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THE PRINCETON
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CHRONICLE

VOLUME XVII · SPRING 1956 · NUMBER 3

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Woodrow Wilson

CATALOGUE OF AN EXHIBITION IN THE
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

FEBRUARY 18 THROUGH APRIL 15, 1956

COMMEMORATING THE CENTENNIAL OF HIS BIRTH

WOODROW WILSON was a graduate of Princeton in the Class of 1879 and was a member of the faculty of the University for twenty years. It was doubly fitting therefore that Princeton should have recognized the centennial of his birth and that the library of the institution of which he was president for eight years should have honored his memory with a retrospective exhibition.

This exhibition was based upon the Princeton University Library's Woodrow Wilson Collection, which is second in importance only to the collection in the Library of Congress, where Wilson's own personal and official papers are preserved. Although Princeton in the ordinary course of events began assembling a substantial body of material by and about Wilson from the day in 1875 when young "Thomas W. Wilson" from Wilmington, North Carolina, first established his connection with the University, the Wilson Collection itself may be said to have been founded in 1913 by President Wilson when he presented the corrected typescript of his first inaugural address, which he had himself typed in a room in the Pyne Library at Princeton before leaving for Washington. A systematic effort to collect further material was begun by the University Library in 1924, following Wilson's death, an enterprise which has been pursued unremittingly to the present day and which has had the support of many generous donors.

The Wilson Collection includes autograph manuscripts and

corrected typescripts of many of Wilson's articles and addresses, more than eight hundred letters written by Wilson to various correspondents, shorthand notebooks of his speeches as President of the United States, lecture notes taken by students in his courses, all his writings in published form, biographies, cartoons, pictures, clippings, and other memorabilia. In the correspondence file are the lengthy series of letters written by Wilson to his Princeton classmates Robert Bridges and Cleveland H. Dodge, while the recent bequest of the collection of American historical manuscripts of Andre deCoppet '15 brought nearly one hundred additional Wilson letters. The Library also possesses a considerable amount of material relating to Wilson among the personal papers of his biographer, Ray Stannard Baker, mainly those collected by Baker as chief of the American Press Bureau at the Peace Conference in Paris, 1918-1919.

Drawing upon these resources, the exhibition traced Wilson's life from his birth at Staunton, Virginia, December 28, 1856, through his boyhood in Georgia, his adolescence in South Carolina and North Carolina, to his student years at Princeton. Then followed his law studies at the University of Virginia, his short practice of law in Atlanta, post-graduate study at Johns Hopkins University, and teaching at Bryn Mawr and at Wesleyan. Returning to Princeton, where Wilson held a professorship of jurisprudence and political economy beginning in 1890, and the presidency of the University from 1902 to 1910, the exhibition, after describing these twenty years on the Princeton faculty, then outlined Wilson's political career, beginning with the governorship of New Jersey from 1911 to 1913, through his two terms as President of the United States, his role as a world statesman, to the last years of retirement and his death on February 3, 1924.

In preparing the annotations for the exhibition extensive use was made of Ray Stannard Baker's *Woodrow Wilson; Life and Letters* (1927-39), Arthur S. Link's *Wilson: The Road to the White House* (1947), and Laura S. Turnbull's *Woodrow Wilson; A Selected Bibliography of His Published Writings, Addresses, and Public Papers* (1948). The Library wishes to acknowledge its gratitude to the lenders to the exhibition, whose names are recorded in the catalogue, and to T. H. Vail Motter '22, who kindly reviewed the catalogue before it was sent to the printers.

The exhibition was arranged and the catalogue compiled by Alexander D. Wainwright, Howard C. Rice, Jr., Alexander P. Clark, and Julie Hudson.

I. WILSON'S PARENTAGE

"Woodrow Wilson sprang from one of the toughest, grittiest, hardest-knit races of men that ever trod the face of the earth. On the Wilson side he was Scotch-Irish—the Scot quintessential, all his faculties hardened by persecution, sharpened by opposition. On the Woodrow side he was of ancient Scotch lineage.

"Many of his ancestors for several generations, especially on the Woodrow side, were Presbyterian ministers, or ruling elders, or professors of theology. There was at least one noted editor among them and several writers: intellectual men almost without exception, few merchants or traders, fewer soldiers or farmers. Where they were not actually nurtured in the Presbyterian Manse, they were all, nevertheless, rigidly trained in the Word, prepared to suffer for their convictions, as many of them did in earlier times, and glorying in the sinewy intellectual exercise of their faith whether they were talking down from the pulpit or up from the pews. They despised a belief that rested upon mere emotionalism: it must go down to the hard old rocks of reason or authority. What they believed they believed, and were ready to fight for."—RAY STANNARD BAKER

1. Wilson's paternal grandfather, James Wilson.

James Wilson (1787-1850) migrated in 1807 from northern Ireland to the United States. He worked in Philadelphia on the Jeffersonian newspaper *Aurora*, of which he became the editor in 1813. In 1815 he moved to Steubenville, Ohio, where he purchased *The Western Herald*, a newspaper which, as the *Herald-Star*, is still being published, and operated also a job-printing shop. He became a member of the Ohio legislature and, although not a lawyer, an associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas. One of the most prominent citizens of Ohio, he was an incorporator of the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad and a bank director. In 1832 he established in Pittsburgh the newspaper *Pennsylvania Advocate*.

James Wilson, according to Ray Stannard Baker, "trained all his sons"—and he had seven—"one after another, in the printer's craft, beginning almost as soon as they could balance themselves on the compositors' stools. Every one of them, including Woodrow Wilson's father, could 'stick type' and was proud of it."

- a. Reproduction of a portrait of James Wilson. In Ray Stannard Baker, *Woodrow Wilson; Life and Letters*, Garden City, N.Y., and New York, 1927-39, I, opp. p. 16.
[WW 568.6]

- b. *The Ohio Officer's Guide, and Clerk's Companion.* Steubenville, Published by J. & B. Turnbull, 1832. [Lent by William H. Vodrey '26]
A standard guide and form book printed by James Wilson.

2. Wilson's father, Joseph Ruggles Wilson.

Joseph Ruggles Wilson (1822-1903) was born at Steubenville, Ohio, the youngest son of a large family. He was educated at a local school and at Jefferson (now Washington and Jefferson) College. He studied also at the Western and Princeton Theological Seminaries and was licensed to preach in 1847. Two years later he married Janet (called both "Jeanie" and "Jessie") Woodrow. For a time he filled the pulpit of a small church in Pennsylvania and taught at Jefferson College, as well as at Hampden-Sydney College in Virginia. In 1855 he became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Staunton, Virginia. From 1857 to 1870 he was minister of the First Presbyterian Church of Augusta, Georgia. In 1870 he moved to Columbia, South Carolina, where he was a professor at the theological seminary and minister at the Presbyterian Church. Four years later he became minister of the Presbyterian Church in Wilmington, North Carolina, which he served from 1874 to 1885. After his son came to Princeton in 1890, Dr. Wilson visited him many times and died there in 1903.

Joseph Ruggles Wilson was one of the most distinguished Southern Presbyterians and was for thirty-four years Stated Clerk of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States. Between him and his son Woodrow there existed an exceptionally strong bond of affection and loyalty.

- a. Photograph of Joseph Ruggles Wilson by Van Orsdell, Wilmington, N.C., undated. [Manuscripts Division]

The photograph is inserted in a leaf from a photograph album which contains also three other photographs of: (1) Jeanie Woodrow Wilson, Woodrow Wilson's mother, by Van Orsdell, Wilmington, N.C., undated; (2) Anne and Marion Wilson, Woodrow Wilson's two sisters, by F. A. Simonds, Chillicothe, Ohio, undated; and (3) Joseph Ruggles Wilson, Jr., Woodrow Wilson's younger brother, by Van Orsdell, Wilmington, N.C., undated. The leaf is one of seventeen leaves from the Welles family photograph album containing photographs of Woodrow Wilson, members of his immediate family, and other relations, which, with related material, were acquired by the Princeton Library in 1948.

