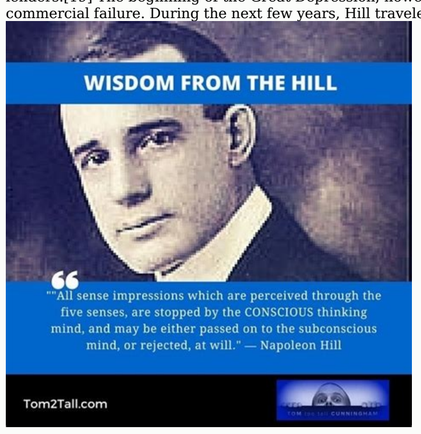


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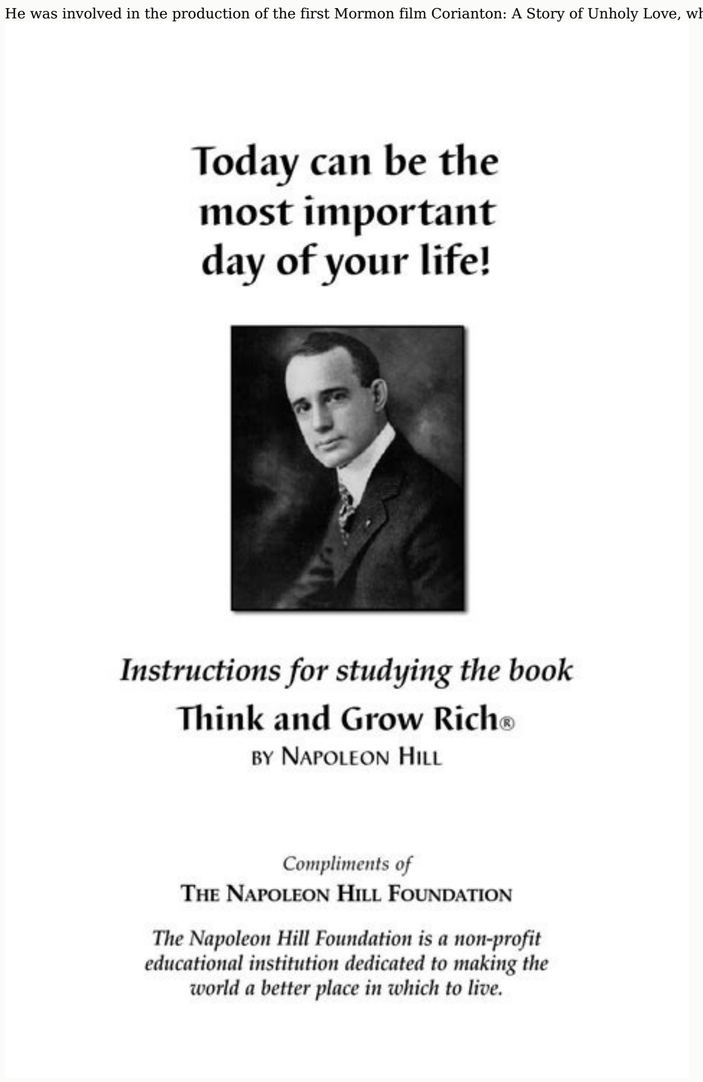
Napoleon hill foundation wiki

Napoleon hill wikipedia.

On August 21, 1962, Dr. Hill and his wife, Annie Lou, founded the Napoleon Hill Foundation to make available in perpetuity the success principles he spent a lifetime identifying and sharing with others. The Napoleon Hill Foundation is dedicated to making this world a better place in which to live, for this and future generations. The Foundation, a not-for-profit Educational Foundation, was established to foster, perpetuate, and disseminate throughout the world, by publication and instruction, the lifetime research, writings, and teachings of Dr. Napoleon Hill. The purpose of the Foundation is to : Advance the concept of private enterprise offered under the American system. Teach individuals by formula how they can rise from humble beginnings to positions of leadership in their chosen professions. Assist young men and women to set goals for their own lives and careers.
