moreover the

vast preponderance of English membership is going to be

very soon in the Mississippi valley and the valley 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 heeded as it has been by me in the past. Dr. Goodspeed

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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."

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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 \$25,000. 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."

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 Educational 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 \$200,000, and I shall not be surprised if we can get it for \$250,000. The building cost \$200,000. 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 trustees. They will explain themselves.

Dr. Wright speaks well and strongly in last week's Examiner, did he not? The remarks on the New York Seminary that follow show 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 it was on 60th Street and the Park were sold for \$2500. 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 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."

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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,"

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,"

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November 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 22, 1933

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."

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 was 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.'

Nov. 26, 1888

Mr. Gates to Dr. Morhouse:

"Your telegram of last Tuesday I received and answered that Dec. 4th would be all right. This 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 was 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. 18th has been received. I am very much obliged to you for the details which it contains. I agree with you as to the unsuitableness 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 the 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 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 Mabie 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 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 Gaius Anderson. Perhaps Philadelphia can be stirred up in our behalf also. Very little can be done however before the meeting of the Board."

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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."

.....

Dr. Merriam to Dr. Harper, November 27, 1883.

"I suggested you received the call for the Board meeting
of the National Society, at Washington, December 2nd, at
8 P. M. at the Columbian University corner of 4 and 15th
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 suggestions 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."

Nov. 28, 1888

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 Dr. Morhouse:

"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."

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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,"

Nov. 28, 1883

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,"

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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."

Dr. Goodspeed to Dr. Harper, November 22, 1888.

"Your letter of Monday is at hand. I am much pleased that you found Dr. Robinson's feeling as he does. And indeed, it is 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 expressed 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.

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November 28, 1888

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."

November 23, 1888.

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 Mr. 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."

"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 considerably and appreciate the mingled anxiety and hope with which I wait for your final decisions."

"If in some way the advancement 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 1300 or 1400 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 min- gled anxiety and hope with which I wait for your final decision."

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November 28, 1888.

Dr. Harper to Dr. Goodspeed:-

"Yours of 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."

November 28, 1888.

Dr. Harper to Dr. Goodspeed:-

"Yours of Nov. 25th is just at hand. I had already written you today. Your suggestion in reference to Mr. E. 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."

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Nov. 29, 1888

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."

Nov. 22, 1888

Dr. Harper to Mr. Rockefeller:

"Please do not read my letters unless you feel inclined. I left 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."

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November 29, 1888.

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."

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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 on 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.

Nov. 22, 1898

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 in any way open, 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 Bd. 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 efforts 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 on 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.

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, * * * * * 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."

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, * * * 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."

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Nov. 30, 1888

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."

Nov. 30, 1888

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 not further along in the consideration of the Chicago question. Cannot move in it with reference to any local pressure in any way."

Nov. 30, 1888

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."

Nov. 30, 1888

Mr. Rockefeller to Dr. Morhouse:

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."

Nov. 30, 1888

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."

Nov. 30, 1888

Dr. Goodspeed to Dr. Moberg:

"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 my 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 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 "

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 \$5 to \$80,000,000, 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 possible now here, 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, the location, the terms of Mr. R.'s offer 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 consultation with you mark out the lines of action. If he even mentions my suggestion of a million to begin with you can say as soon it was a mistake.

The suggestions I made to him were really made to my own mind by your letter. You will be left that

"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 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."

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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."

Dr. Harkness to Dr. Harper, November 20, 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. Walling 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. Hooker 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, 1888.

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."

December 1, 1888.

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 press sure 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."

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

Telegram.

"Gates and I consider it important that you
attend Washington meeting."

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Dr. Hershman to Dr. Harper, November 1, 1955.

Telegram.

"Gates and I consider it important that you

attend Washington meeting."

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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 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 ~~outline~~ 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. Morley 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, as 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 \$200,000; fifty scholarships of from \$1000. to \$2500. each, three professorships of \$10,000. each, on the following subjects: Mission, 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 studies of work. It is impossible for you to receive in this way the highest intellectual development. If you go on in the same way 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 scholarship 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.

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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"

"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 badly 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.

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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."

"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.

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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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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.

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

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You are all off the track about my last proposition to Mr. H. It was sent before I knew anything of the Strong letter and was inspired by Mr. H'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 hold 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. H. and am wholly satisfied 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 on his not showing me, and only mentioning to Dr. H. 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 called off about the headship of the new institution. You must not do that, or it may hurt us. It hurts me a little more, 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.

"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."

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Dr, Goodspeed to his sons, December 2, 1888.

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"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
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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 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"

Dr. Hartshorn to Dr. Harper, December 2, 1888.

Your favor of November 25th reached me Saturday. I am obliged for the kind suggestions which it contains. I had received letters from Mr. Gates and Dr. Harkness urging me to attend the meeting of the Board of the Educational Society, but it did not seem gratifying to me to do so. I am as you know most deeply interested in every step taken for the establishment of Chicago as a University of the Highest order under our American 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 \$500,000. 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. H. 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 of 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. -- \$200,000. for the property, \$50,000. for repairing the building, \$40,000. for completing the building (putting on the other wing as was originally contemplated), and \$50,000. 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 progress of need. Suppose Mr. Rockefeller should say that he would give \$500,000. for a library fund on condition that a library building, costing \$500,000. was erected; then, that he would put up a chemical laboratory if suitable ground should be bought or given to erect the building. (For the University would need a good deal more ground than the old Campus contained.) And so on.

"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.

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."

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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

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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."

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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 morfor 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"

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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

"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?

*P

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

2. Locate the four professional schools on the old University campus."

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"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."

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