3. Wilson's maternal grandfather, Thomas Woodrow.

Thomas Woodrow (1793-1877), the father of Wilson's mother, was a member of a family long distinguished for scholarship. He grew up in Paisley, Scotland, and was educated at the University of Glasgow. From 1820 to 1835 he was minister of a congregational

church in Carlisle, England. In 1836 he arrived in New York with his large family, eventually settling, a year later, in Chillicothe, Ohio, where he became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. After twelve years in Chillicothe, he was called to Columbus, Ohio, and there he remained until his death.

James Woodrow (1828-1907), one of his sons, was a well-known Southern educator, scholar, and scientist.

- a. Photograph of Thomas Woodrow by G. J. Gable's Gallery, Augusta, Ga., undated. [Manuscripts Division]

The photograph is inserted in a leaf from the Welles family photograph album which contains also two photographs of James Woodrow, one by Bingham & Bro's Gallery, Memphis, Tenn., undated, the other with no identification as to the photographer; and a photograph of Joseph Ruggles Wilson by A. Shafer, Youngstown, Ohio, undated.

4. Wilson's mother, Jeanie Woodrow Wilson.

Jeanie Woodrow Wilson (1826-1888) was the daughter of Thomas and Marion Williamson Woodrow. She was born in Carlisle, England, and accompanied her parents when they came to the United States in 1836. She married Joseph Ruggles Wilson in 1849 and by him had four children, two daughters and two sons. An educated, deeply religious, and charming woman, she had a great influence over Woodrow, to whom she was one of the most remarkable persons he ever knew.

- a. Collection of music arranged for guitar. [New York, Philadelphia, 18—.] [WW 999.T63q]

Jeanie Woodrow Wilson's copy, with her signature on the title-page of the first score ("Jeanie E. Woodrow, Chillicothe, Ohio") and elsewhere throughout the volume.

- b. Letter from Jeanie Woodrow Wilson to her brother Thomas Woodrow, Hampden-Sydney, January 10, 1852. [Manuscripts Division]

A long letter full of family gossip and illustrating the strong ties binding the members of the Woodrow family.

II. THE EARLY YEARS, 1856-1875

Thomas Woodrow Wilson was born on December 28, 1856, in the Presbyterian manse in Staunton, Virginia. The third child and first son of Joseph Ruggles and Jeanie Woodrow Wilson, he was named after his mother's father and brother. One year later the family moved to Augusta, Georgia, where they remained until 1870. Much of his early education was derived from his father. At the close of the Civil War he began to attend a school conducted by a young Confederate officer named Joseph T. Derry. In the

latter part of the year 1870 the Wilson family moved to Columbia, South Carolina, and there young "Tommy" Wilson attended a private school kept by Charles H. Barnwell. Three years later, in 1873, he entered Davidson College, Charlotte, North Carolina, a sound Presbyterian institution in which his uncle James Woodrow and his father were much interested and of which Dr. Wilson was soon to become a trustee. Having been poorly prepared for college, Wilson was under heavy pressure to satisfy the requirements, and, although he completed the year with fair marks, it was decided that he should not continue his education at Davidson. He returned home in June, 1874, and the next fifteen months were spent with his family, partly at Columbia, but mostly at Wilmington, North Carolina, where his father became the Presbyterian minister in the fall of 1874. After a year of intensive study at home, Wilson entered Princeton in September, 1875, as a member of the Class of 1879.

5. Photograph of Wilson's birthplace, the Presbyterian manse in Staunton, Virginia. [Courtesy of the Woodrow Wilson Centennial Commission, Commonwealth of Virginia. Manuscripts Division]

The building is now preserved as an historic shrine.

6. A "private" notebook kept by Wilson at Davidson College and Wilmington, North Carolina, in 1874 and 1875. [Manuscripts Division]

The notebook contains Greek and Latin exercises, various notes, and a six-page "Journal," dated May 3, 1874. "I am now in my seventeenth year and it is sad, when looking over my past life to see how few of those seventeen years I have spent in the fear of God, and how much time I have spent in the service of the Devil. Although having professed Christ's name some time ago, I have increased very little in grace and have done almost nothing for the Savior's Cause here below. . . ."

III. STUDENT AT PRINCETON, 1875-1879

When Thomas Woodrow Wilson entered the College of New Jersey in September, 1875, the College contained fewer than five hundred students, while the faculty and administrative officers numbered only twenty-nine. The campus consisted of a small cluster of some fifteen buildings grouped mainly about Nassau Hall.

7. Photograph of Nassau Street and the front campus in 1874. [Princetoniana Collection]

8. Photograph of James McCosh by G. W. Pach, New York, ca. 1879. [Princetoniana Collection]

James McCosh (1811-1894) came to Princeton from Scotland in 1868 to accept the presidency of the College, a position which he held until his retirement in 1888. He was Princeton's greatest president in the nineteenth century and during his regime the College underwent a great expansion. McCosh was a figure of national importance in the United States and was widely admired as one of the foremost religious and educational leaders in the nation.

"He was the kind of man Wilson admired to the depth of his soul—the scholar, the wit, the leader—and he formed for him a kind of youthful adoration that he never lost."—RAY STANNARD BAKER

9. Bronze head of James McCosh by Augustus Saint-Gaudens. [The Art Museum, Princeton University]

A fragment of the statue of McCosh presented to the University by the Class of 1879 on its tenth reunion in 1889. The rest of the statue was destroyed in the fire which burned the old Marquand Chapel in 1920. The present statue in the Chapel was made from a cast taken from the original in 1907 and was presented by the Class of 1879 on its fiftieth reunion in 1929.

10. Photograph of the Class of 1879 at the beginning of its freshman year, September, 1875. [Princetoniana Collection]

11. Minutes of the American Whig Society, September 22, 1876 to March 1, 1878. [Manuscripts Division]

Wilson was elected to Whig, one of the two undergraduate debating societies, on September 24, 1875 and became, because of his absorbing interest in oratory, one of its more active members and its best debater. His name appears frequently in the minutes. On January 30, 1877, he took his only prize in Hall, second prize in the sophomore contest, his subject being "The Ideal Statesman." On December 7, 1877 he was elected First Comptroller and on February 1, 1878, Speaker. His consuming passion for oratory was such that he also organized a Liberal Debating Club among a group of classmates.

12. Medallion by Vincent S. Wickham distributed in Princeton on December 11, 1929 at a celebration of the 160th anniversary of the founding of Whig and the fiftieth anniversary of the graduation of Woodrow Wilson. [Wilson Collection]

13. *The Princetonian*, Volumes II-III, 1877-79. [P71.737]

Wilson served as one of the editors of the second volume of *The Princetonian*, April 26, 1877 to April 18, 1878, for four numbers of which he was one of two managing editors, and he was managing editor of the third volume of the college bi-weekly, May 2, 1878 to May 1, 1879.

The second volume, in the issue for June 7, 1877 (pp. 42-43), contains an article by Wilson (signed "X.") on oratory.

14. Photograph of the editorial board of *The Princetonian* for the year 1878-1879. [Manuscripts Division]

15. *The Nassau Literary Magazine*, Volumes XXXIII-XXXIV, 1877-79. [P71.669]

- a. "Prince Bismarck," an article by Wilson (signed "Atticus"), XXXIII, No. 2 (Nov., 1877), 118-127.
b. "William Earl Chatham," prize essay by Wilson, XXXIV, No. 3 (Oct., 1878), [99]-105.

16. Photograph of "The Alligators," an undergraduate eating club of which Wilson was a member. [Manuscripts Division]

Standing near Wilson is Mahlon Pitney '79, an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1912-1922.