Emphasize the importance of honesty, morality, and integrity as the cornerstones of life. Aid in the development of individuals to help them reach their own potential. Help others overcome the self-imposed limitations of fear, doubt, and procrastination. Help others rise from poverty, physical handicaps, and other disadvantages to high positions, wealth and acquire the true riches of life. Motivate individuals to motivate themselves to high achievements. The 17 Principles of Success Dr. Hill quantified in his writings and lectures aid not only the individual who practices them, but all those with whom they come in contact as well. Those principles, along with his lifelong published works and yet-unpublished manuscripts, recording, and courses, comprise the legacy Dr. Hill endowed in the Foundation and which we now offer you through Napoleon Hill Associates American author For the Memphis businessman, see Napoleon Hill (Memphis businessman). For the Lithuanian landmark, see Napoleon's Hill. For the hill in Israel, see Tel Gerisa. This article has multiple issues. Please help improve it or discuss these issues on the talk page. (Learn how and when to remove these template messages) The neutrality of this article is disputed. Relevant discussion may be found on the talk page. Please do not remove this message until conditions to do so are met. (February 2017) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) This article relies excessively on references to primary sources. Please improve this article by adding secondary or tertiary sources. Find sources: "Napoleon Hill" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (February 2017) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Napoleon HillHill in 1904Born(1883-10-26)October 26, 1883Pound, Virginia, U.S.DiedNovember 8, 1970(1970-11-08) (aged 87)Greenville, South Carolina, U.S.OccupationAuthor, journalist, salesman, lecturerCitizenshipAmericanPeriod1928–1970GenreNon-fiction, self-helpNotable worksThink and Grow Rich (1937)The Law of Success (1928)Outwitting the Devil (1938)Spouse Unknown (1898 or 1899) Edith Whitman (1903–1908) Florence Elizabeth Horner (1910–1935) Rosa Lee Beeland (1937–1940?) Annie Lou Norman (1943–1970) Children4+Signature Literature portal Oliver Napoleon Hill (October 26, 1883 – November 8, 1970) was an American self-help author. He is best known for his book Think and Grow Rich (1937), which is among the best-selling self-help books of all time.[1][2] Hill's works insisted that fervid expectations are essential to improving one's life.[3][4] Most of his books were promoted as expounding principles to achieve "success". Hill is, in modern times, a controversial figure. Accused of fraud, modern historians also doubt many of his claims, such as that he met Andrew Carnegie and that he was an attorney. Gizmodo has called him "the most famous conman you've probably never heard of".[5] Life and career Childhood Hill was born in a one-room cabin near the Appalachian town of Pound in southwest Virginia.[6] His parents were James Monroe Hill and Sarah Sylvania (Blair), and he was the grandson of James Madison Hill and Elizabeth (Jones). His grandfather came to the United States from England and settled in southwestern Virginia in 1847.[7] His father was an unofficial dentist and was also a moonshiner.[5] Hill's mother died when he was nine years old, and his father remarried two years later to Martha. His stepmother was a good influence for him: "Hill's stepmother, the widow of a school principal, civilized the wild-child, Napoleon, making him go to school and attend church."[8] At the age of 13, Hill began writing as a "mountain reporter", initially for his father's newspaper.[9] At the age of 15, he married a local girl who had accused him of fathering her child; the girl later recanted the claim, and the marriage was annulled.[10] Early career At the age of seventeen, Hill graduated from high school and moved to Tazewell, Virginia, to attend business school. In 1901, Hill accepted a job working for the lawyer Rufus A. Ayers, a coal magnate and former Virginia attorney general. Author Richard Lingeman wrote that Hill received this job after arranging to keep confidential the death of a black bellhop whom the previous manager of the mine had accidentally shot while drunk.[8] Hill left his coal mine management job soon afterward and enrolled in law school before withdrawing owing to a lack of funds.