17. Photograph of Witherspoon Hall and the west campus in 1879. [Princetoniana Collection]

Witherspoon Hall was completed in 1877. This dormitory, lauded as a splendid example of Victorian Gothic, was considered the most aristocratic of the Princeton dormitories. During his freshman year Wilson roomed at Mrs. Wright's, a rooming house for students on Nassau Street near the corner of Washington Road, while his last three years were spent at 7 West Witherspoon.

18. College grade book for the year 1877-1878. [Manuscripts Division]

Early in his career as an undergraduate Wilson pretty much took his education in his own hands and concentrated his main efforts on the subjects of greatest interest to him—politics, history, oratory—with the result that his standing as a student was commendable but not in the first rank. Wilson stood thirty-seventh in his class in June, 1878, as he did a year later, at graduation.

19. Class autograph album of Frank C. Garmany '79. [Manuscripts Division]

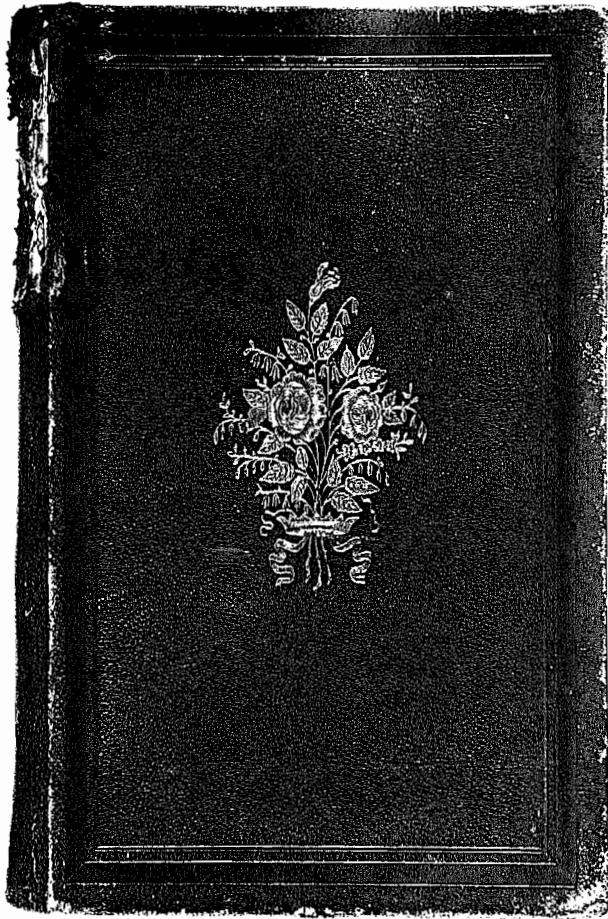
The album contains a two-page sentiment by Wilson.

"Dear Frank, Although our friendship has not been as close as our common sympathies would have warranted, I have always looked upon you, as I hope you have always looked upon me, as one on whose friendship sure reliance may safely be put. I, perhaps, am colder and more reserved than most of those who are fortunate enough to have been born in our beloved South; but my affection is none the less real because less demonstrative. It shall always be my aim to claim and win and retain and, if possible, deserve the love and intimate communion of all who yet cultivate the courage, chivalry, and high purpose which have hitherto been the birthrights and most cherished virtues of Southern gentlemen; and among the number of these may I ever remember Frank Garmany. Yours sincerely, Thomas W. Wilson. Wilmington, N.C. Princeton, April 2nd /79."

See illustration.

20. Photograph of the Class of 1879 at the end of its senior year, June, 1879. [Princetoniana Collection]

The Class of 1879, which numbered 122 at its graduation, was one of the most distinguished classes ever graduated from Princeton. Its members were characterized not only by a remarkable sense of loyalty to themselves as a class but also by an



Lines inscribed by Woodrow Wilson in the class autograph album of
Frank C. Garmany '79 (Catalogue No. 19)

and, if possible, deserve the love
and intimate communion of all
who yet cultivate the courage, chivalry,
and high purpose which
have hitherto been the birthrights
and most cherished virtues of South-
ern gentlemen; and among the
number of these may I ever rem-
ember Frank Garmany,

Yours sincerely,
Thomas W. Wilson
Wilmington,
Del.
Princeton, April 2nd/79

exceptional devotion to the College, to which as a class and as individuals they made many gifts. As a graduation present they gave the lions now on the steps of Seventy-Nine Hall but originally placed on the steps of Nassau Hall. In 1889 they presented a statue of McCosh by Saint-Gaudens (see No. 9), which they later replaced in 1929 after the first cast had been destroyed in the fire that burned the old Marquand Chapel. In 1904 they gave Seventy-Nine Hall, and in 1911 the tigers on the steps of Nassau Hall.

21. Invitations, programs, and other material relating to commencement week at Princeton, June 14-18, 1879. [Princetoniana Collection]

On commencement day, June 18, 1879, Wilson presented in the First Presbyterian Church his thesis "Our Kinship with England."

22. Photograph of Wilson as a senior at Princeton by G. W. Pach, New York. [Manuscripts Division]

In addition to being managing editor of *The Princetonian* during his senior year, Wilson was also president of the Base Ball Association.

23. "Cabinet Government in the United States." *The International Review*, VII, No. 2 (Aug., 1879), [146]-163. [WW 322]

Written during Wilson's senior year at Princeton, this is the original statement of one of Wilson's major theses, that the decline of American statesmanship was due to the fact that the government was largely controlled by standing committees of Congress that were not responsible for their actions. He advocated setting up a cabinet from among members of the House and Senate. The cabinet would initiate legislation and would resign when beaten on major legislation which it had initiated.

It seems to amuse historians to point out that this article was accepted for the *Review* by Henry Cabot Lodge, who was one of the editors.

IV. WILSON THE LAWYER, 1879-1883

In October, 1879, after his graduation from Princeton, Wilson entered the law school at the University of Virginia. He had little interest in law as a profession but entered it because he thought that it would lead to his entrance into politics. He studied at the University for a little over a year, being compelled to leave in December, 1880, because of a breakdown in his health. While a student there he was active in many organizations: he was president of the Jefferson Society (a debating society), a member of Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, the chapel choir, and the glee club, and was a contributor to *The Virginia University Magazine*. Many years later he was to be offered the presidency of the University.

After completing his law studies at the home of his father in Wilmington, North Carolina, Wilson in the summer of 1882 opened a law office in Atlanta, Georgia, with Edward I. Renick, a graduate of the University of Virginia, as his partner.

24. [Account of a celebration of the Jefferson Society, June 29, 1880.] *The Virginia University Magazine*, XX, No. 1 (Oct., 1880), 51. [Courtesy of the Alderman Library, University of Virginia. Manuscripts Division]

"Then to Mr. T. W. Wilson, of North Carolina, President Thom delivered the Orator's Medal. The delivery of this medal to the Gladstone-like speaker of the University, elicited one of the clearest [...] soundest, most logical and thoroughly sensible addresses ever pronounced here at the University by a man so young. It was head and shoulders above the average efforts of college men, and won the applause of persons highly capable of passing an impartial judgment."

25. Letter from Wilson to Harriet A. Woodrow, written at the University of Virginia, April, 1880. [Manuscripts Division]

As a student at the University of Virginia Wilson fell in love with his first cousin Harriet A. Woodrow (daughter of his mother's older brother Thomas), who was studying at the Augusta Female Seminary (now the Mary Baldwin School) at Staunton. In the summer of 1881 he visited his cousin and her family at Chillicothe, proposed to her, and was refused. (See Helen Welles Thackwell, "Woodrow Wilson and My Mother," *The Princeton University Library Chronicle*, XII, No. 1 [Autumn, 1950], 6-18, illus.)

It was about this time that Wilson dropped the "Thomas" from his name and began to sign himself simply "Woodrow Wilson."

26. Photograph of Harriet A. Woodrow by Lawson, Chillicothe, Ohio, undated. [Manuscripts Division]

From the Welles family photograph album.

27. Wilson's license to practice law in the State of Georgia, October 19, 1882. [Manuscripts Division]

See illustration.