Later in life, Hill would use the title of "Attorney of Law", although Hill's official biography notes that "there is no record of his having actually performed legal services for anyone."[11] In 1903 Hill married for the second time to Edith Whitman; in 1905 their child Edith Whitman Hill was born. Their marriage was a fraught one due to Hill's alleged physical abuse of his wife and daughter in addition to his frequenting of prostitutes.[5] Failed business ventures and charges of fraud Hill relocated to Mobile, Alabama, in 1907 and co-founded the Acree-Hill Lumber Company. In October 1908, the Pensacola Journal reported that the company was facing bankruptcy proceedings and charges of mail fraud for purchasing lumber from outside Mobile, from other counties in Alabama and Florida, and selling it below cost, thereby failing to generate a return.[12] His wife Edith filed for divorce in 1908, at the proceedings Hill's friends and business partners testified to his affairs with prostitutes.[5] It is sometime in 1908 that Hill claims his pivotal conversation with Andrew Carnegie happened, however there is no record of the two meeting and he spent much of the year on the run from the authorities.[5] Following the exposure of his fraud in Alabama Hill fled to Washington, DC where he dropped Oliver as his first name and began going by Napoleon Hill. In 1909 he founded the Automobile College of Washington. The college assembled cars for the Carter Motor Corporation, which declared bankruptcy in early 1912, students were not paid for their labor.[5] During April 1912, the automobile magazine Motor World accused Hill's college of being a scam and derided its marketing materials as "a joke to anyone of average intelligence".[13] Following the bankruptcy of the Carter Motor Corporation Hill pivoted the organization to teaching people how to sell cars rather than make them. Students were incentivized to themselves sell Automobile College of Washington courses on which they would earn a commission, in practice the focus was on signing up more students not in learning how to sell cars. In this form it resembled a modern multi-level marketing company.[5] During June 1910, Hill married Florence Elizabeth Horner,[14] with whom he had three sons: James, born in 1911; Napoleon Blair, born in 1912; and David, born in 1918.[15] Horner was in high school when they met and was from a wealthy West Virginia family. Despite investment from her family the Automobile College of Washington closed in 1912.[5] He subsequently moved to Chicago and accepted a job with the La Salle Extension University, before co-founding the Betsy Ross Candy Shop. Following his move to Chicago Hill began claiming that he was a lawyer. Hill was soon forced out of the candy shop by his partners and had left La Salle within a year of starting.[5] In September 1915, he established the George Washington Institute of Advertising, where he intended to teach principles of success and self-confidence. On June 4, 1918, the Chicago Tribune reported that the state of Illinois had issued two warrants for his arrest, charging him with violating blue sky laws by fraudulently attempting to sell shares of his school at a $100,000 capitalization, despite the school's possessing assets appraised only at $1,200.[16] In 1917 Hill threatened the Illinois Central Railroad with a lawsuit due to low lighting in their cars allegedly making him need glasses. The George Washington Institute was unaccredited and closed in 1918 following allegations of fraud made by students. During this time Florence and their children were living with her family in West Virginia.[5] Following the closure of the George Washington Institute, Hill embarked on other business ventures, among them the personal magazines Hill's Golden Rule and Napoleon Hill's Magazine.[17] In 1919 the Federal Trade Commission brought charges against Hill and Hill's Golden Rule for fraudulent advertising and laundering funds meant for a veteran's charity into a fraudulent oil stock scheme. Hill claimed that it was in 1918 following the collapse of GWI that Woodrow Wilson personally reached out to Hill for his help winning the First World War, he claimed that Wilson offered him large sums for his aid but that he did not accept any payment for his work because he was a patriot. He claimed that he was so important and involved in the war effort that he had the power to veto the President. Hill claimed to have participated intimately in the negotiation of the armistice with Germany. These claims are not believed to be true.[5] White House records include no reference to his ever being there.[18] In 1922, he opened the Intra-Wall Correspondence School, a charitable foundation intended to provide educational materials to prisoners in Ohio. The foundation was directed by, among others, check forger and former convict Butler Storke, who would be sent back to prison only a year later.[17] According to Hill's official biography, it was during this period that hundreds of documents proving Hill's association with various famous figures were destroyed in a Chicago storage fire.[17] Intra-Wall Correspondence School primarily sold Hill's Golden Rule and correspondence courses. In 1923 it was exposed by local newspapers as a scam. Following the murder of Donald Mellett he promoted a lecture tour based on their acquaintance, this event would later become a significant part of his myth with Hill claiming to have been the target of the same assassins.[5] The Law of Success During 1928, Hill relocated to Philadelphia and persuaded a Connecticut-based publisher to publish his eight-volume work The Law of Success (1925). The book was Hill's first major success, allowing Hill to adopt an opulent lifestyle. By 1929, he had already bought a Rolls-Royce and a 600-acre (240-hectare) property in the Catskill Mountains, with the aid of some lenders.[19] The beginning of the Great Depression, however, affected Hill's finances adversely, forcing his Catskills property into foreclosure before the end of 1929.[15] He went broke, forcing his wife's family to pay for the expenses of Florence and her children.[5] Hill's next published work, The Magic Ladder to Success (1930), proved to be a commercial failure. During the next few years, Hill traveled through the country, returning to his habits from the prior decade of initiating various short-lived business ventures.



He was involved in the production of the first Mormon film Corianton: A Story of Unholy Love, which collapsed after investors accused Hill of malfeasance. Hill claimed to have been an advisor to Franklin D.