28. Letter from Wilson to A. A. Thomas, Clerk of Burt County, Nebraska, written in Wilmington, North Carolina, July 23, 1883. [Manuscripts Division]

Atlanta was a city suffering from a plethora of lawyers and there was little business for the firm of Renick & Wilson. Wilson's principal client was his mother, and in this letter he writes as her attorney and agent in connection with property owned by her in Nebraska.

29. Photograph of Wilson by C. W. Motes, Atlanta, Georgia, undated. [Manuscripts Division]

This photograph was given by Wilson to his cousin Harriet A. Woodrow. From the Welles family photograph album.

V. JOHNS HOPKINS, 1883-1885

Having come to the conclusion that his ambition could not be fulfilled at the bar, and abandoning for the time being at least his

hopes for a career in politics, Wilson decided that "a professorship was the only feasible place" for him. He accordingly spent two years of post-graduate study at Johns Hopkins, "the best place in America to study," in order to qualify himself for teaching history and political science as well as to fit himself for the special study of constitutional history. At the end of his first year he received one of two valuable fellowships in his department.

30. *Congressional Government: A Study in American Politics.*
Boston, 1885. [WW 326]

Congressional Government, written and published while Wilson was at Johns Hopkins, is modeled on Bagehot's history of the British constitution and is concerned with the actual workings of the American government in practice rather than in theory. An expansion of his ideas in the article "Cabinet Government in the United States," it contains a renewal of his attack on the committees that controlled Congress.

The book was well received and Wilson's name became favorably known in the academic world. He left Johns Hopkins without a degree, but the following year, in 1886, on the urgings of Dean M. Carey Thomas of Bryn Mawr, he submitted *Congressional Government* as his thesis, took the examinations, and received from Johns Hopkins a doctorate of philosophy.

31. Photograph of the Johns Hopkins Glee Club taken in 1884.
[Manuscripts Division, Baker Papers]

Shortly after he arrived at Johns Hopkins, Wilson joined the Glee Club, promising to "warble with them every Monday evening."

32. Photograph of Ellen Louise Axson, undated. [Manuscripts Division]

In April, 1883, Wilson first met Ellen Louise Axson (1860-1914), the daughter of the minister of the First Presbyterian Church of Rome, Georgia, and, after a rapid courtship, they became engaged in September of the same year. But Wilson was not then in a position to support a wife, and their marriage did not take place until nearly two years later, in Savannah on June 24, 1885, when he had completed his studies at Johns Hopkins.

Their life together was an exceptionally happy one and as the years passed Wilson, who was essentially a lonely and shy man, became increasingly dependent on his wife. Three daughters were born of their marriage: Margaret, Jessie Woodrow, and Eleanor Randolph.

The photograph exhibited is from the Welles family photograph album.

VI. BRYN MAWR, 1885-1888

At Bryn Mawr, in September, 1885, at the very opening of the newly-founded college, Woodrow Wilson began his career as a teacher. The college consisted of two large buildings which had just been erected and three small wooden houses, while the student body numbered only forty-two. His beginning salary was

fifteen hundred dollars. In addition to teaching history and politics, he lectured at Johns Hopkins, wrote articles, and worked on *The State*, a textbook on the governments of various nations. But he found that he did not like teaching women, and so he accepted with gratitude the chair of history and political economy at Wesleyan University in Connecticut.

33. Photograph of the faculty and entire student body of Bryn Mawr College on the steps of Taylor Hall in 1885 or 1886. [Manuscripts Division, Baker Papers]
34. Letter from Wilson to Horace E. Scudder, written at Clarksville, Tennessee, July 10, 1886. [Manuscripts Division, deCoppel Collection]
A long (thirteen-page) letter to an editor of *The Atlantic Monthly* concerning the "one great book" on the philosophy of politics which Wilson always intended to write but was never able to begin.
35. *The State. Elements of Historical and Practical Politics. A Sketch of Institutional History and Administration.* Boston, 1889. [WW 386, copy 1]
This copy is inscribed by Wilson and was presented by him to the Princeton Library in 1911.

VII. WESLEYAN, 1888-1890

Wilson was professor of history and political economy for two years at Wesleyan University, where he was admired by the students for his work in the classroom and his active support of college athletics. Although he found Wesleyan a delightful place, it was not sufficiently stimulating to him. He felt honor-bound, however, to stay at Middletown for two years before he accepted the position at Princeton which had originally been offered to him at the end of his first year at the Connecticut university.

36. *The Wesleyan Argus*, XXII, No. 8 (Jan. 18, 1889), [73].
[WW 9785]
Wilson's continuing interest in oratory was shown in his organization at Wesleyan of a "House of Commons," an account of which is given in this issue of the *Argus*.
37. Photograph of Wilson by Pach Bro's, New York, 1889. [Manuscripts Division]

This photograph, inscribed "Woodrow Wilson, 1889," was given by Wilson to his cousin Harriet A. Woodrow and comes from the Welles family photograph album.

38. Letter from Wilson to Robert Bridges '79, written at Middletown, Connecticut, August 9, 1889. [Manuscripts Division]

Wilson explains to a Princeton classmate and his closest friend his reasons for not being able to leave Wesleyan at that time to accept a chair at Princeton.

VIII. THE PRINCETON YEARS, 1890-1913

The Princeton to which Wilson brought his wife and their three young daughters in September, 1890 was still a small country town with life centering around the College and its strong personal relationships. The Wilson family first lived in a roomy frame house on Steadman Street (now Library Place) owned by Professor Theodore W. Hunt '65, until, after six years, they built a home of their own on the adjoining property. Wilson's father, as well as Mrs. Wilson's sister Margaret (later Mrs. Edward Elliott) and her two brothers, Edward (Class of 1897) and Stockton Axson, frequently were members of the household, while numerous other relatives came for prolonged family visits.

The Wilson home, simple and hospitable, was a center of intellectual and social life both for the small group of intimate friends who came almost daily for tea and an hour of conversation and for the widening circle of acquaintances who sought out the professor of politics for consultation on academic affairs or for further discussion of the views expressed on the lecture platform or in his political writings.

When, in June, 1902, Wilson accepted the presidency of the University, Mrs. Wilson dreaded moving into "that great, stately, troublesome 'Prospect,'" but, thanks to her tactful and understanding nature, the atmosphere of the Wilson home did not substantially change; undergraduates who came calling on the Wilson daughters, her husband's associates on the faculty, and the official guests of the University, all were made to feel welcome.

39. Ray Stannard Baker. *Woodrow Wilson; Life and Letters*. Princeton, 1890-1910. Garden City, N.Y., 1927. [WW 568.6]

40. Margaret Axson Elliott. *My Aunt Louisa and Woodrow Wilson*. Chapel Hill [1944]. [WW 6587]

Contains reminiscences of the family life of the Wilsons in Princeton.