Roosevelt during this time. He claimed to have coined the President's famous phrase "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself."[5] In 1935, Hill's wife Florence filed for and received a divorce in Florida as divorce was illegal at that time in West Virginia. In 1936 Hill met Rosa Lee Beeland when she attended one of his lectures; he proposed the next day and they were soon married. Unable to afford a place of their own, he and Rosa moved in with Hill's son Blair in New York City. Following a few months of this living arrangement Blair's wife Vera left due to Napoleon Hill's harassment and abuse with Blair following soon after. Before leaving Blair gave his father and Rosa a loan to continue work on a new book, Think and Grow Rich.[5] Think and Grow Rich In 1937, Hill published the best-selling book Think and Grow Rich, which became Hill's best-known work. Hill's new wife Rosa Lee Beeland contributed substantially to the authoring and editing of Think and Grow Rich. Hill's biographers would later say this book sold 20 million copies over 50 years, although as Richard Lingeman remarks in his brief biography, "Alice Payne Hackett's 70 Years of Best Sellers suggests the amount was considerably less."[8] Wealthy once more, Hill re-initiated his lavish lifestyle and purchased a new estate in Mount Dora, Florida. Napoleon and Rosa also become involved with The Royal Fraternity of the Master Metaphysicians, a cult led by James Bernard Schafer which regarded Think and Grow Rich as a religious text. Napoleon became The Godfather of "Baby Jene", a child the cult had adopted and claimed to be raising in such a way that she would be immortal. In 1941 the child was returned to her biological mother. After being arrested and convicted in 1942 Schafer claimed that Napoleon had scammed him.[5] The couple divorced around 1940, with much of the wealth from the book going to his wife Rosa Lee Hill, leaving Napoleon Hill to start his pursuit of success once again.[15] Rosa proceeded to marry her divorce lawyer. Hill and Rosa never repaid Blair for the $300 loan with Rosa taunting Blair.[5] Starting again In 1941 Hill published Mental Dynamite but it was a commercial failure.[5] Hill met Annie Lou Norman, who was 47 years old, where he rented a room. They married in 1943 and relocated to California. Hill went on the lecture circuit once again.[15] In 1947 he briefly hosted a show on KFWB Radio in Los Angeles. In 1952 he launched a new scam selling courses about success in Missouri. The scam soon collapsed and he set up a firm called Napoleon Hill Associates to sell courses with W. Clement Stone. In the 1960s Hill and Stone fell out with Hill turning to selling his course Science of Success through franchises.

THE NAPOLEON HILL FOUNDATION
What the mind can conceive and believe, the mind can achieve.

In 1963 he founded the Napoleon Hill Foundation.[5] Philosophy of Achievement Napoleon Hill holding his book Think and Grow Rich, 1937. Hill's "Philosophy of Achievement", offered as a formula for rags-to-riches success, was published initially in the 1928 multi-volume study course entitled The Law of Success,[20] a rewrite of a 1925 manuscript. Hill identified freedom, democracy, capitalism, and harmony as being among the foundations to his "Philosophy of Achievement". He asserted that without these foundations, great personal achievements would not be possible. [21] [22]). The formula was detailed further in home-study courses, including the seventeen-volume Mental Dynamite series. [citation needed] Hill claimed his philosophy was superior to those of others and that its principles were responsible for the successes of Americans. Hill blamed failure on such emotions as fear and selfishness.[23] A "secret" of achievement was discussed in Think and Grow Rich, but Hill did not explicitly identify this secret in the book, insisting that readers would benefit most if they discovered it for themselves. In the introduction, Hill states of the "secret" that Andrew Carnegie "carelessly tossed it into my mind" and that it inspired Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippine Islands to "gain freedom for his people". Although he mentions a "burning desire for money" repeatedly throughout the book, he suggests that avarice is not his "secret" at all.