41. McMillan Lewis '26. *Woodrow Wilson of Princeton*. Narberth, Pa., 1952. [WW 78235]

42. Arthur S. Link. *Wilson: The Road to the White House*. Princeton, 1947. [WW 7824]
43. Eleanor Wilson McAdoo in collaboration with Margaret Y. Gaffey. *The Woodrow Wilsons*. New York, 1937. [WW 7982.11]
 Reminiscences of Wilson's daughter.
44. William Starr Myers, editor. *Woodrow Wilson: Some Princeton Memories*. Princeton, 1946. [WW 8293]
 Chapters by George McLean Harper, Robert K. Root, Edward S. Corwin, William Starr Myers, Edwin Grant Conklin, Luther P. Eisenhart, and J. Duncan Spaeth.
45. Bliss Perry. *And Gladly Teach*. Boston [1935]. [WW 851.2]
 Chapter VII, "Princeton in the Nineties," pp. [126]-159.
46. Willard Thorp, editor. *The Lives of Eighteen from Princeton*. Princeton, 1946. [WW 9485]
 "Woodrow Wilson," by Charles Grosvenor Osgood, pp. [282]-301.
47. Photographs of the houses in Princeton occupied by the Wilson family. [Manuscripts Division and Princetoniana Collection]
- 72 Library Place (owned by Professor Theodore W. Hunt '65), September, 1890 to spring, 1896.
 - 82 Library Place (built by Wilson), spring, 1896 to September, 1902.
 - "Prospect" (the official residence of the president of the University), September, 1902 to January, 1911.
 Although Wilson's resignation was accepted on November 3, 1910, he continued, at the invitation of the Board of Trustees, to occupy "Prospect" until January, 1911, when he moved with his family to the old Princeton Inn, now Miss Fine's School, where they remained until October, 1911.
 - 25 Cleveland Lane (owned by Parker Mann), October, 1911 to March, 1913.
 While President of the United States Wilson used as his legal voting residence the apartment of his brother-in-law, Stockton Axson, at 10 Nassau Street.
48. Photograph of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and their three daughters in front of "Prospect," undated. [Manuscripts Division]
49. Copper plate for Wilson's calling card. [Ex 4789]
 Mr. Woodrow Wilson.
 Princeton, N. J.

IX. THE PROFESSOR AT PRINCETON, 1890-1902

When Woodrow Wilson joined the Princeton faculty in 1890, it was evident that there were stimulating years ahead. American

education was turning from theology and the classics toward a greater concern with modern history, science, politics, economics, and sociology.

Dr. McCosh had retired from the presidency two years earlier but was still giving lectures on philosophy. He had been succeeded by Francis Landey Patton, also a Presbyterian minister, who had been a professor in two theological seminaries; Patton was a brilliant speaker and a witty companion but an inefficient administrator. An outstanding group of scholars made up the rest of the faculty. Among them were Henry F. Osborn '77, who taught comparative anatomy; William M. Sloane, professor of history and political science; Henry B. Fine '80, professor of mathematics and later Dean of the Faculty; and Andrew Fleming West '74, professor of Latin, who was to become in 1901 the first Dean of the Graduate School.

50. Letter from Wilson to Robert Bridges, written at Baltimore, March 8, 1890. [Manuscripts Division]

"I shall send my formal acceptance to Dr. Craven, the Clerk of the Board [of Trustees], as soon as I can consistently with courtesy to the Wesleyan people."

51. Photograph of Wilson by Pach Bros, New York, taken in the 1890's; inscribed by Wilson. [Manuscripts Division]

Wilson brought a fresh breeze into the academic circles of Princeton. His colleagues on the faculty found him a cordial man, with a sense of humor and charm of manner, but not one given to easy intimacies. An assured and persuasive lecturer, and a football enthusiast, he soon became a favorite with the undergraduates and year after year was voted the most popular member of the faculty.

52. Notes taken by undergraduates at lectures given by Wilson at Princeton. (a) "Jurisprudence," by Robert Comin '97; (b) "Constitutional Law," by Edward B. Turner '96; (c) "English Common Law," by H. Alexander Smith '01; (d) "Jurisprudence," by Andrew C. Imbrie '95. [Manuscripts Division]

"Wilson lectured on American constitutional law, international law, English common law, and administration, but the subjects in which he himself took the keenest interest were the courses in public law, 'its historical derivation, its practical sanctions, its typical outward forms, its evidence as to the nature of the state and as to the character and scope of political sovereignty,' and general jurisprudence, 'the philosophy of law and of personal rights.' These courses—all of them—dealt with the subjects which represented his deepest and most passionate interest—how mankind acts politically. . . . His lecture room, one of the largest in the university, accommodated more than four hundred students, and in some of his courses in the later years of his professorship every seat was taken."—RAY STANNARD BAKER

53. "Should an Antecedent Liberal Education be Required of Students in Law, Medicine, and Theology?" *Proceedings of*

the International Congress of Education of the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, July 25-28, 1893, New York, 1894, pp. 112-117. [WW 302.893.Jy 26]

During the years from 1890 to 1902 Wilson's influence both at Princeton and throughout the academic world gradually widened. He received recognition as a teacher and writer on political and historical subjects and he began to speak forth with a new emphasis upon educational problems. In July, 1893, at the Chicago World's Fair, he made his first important address on academic problems, demanding that a four-year liberal college education be required of students in law, medicine, and theology, and lamenting the "disease of specialization by which we are now so sorely afflicted." The following year, in a speech before the American Bar Association, he again advocated a general liberal education for students who planned to become lawyers: "We need lawyers now, if ever, who have drunk deeper at the fountains of the law, much deeper, than the merely technical lawyer, who is only an expert in an intricate and formal business; lawyers who have explored the sources as well as tapped the streams of the law, and who can stand in court as advisers as well as pleaders, able to suggest the missing principles and assist at the adaptation of remedies."

54. *Memorial Book of the Sesquicentennial Celebration of the Founding of the College of New Jersey and of the Ceremonies Inaugurating Princeton University*. New York, 1898. [Po3-73.2q (Ex), copy 2]

"Princeton in the Nation's Service," pp. 102-131. The copy of the *Memorial Book* exhibited was extra-illustrated and has been inscribed by many of the participants in the celebration, including Wilson.

On October 21, 1896, at the sesquicentennial celebration when the College of New Jersey officially became Princeton University, Wilson delivered in Alexander Hall his famous address "Princeton in the Nation's Service."

"When Professor Wilson rose to speak, the members of the class of 1879, who were seated together, stood up to greet him, but their cheers were drowned in those of the whole assembly. The oration was interrupted by applause at several points, particularly when the orator pleaded for sound and conservative government, and an education that shall draw much of its life from the best and oldest literature. At its conclusion the cheering was general and long-continued."—*Memorial Book*, p. 102

55. "Princeton in the Nation's Service." Typescript, with additions and changes in the hands of both Mr. and Mrs. Wilson. [Manuscripts Division]

This typescript, like the other typescripts in the exhibition, was typed by Wilson himself.

56. "Princeton in the Nation's Service." Final typescript, with a few changes and additions in Wilson's hand and signed by him. [Manuscripts Division]

Bound with the typescript is a letter from Wilson to Charles E. Green '60, Chairman of the Committee on the Sesquicentennial Celebration, November 2, 1896, in which Wilson declares that the oration was delivered from this copy (which he is

STATE OF GEORGIA

At a Superior Court holden in and for the County of
Fulton, Fall Term, 1882

Know all Men by These Presents, That at the present sitting of this Court
Woodrow Wilson made his application for leave to Plead
and Practice in the several Courts of Law and Equity in this State;

Whereupon, the said Woodrow Wilson having produced satisfac-
tory evidence of his good moral character, and having been examined in Open Court, and being found well acquainted with
and skilled in the Laws, he was admitted by the Court to all the privileges of an Attorney, Solicitor and Counsellor, in the
several Courts of Law and Equity in this State, [except the Supreme Court of Georgia.]

In Testimony Whereof, The presiding Judge has hereunto set his hand, with the Seal of
the Court annexed, this October 19th 1882

W. H. Miller,
Clerk.

J. S. C., A. C.

Woodrow Wilson's license to practice law in the State of Georgia,
October 19, 1882 (Catalogue No. 27)

sending to Green), and concludes by saying: "It gives me pleasure such as I am quite at a loss to express that my oration should have seemed worthy of the occasion. It must have been my keen desire to serve the University at its christening combined with the indulgence of my friends that made it seem so."

57. Photographs, programs, and other material relating to the sesquicentennial celebration. [Princetoniana Collection]
58. "Professor to President: A Chapter of American History Recorded in Stanzas of the 'Faculty Song.'" *Princeton Alumni Weekly*, XXXVII, No. 32 (May 21, 1937), 705. [P90.731]

Wilson in the faculty song in 1896, 1904, 1906, 1910, 1911, and 1916. In 1904 the seniors sang:

Here's to Wilson, our President;
On raising millions he's intent.
Square and loyal, firm and true,
A man we honor through and through.

59. Photograph of the Class of 1892 in front of Nassau Hall, taken on June 9, 1902, during its tenth reunion. [Princetoniana Collection]

Seated in the front row is Woodrow Wilson, who had just been elected to the presidency of the University. As the Class was assembling for the photograph, Wilson was observed crossing the campus and was persuaded to pose with them.

X. WILSON THE WRITER

"Wilson's literary work, almost all of which was done while he was a college professor, from 1885 to 1902, may be divided into three quite distinct groups: political, literary, and historical. This classification may also be considered roughly chronological. His political writings were his earliest; until 1891 he had scarcely touched any other field; the literary essays, coruscating sparks struck off in the course of his swift progress toward other ends, represent the middle period, and the histories the later and more hurried product of his pen. He gave much thought to two other subjects, education and religion, and discussed them frequently in addresses and lectures, some of which were afterward published, but they form little or no part of his deliberate literary production."¹—RAY STANNARD BAKER

60. *Congressional Government: A Study in American Politics*. With an Introduction by Ray Stannard Baker. Boston, 1925. [WW 326.14]

First published in 1885 (see No. 30).

¹ See Laura Shearer Turnbull, *Woodrow Wilson; A Selected Bibliography of His Published Writings, Addresses, and Public Papers*, Princeton, 1948.

61. *The State: Elements of Historical and Practical Politics*. Special Edition, Revised to December, 1918 by Edward Elliott. Boston [1918]. [WW 386.15]

First published in 1889 (see No. 35) and revised and rewritten in 1898. "The present edition of *The State* has been prepared for use by the Students' Army Training Corps in the study of the governments of the principal belligerent powers. . ." Edward Elliott '97 was the husband of Mrs. Wilson's sister Margaret.

62. *The State and Federal Governments of the United States. A Brief Manual for Schools and Colleges*. Boston [1889]. [WW 3865, copy 1]

A reprint of chapter eleven of *The State*.

63. *Division and Reunion*. With Additional Chapters Bringing the Narrative down to the end of 1918 by Edward S. Corwin. New York, 1924. [WW 331.14]

Thirty-fifth impression of a work first published in 1893. The third volume in "Epochs of American History," edited by Albert Bushnell Hart.

64. Letter from Wilson to Albert Bushnell Hart, written at Princeton, August 21, 1891. [Manuscripts Division, deCoppet Collection]

Concerning *Division and Reunion*.

65. *An Old Master and Other Political Essays*. New York, 1893. [WW 3681.11, copy 2]

66. *Mere Literature and Other Essays*. Boston, 1896. [WW 363.11]

67. *Nur Literatur; Betrachtungen Eines Amerikaners*. Munich, 1913. [WW 363.14]

The third edition of the translation by Hans Winand.

68. *George Washington*. Illustrated by Howard Pyle, Harry Fenn and Others. New York, 1898. [WW 338, copy 2]

First published in 1897. This copy is inscribed: "To Mrs. McCosh, With warmest congratulations and sincerest love from Woodrow Wilson, who delights to think of himself as Dr. McCosh's pupil and, by the influence of her own sweet sympathy and thoughtful counsel, a devoted friend of her own. 30 April, 1907."

69. Letter from Wilson to Howard Pyle, written at Princeton, May 2, 1896. [Manuscripts Division, deCoppet Collection]

Concerning the illustrations for *George Washington*.

70. "When a Man Comes to Himself." Autograph manuscript, with a letter from Wilson to F. A. Duneka, of Harper &

Brothers, written at Washington, February 14, 1916, which contains a comment on the essay. [Manuscripts Division, deCoppet Collection]

Printed in *The Century Magazine*, LXII, No. 2 (June, 1901), 268-273, and published as a book by Harper & Brothers in 1915.

71. *A History of the American People*. New York [1918]. 10 vols.
[WW 346.11]

No. 302 of the Documentary Edition, limited to 400 sets and signed by the author. This work was first published in 1902.

72. *Constitutional Government in the United States*. New York, 1908. [WW 3264, copy 2]

Columbia University Lectures, George Blumenthal Foundation, 1907.

73. *Gosudarstvennyi stroi Soedinennykh Shtatov*. St. Petersburg, 1909. [WW 3264.11]

Translated from the "twentieth edition" of *Constitutional Government in the United States*, under the editorship of P. P. Gronskii and F. I. Korsakov, with a preface by M. M. Kovalevskii.

74. *Leaders of Men*. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by T. H. Vail Motter. Princeton, 1952. [WW 357]

"The text of an essay on political philosophy given as a lecture by Wilson on several occasions in the 1890's."

See also No. 207.

XI. PRESIDENT OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, 1902-1910

On June 9, 1902, Francis Landey Patton resigned as President of Princeton University and Woodrow Wilson was unanimously elected by the Board of Trustees as his successor. To the outside world the election was completely unexpected and it was a subject for comment that Wilson was the first layman to succeed the long line of clergymen who had previously guided the University's destiny. In the South pride was expressed that a Southerner had become president of one of the more important Northern universities.

Wilson's ambition throughout the years of his presidency was to raise the intellectual life of the university community of faculty and students. He was responsible for a revision of the curriculum, the establishment of the preceptorial system of guided study, and the raising of additional endowment both for new buildings and for enlarging the faculty, and he attempted to reorganize the

intellectual and social life of the undergraduates and to establish the Graduate College more nearly in the heart of the University.

75. "Professor Woodrow Wilson Elected President." Minutes of the Trustees of Princeton University, Vol. X (June, 1901-Jan., 1908), meeting of June 9, 1902, p. 168. [Office of the Secretary, Princeton University]

"The Board proceeded to ballot for a President of Princeton University. Messrs. Cuyler and Green were appointed Tellers and after scrutiny of the ballots reported that twenty-five Trustees were present, twenty-five ballots had been cast all of which were in favor of Professor Woodrow Wilson and he was thereupon declared elected unanimously."

76. Invitation to the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson as President of Princeton University, October 25, 1902. [Manuscripts Division]

"I ask that you will look upon me not as a man to do something apart, but as a man who asks the privilege of leading you and being believed in by you while he tries to do the things in which he knows you believe."

77. *Princeton for the Nation's Service*. Princeton, 1903. [WW 302.902.Oc25.12]

Wilson's inaugural address, delivered in Alexander Hall.

"We are but men of a single generation in the long life of an institution which shall still be young when we are dead, but while we live her life is in us. What we conceive she conceives. In planning for Princeton, moreover, we are planning for the country. The service of institutions of learning is not private, but public. It is plain what the nation needs as its affairs grow more and more complex and its interests begin to touch the ends of the earth. It needs efficient and enlightened men. The universities of the country must take part in supplying them."

78. Ceremonial spade. [Princetoniana Collection]

"This spade was used by Woodrow Wilson in his first official act as President on October 25th 1902 to turn the sod at the site of this dormitory erected by the Class of '79."

"The haft of the handle is in the form of a recumbent tiger, containing exactly seventy-nine ounces of silver, the sides of the handle showing intertwined ivy leaves made also of silver. The silver is from the mines of a '79 man. The blade is made out of copper from the mines of another '79 man."

79. Photograph of Wilson by Rose & Son, Princeton, undated; inscribed by Wilson. [Manuscripts Division]

80. "Princeton Ideals." Delivered at Princeton dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria, December 9, 1902. *The Public Papers of Woodrow Wilson*, edited by Ray Stannard Baker and William E. Dodd, New York [1925-27], I, 462-473. [WW 301.1925.11]

Even before his inauguration Wilson had outlined in a report to the trustees the work that he felt needed to be done at Princeton. Of all his suggested innovations

a new method of teaching, the preceptorial system as he called it, was, he believed, the most urgently needed. In an address at a Princeton alumni dinner in New York on December 9, 1902, he explained this new method of teaching undergraduates. "The only way to instruct them is to provide a certain number of men sufficiently qualified as instructors, as scholars, who will be the companions and coaches and guides of the men's reading. . . ." Faculty and trustees were enthusiastic over his proposal. Wilson immediately set to work to solicit money for its support and managed to obtain from the alumni an emergency fund that would keep the system going for three years. The task of selecting the fifty preceptors required was arduous, but a remarkable group of teachers and scholars was assembled and the preceptorial system was launched in the autumn of 1905.