Indeed, in The Law of Success, published nine years earlier, he identifies the secret as the Golden Rule, insisting that only by working harmoniously and cooperating with other individuals or groups of individuals and thereby creating value and benefit for them can one create sustainable achievement for oneself.[citation needed] Hill returned to the topic of a secret in a 1967 book, where he explicitly stated: Anything the human mind can believe, the human mind can achieve. That is the Supreme Secret.... This is the secret known in bygone times; this is the secret which governs present-day accomplishment; this is the secret which will follow man to the stars. This is the secret of the ages.— Napoleon Hill, Grow Rich! With Peace Of Mind, Chapter 14 He presents the notion of a "Definite Major Purpose" as a challenge to his readers to ask themselves: "In what do I truly believe?" According to Hill, "98%" of people have few or no strong beliefs, which made their achieving success unlikely.[24] Hill declares that the life story of his son Blair is an inspiration to him, claiming that despite being born without ears, Blair had grown-up able to hear and speak almost normally. Hill reports that his son, during his last year of college, read chapter two of the manuscript of Think and Grow Rich, discovered Hill's secret "for himself", and then inspired "hundreds and thousands" of people who could neither hear nor speak.[25] From 1952 to 1962, Hill taught his Philosophy of Personal Achievement—Lectures on Science of Success in association with W. Clement Stone.[26] During 1960, Hill and Stone co-authored the book Success Through A Positive Mental Attitude. Norman Vincent Peale is quoted saying that Hill and Stone "have the rare gift of inspiring and helping people" and that he owes "them both a personal debt of gratitude for the helpful guidance I have received from their writings."[27] The book is listed in John C. Maxwell's A Lifetime "Must Read" Books List.[28] Hill claimed insight into racism, slavery, oppression, failure, revolution, war, and poverty, asserting that overcoming these difficulties using his "Philosophy of Achievement" was the responsibility of every human.[24] Influence of famous people Later in life, Hill claimed that the turning point of his life had been a 1908 assignment to interview the industrialist and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie.
At that time, Carnegie was among the most powerful men in the world. Hill wrote, after Carnegie's death in 1918, that Carnegie had actually met with him at that time and challenged him to interview wealthy people to discover a simple formula for success,[29] and that he had then interviewed many successful people of the time. The authenticity of many of Hill's claims has been widely disputed. Napoleon Hill's collaboration with Andrew Carnegie has never been confirmed either by Carnegie himself or the Carnegie estate, and Hill allegedly only started making claims of interviewing Carnegie after he had died. Aside from Hill's writings, there are no accounts of the meeting taking place. Carnegie biographer David Nasaw stated that he "found no evidence of any sort that Carnegie and Hill ever met" or "that the book was authentic."[5] The acknowledgments in his 1928 multi-volume work The Law of Success,[20] listed forty-five of those he had studied, "the majority of these men at close range, in person", like those to whom the book set was dedicated: Andrew Carnegie, Henry Ford, and Edwin C.
Barnes (an associate of Thomas Edison). Hill reported that Carnegie had given him a letter of introduction to Ford,[30] who Hill said then introduced him to Alexander Graham Bell, Elmer R. Gates, Thomas Edison, and Luther Burbank.[31] Endorsements for The Law of Success were allegedly sent in by William H. Taft, Cyrus H. K.
Curtis, Thomas Edison, Luther Burbank, E.
M. Statler, Edward W. Bok, and John D. Rockefeller.[30][31] The list in the acknowledgments includes, among those Hill wrote that he had personally interviewed, Rufus A. Ayers, John Burroughs, Harvey Samuel Firestone, Elbert H. Gary, James J. Hill, George Safford Parker, Theodore Roosevelt, Charles M. Schwab, Frank A. Vanderlip, John Wanamaker, F. W. Woolworth, Daniel Thew Wright, and William Wrigley Jr.[31] Aside from these Hill's other claims have been called into question. There is no known evidence that he aided President Wilson to negotiate Germany's surrender in World War I; that he helped President Roosevelt write his fireside chats; or that he was an attorney. There are no known records of Hill's meetings with the famous men he claimed to have interviewed besides for a brief photo op with Edison.[32] Alleged spirit visitations Hill openly described visits from spirits in Chapter 12 of his book Grow Rich! With Peace of Mind (1967). He described them as unseen friends, unseen watchers, strange beings, and the Great School of Masters that had been guarding him, and who maintain a "school of wisdom".



Hill states that the "Master" spoke to him audibly, revealing secret knowledge. Hill further insists that the Masters "can disembody themselves and travel instantly to any place they choose to acquire essential knowledge or to give knowledge directly, by voice, to anyone else." Grow Rich! With Peace of Mind was allegedly influenced by Hill's spirit voices; Hill cites the "Master", saying, "Much of what he said already has been presented to you in the chapters of this book or will follow in other chapters." In Chapter 14 of his book Think and Grow Rich (1937) he openly talks about his "invisible counselors" with whom he discusses various areas of his life.