81. *Statement of the Tutorial System*. By President Wilson. [n. p., 1905.] [WW 3871]

Leaflet issued by the Committee of Fifty, Cleveland H. Dodge '79, Chairman, describing its campaign to raise the funds necessary to endow the preceptorial system.

82. "The Revision of the Courses of Study." President Wilson's address at the alumni luncheon in the new gymnasium, Tuesday, June 14, 1904. *Princeton Alumni Weekly*, IV, No. 36 (June 18, 1904), [604]-606. [WW 302.904-Je14]

Wilson's first major reform was a complete and systematic revision of the curriculum. In the new plan of study, which went into effect in 1904, the number of courses required was much reduced but their time was extended, and they were grouped so that, after the more disciplinary work of the first year, properly broadened in the second, each student chose a central subject with room about it for related subjects.

83. "Report on the Social Co-ordination of the University." *Princeton Alumni Weekly*, VII, No. 36 (June 12, 1907), [606]-615. [WW 376.11]

A report prepared by Wilson and a committee of trustees and adopted by the Board of Trustees at its commencement meeting in June, 1907.

"Our new methods of study require as their soil and indispensable environment a new social coördination,—a coördination which will not only make sure of a constant and natural intercourse between teacher and pupil, but also knit the student body itself together in some truly organic way which will ensure vital intellectual and academic contacts, the comradeships of a common life with common ends. Your Committee is of the opinion that this can best be done by combining the undergraduates in residential groups,—groups so made up that the forms and conditions under which each man in residence lives may so far as possible be the forms and conditions which are common to all."

Although Wilson had strong support for his "quad plan," bitter opposition arose among many of the alumni, and the Board of Trustees withdrew its approval of the plan on October 17, 1907.

84. Photograph of Seventy-Nine Hall and program of the "Dedication and Presentation of the '79 Dormitory To Princeton University," June 11, 1904. [Princetoniana Collection]

"Along with the intellectual development of the University, its physical growth continued at a rapid pace. In his first report to the trustees Wilson had outlined

a program of expansion requiring \$12,000,000. Among the buildings erected during his administration were McCosh Hall, Palmer Laboratory and Guyot Hall, also several dormitories including '79 Hall, the tower room of which Wilson used for an office, and Patton, Campbell, and Holder Halls. In 1906 the museum room in Nassau Hall, which in early days had been the chapel, was remodelled into the present Faculty Room. The gymnasium—later destroyed by the fire of 1944—was completed early in Wilson's administration, and a few years later Lake Carnegie was made with funds furnished by Andrew Carnegie. Meanwhile, the campus was expanding in size from about 220 to 600 acres."—DONALD D. EGBERT

85. Letter from Wilson to Benjamin W. Morris, Jr., written at Princeton, March 17, 1906. [Manuscripts Division]

Concerning furniture for Seventy-Nine Hall. The desk used by Wilson in the tower room of Seventy-Nine Hall is now in the Wilson Room in the Firestone Library.

86. Andrew F. West '74. *The Proposed Graduate College of Princeton, With Some Reflections on the Humanizing of Learning*. Reprinted With Additions from *The Century Magazine* of February, 1911. [n. p., 1911.] [P94.874.089.47, Vol. 2]

"We mean . . . to build a notable graduate college," declared Wilson in his inaugural address in 1902. "We shall build it, not apart, but as nearly as may be at the very heart, the geographical heart, of the university; and its comradeship shall be for young men and old, for the novice as well as for the graduate. It will constitute but a single term in the scheme of coördination which is our ideal. The windows of the graduate college must open straight upon the walks and quadrangles and lecture halls of the studium generale."

The plans published by the trustees in 1897 had called for a location on the campus where McCosh Hall now stands. Later, in 1908, a decision was made to erect the college on a site between Seventy-Nine Hall and "Prospect," even though Andrew F. West, Dean of the Graduate School, was strongly in favor of a site overlooking the golf links. After a long struggle, involving various bequests and offers of funds, Dean West's site was chosen and the college was not erected on the campus as Wilson had wished.

The "Graduate College controversy," in the course of which Wilson wrote many articles and addressed many alumni groups throughout the country, attracted wide attention beyond the confines of Princeton and helped to make Wilson a nationally known figure.

87. Letter from Wilson to John W. Foster, written at Princeton, April 27, 1907. [Manuscripts Division, deCoppet Collection]

Concerning the erection in Washington of a statue of John Witherspoon.

88. "What Is a College For?" *Scribner's Magazine*, XLVI, No. 5 (Nov., 1909), 570-577. [WW 394]

"The object of the college is intellectual discipline and moral enlightenment, and it is the immediate task of those who administer the colleges of the country to find the means and the organization by which that object can be attained."

89. "The Ideal University." Typescript with changes and additions in Wilson's hand, signed by him and dated "Princeton University, 6 July, 1909." [Manuscripts Division]

Published as "My Ideal of the True University" in *Delineator*, LXXIV (Nov., 1909), 401.

"Our universities should be 'ideal' chiefly in this, that they serve the intellectual needs of the age, not in one thing, not in any one way only, but all around the circle, with a various and universal adaptation to their age and generation."

90. Photograph of Wilson in his academic gown by Pirie Mac-Donald, undated. [Manuscripts Division, Baker Papers]

91. Draft in Wilson's hand of his resignation as President of Princeton University. [Manuscripts Division]

"Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, On the fifteenth of September last the Democratic party of New Jersey nominated me for the office of Governor of the State, and I deemed it my duty to accept the nomination. In view of Princeton's immemorial observance of the obligations of public service, I could not have done otherwise.

"Having accepted that nomination, it becomes my duty to resign the presidency of the University I have so long loved and sought to serve. I, therefore, hereby offer my resignation of the great office with which you honoured me, and venture to express the hope that the Board will see its way to act upon the resignation at once. It is my earnest prayer that the University may go forward without halt or hindrance in the path of true scholarship and thoughtful service of the nation."

Wilson's resignation was submitted on October 20, 1910, and was accepted by the Board of Trustees at a meeting on November 3, at which time the Board conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

XII. GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY, 1911-1913

Wilson's uncompromising stand in the controversies at Princeton over the quad system and the Graduate College was generally viewed throughout the nation as a defence of the democratic principles against the forces of vested interest. As he lost control of the University, he became increasingly prominent as a national figure, and as a consequence the door to politics, which he had wished to open as a young man, was finally opened to him.

Following his nomination as candidate for governor by the Democratic state convention at Trenton on September 15, 1910, Wilson embarked on an energetic campaign and spoke to large and enthusiastic rallies throughout the state. Although his nomination had been virtually forced on the convention by the Democratic party bosses, he was nominated on and strongly supported a reform platform; it advocated the abolition of unnecessary offices and boards and a reorganization of the state's administrative offices; the equalization of taxation; the establishment of a public

service commission with power to regulate rates; the limitation of candidates' expenditures at elections; a new direct primary law; and a constitutional amendment permitting the selection of United States senators by popular vote.

In the election Wilson defeated his Republican opponent, Vivian Lewis, by a majority of 49,056 votes, the largest with but a single exception ever given a candidate for governor in New Jersey.

92. "Woodrow Wilson and the New Jersey Governorship." *The American Review of Reviews*, XLII, No. 5 (Nov., 1910), 555-562. [WW 879]

"New Jersey is the scene, this fall, of a political campaign in which every citizen of the State is keenly interested, but not Jerseymen alone; the whole country has fixed its gaze on New Jersey as never before. . . . This is because the State's most eminent citizen has accepted the nomination of the minority party for the governorship and is actively seeking election to that high office."