Hill refers to these meetings with his counselors as being real because he consistently told himself they were real, a principle he refers to as "autosuggestion". Hill does admit the talks were only real to him because of his imagination but professes his belief that the "dominating thoughts and desires" of one's mind make those thoughts real.[33] Death Napoleon Hill died aged 87 on November 8, 1970.[34] Legacy Hill's works were inspired by the philosophy of New Thought and the writings of Ralph Waldo Emerson, and are listed as New Thought reading.[35][36][37] Hill has been seen as inspiring later self-help works, such as Rhonda Byrne's The Secret.[5] In 1995 the authorized biography of his life A Lifetime of Riches, by Michael J. Ritt Jr. and Kirk Landers, was released. In it his official biographers came to a number of controversial conclusions including that Hill and Carnegie had actually met.[5] Napoleon Hill Foundation The Napoleon Hill Foundation is a nonprofit foundation which promotes the teachings of Napoleon Hill. Following the death of Napoleon in 1970 the foundation and his widow Annie Lou engaged in a protracted court battle over the estate which lasted into the 1980s. The foundation maintains a private archive of Hill's papers. It awards the annual Napoleon Hill Award, in 2014 the award was given to Organo Gold. The foundation continues to sell Hill's books and courses as well as leadership certificates.[5] Works The Law of Success (1928) The Magic Ladder to Success (1930) Think and Grow Rich (1937) Outwitting the Devil (1938, published 2011) How to Sell Your Way Through Life (1939) The Master-Key to Riches (1945) How to Raise Your Own Salary (1953) Success Through a Positive Mental Attitude (with W. Clement Stone) (1959) Grow Rich!: With Peace of Mind (1967) Succeed and Grow Rich Through Persuasion (with E. Harold Keown) (1970) You Can Work Your Own Miracles (1971) See also Dale Carnegie Law of Attraction References ^ "The Milwaukee Sentinel - Google News Archive Search".[dead link] ^ Driscoll, Molly (April 26, 2015). "10 Best Self Help Books of All Time". Christian Science Monitor. Retrieved March 25, 2017. ^ Chang, Larry (2006). Wisdom for the Soul.



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Please help improve it or discuss these issues on the talk page. (Learn how and when to remove these template messages) This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "The Law of Success" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (February 2019) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) The topic of this article may not meet Wikipedia's notability guideline for books. Please help to demonstrate the notability of the topic by citing reliable secondary sources that are independent of the topic and provide significant coverage of it beyond a mere trivial mention.
If notability cannot be shown, the article is likely to be merged, redirected, or deleted.Find sources: "The Law of Success" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (March 2019) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) The Law of Success AuthorNapoleon HillCountryUnited StatesLanguageEnglishSubjectPersonal-successSelf-helpGenrenon-fictionPublisherTribeca BooksPublication date1928Media typePrint (Hardcover, Paperback, E-Book)Pages1170 pagesISBN978-1612930862 978-1-61720-178-3OCLC230208806 The Law of Success is a book written by Napoleon Hill in 1925. It was originally released as a set of 15 separate booklets before being consolidated into a single-tome book. There were 118 limited edition copies, which were given to many of America's most successful individuals, all of whom had contributed to the content of the book. Orne Publishing used one of these original copies to create a reprinted version of The Law of Success in 2010. The Law of Success in 16 Lessons is an edited version of Napoleon Hill's first manuscript, which was reworked under the advisement of several contributors. This version was initially published in 1928 as a multi-volume correspondence course. Later editions consolidated the material into a single hardcover book. History According to Hill, the work was commissioned at the request of Andrew Carnegie, at the conclusion of a multi-day interview with Hill. It was allegedly based upon interviews with over 100 American millionaires, including self-made industrial giants such as Henry Ford, J.
P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, Alexander Graham Bell and Thomas Edison, across nearly 20 years. The Law of Success was first presented as a lecture, and was delivered by its author in many major cities and in many smaller localities throughout the United States over a period of more than seven years. Inc. magazine included this among the "14 Great Books for Anyone Who Wants Get Ahead in Life"[1] The "Master Mind" concept introduced in the first chapter of this first book is regarded to be the key behind Hill's system by some authors.[2][3] A Mastermind group is specified as a peer-to-peer mentoring group to help members solve their problems with input from the other group members.[4] Themes Hill frequently refers to 'The Temple of Success,' and cites the laws and their collective understanding to be the door to the Temple of Success. It is the author's stance that thinking is the most organized form of energy.[citation needed] The 16 lessons include The Law of the Mastermind, A Definite Chief Aim, Self-Confidence, Habit of Saving, Initiative and Leadership, Imagination, Enthusiasm, Self-Control, Doing More than Paid For, A Pleasing Personality, Accurate Thinking, Concentration, Cooperation, Profiting by Failure, Tolerance, and The Golden Rule.
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