93. *Woodrow Wilson Campaign Songs*. Compiled and Published by The Review Company. Roselle Park, N.J., 1910. [Manuscripts Division]

Gaudeamus igitur,
Wilson dum habemus;
Gaudeamus igitur,
Wilson dum habemus.
Post electionem illam
Occupabit claram sellam;
Hoc nunc declaremus,
Hoc nunc declaremus.

94. *Inaugural Address of Woodrow Wilson, Governor of New Jersey*. Trenton, 1911. [WW 302.911.Ja17]

Wilson was inaugurated forty-third Governor of New Jersey in Trenton on January 17, 1911. Despite the opposition of the Democratic party bosses, whose power over the party and the state he quickly broke, and the fact that the state Senate was still Republican, Wilson pushed through the legislature of 1911 his entire reform program.

95. Photograph of Wilson reviewing the state troops, 1911. [Manuscripts Division, Baker Papers]

Wilson reviewed the state troops in July, 1911, at their yearly encampment, which took place near the Governor's Mansion at Sea Girt. Since he had to review the troops mounted, he wished to appear in regular riding clothes, but his staff advisers insisted that he wear the traditional frock coat and silk hat.

96. Photograph of Wilson in his office in the State House at Trenton, with his secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty, and the journalist William Bayard Hale, by Brown Brothers, New York City, 1911. [Manuscripts Division]

97. Photograph of Wilson at his desk in the State House by Brown Brothers, New York City, 1911. [Manuscripts Division]
98. Desk and chair used by Wilson in the State House. [New Jersey Room, Firestone Library]
99. Letter from Wilson to Robert Bridges, written at Trenton, June 6, 1911. [Manuscripts Division]

Absence from the state for so long has piled up so much work on Wilson that he will not be able to attend the commencement at Princeton.

100. Letter from Wilson to Bruce Barton, written at Trenton, September 7, 1911. [Manuscripts Division, deCoppet Collection]

"So far as I am concerned, I would be a very unsatisfactory man to interview. I am sure you or no one else would know on which side I am."

101. *The Tariff*. [New York, 1912.] [WW 302.912.Ja3]

An address by Wilson at the National Democratic Club, New York City, January 3, 1912, one of his many speeches delivered while Governor of New Jersey.

102. *First Annual Message of Woodrow Wilson, Governor of New Jersey*. Trenton, 1912. [WW 302.912.Ja9]

Despite a vigorous campaign for the election of a legislature that would be favorable to his policies, Wilson lost the assembly in the election of November 7, 1911, largely owing to the opposition of the party bosses. During 1912 so much of his time was given to his efforts to capture the nomination of the Democratic party for the presidency of the United States that he came under attack for neglecting his official duties as Governor.

"This has been a petty and barren legislature," wrote Wilson. "It has done nothing worth mentioning except try to amend and mar the wonderful things we accomplished last year."

103. Thomas N. McCarter '88. "Advanced Legislation of Governor Wilson." *The Hampton Magazine*, XXVIII, No. 4 (May, 1912), 258-262, 322-324. [WW 799]

"A review of reform legislation for which the executive of New Jersey is responsible," by the President of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey.

104. Photograph of Wilson standing before the house at 25 Cleveland Lane by Underwood & Underwood, New York City, 1912. [Manuscripts Division]

105. *Second Annual Message of Woodrow Wilson, Governor of New Jersey*. Trenton, 1913. [WW 302.913.Ja14.11]

Delivered on January 14, 1913. On March 1 Wilson resigned as Governor.

XIII. THE ELECTION OF 1912

Wilson was nominated for the Presidency by the Democratic National Convention of 1912, meeting in Baltimore. He stood as a symbol of progress in politics, his important administrative reforms instituted as Governor of New Jersey, 1911-1912, having received national publicity. The strategy of William Jennings Bryan, opposed to the forces of Tammany, was largely responsible for the nomination of Wilson and the defeat of his leading rival, Champ Clark.

Wilson campaigned on the basis of his philosophy of the New Freedom, outlined in his speech of acceptance. He preached the need for freedom from the growing abuses of monopolistic power, stressing especially the need for tariff reform. Wilson's method of campaigning, his progressivism, his personal appeal, and the temper of the times did much to win him votes, but with the Republican party divided his election over the opposition of President William H. Taft, representing the "old line" Republicans, and Theodore Roosevelt and his Progressive party was assured.

106. "Gov. Wilson's Speech Accepting Nomination for the Presidency." *The Democratic Text-Book, 1912* [New York, 1912], pp. 342-355. [WW 6415]
107. Campaign notes taken by Wilson's stenographer, Charles M. Swem, in New England and Pennsylvania in 1912. [Manuscripts Division, Swem Notebook No. 69]

The seventy-three notebooks presented to the Princeton Library by Mr. Swem record, in Gregg shorthand, speeches, letters, presidential messages, memoranda, interviews, and notes, from the campaign of 1912 to Wilson's tour of the country in 1919 on behalf of America's entry into the League of Nations.

108. *The New Freedom: A Call for the Emancipation of the Generous Energies of a People*. New York, 1913. [WW 367-11, copy 2]

This volume, in Wilson's words, "is the result of the editorial literary skill of Mr. William Bayard Hale, who has put together here in their right sequences the more suggestive portions of my campaign speeches."

109. Four Wilson campaign buttons. [Wilson Collection]
110. William F. McCombs '98. *Making Woodrow Wilson President*. Edited by Louis Jay Lang. New York, 1921. [WW 7991]

McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, managed the Wilson presidential campaign of 1912.

111. James Kerney. *The Political Education of Woodrow Wilson.* New York [1926]. [WW 755.11]

No. 83 of a de luxe edition of 135 copies, autographed by the author, who was the editor and publisher of *The Trenton Evening Times*.

112. Sample copy of the official ballot used at Passaic, New Jersey, November 5, 1912. [Manuscripts Division]

113. Photograph of Wilson casting his ballot in the Mercer Engine House, 19 Chambers Street in Princeton, on November 5, 1912. [Manuscripts Division, Baker Papers]

114. Letter from Wilson to V. Lansing Collins '92, Clerk of the Faculty, Princeton University, written in Bermuda, December 11, 1912. [Manuscripts Division]

"Allow me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 3d containing a copy of the resolutions adopted by the faculty of the University at a meeting held December 2, 1912, concerning my election to the presidency of the United States. I need hardly tell you that there is no body of men from whom I would rather have received a message of friendly congratulation, and I wish that there were some adequate means of expressing my deep appreciation."

115. Minutes of the University Faculty of Princeton University, Sept., 1902-June, 1914, meeting of January 6, 1913, pp. 388-389. [Office of the Secretary, Princeton University]

Opened to the minutes for the meeting in which are recorded Wilson's thanks for the Faculty's resolutions of congratulation on his election as President of the United States.

116. Song book and souvenir cigarette case for the reception and smoker in honor of Woodrow Wilson '79 given by the Princeton Alumni Association of the District of Columbia at the New Willard, Washington, D.C., March 3, 1913. [Wilson Collection]

XIV. WILSON'S FIRST ADMINISTRATION, 1913-1917

Wilson took office as the twenty-eighth President of the United States, with Thomas R. Marshall as Vice-President, on March 4, 1913, the first Democrat to hold the office of President since the close of the second administration of Grover Cleveland in 1897. The early years of his administration were devoted to the program of reform on which he had campaigned, in such matters as banking and currency, the regulation of trusts, woman suffrage, and

the tariff. Revolution in Mexico, deeply involving American interests, drew the President's attention to foreign affairs from the start of his administration and finally, in 1916, led to American intervention. After 1914 the war in Europe and the increasing concern over German violation of American neutrality, in particular her attacks on American shipping, overshadowed all other matters.

The President's private life was marked by the death of his first wife, Ellen Axson Wilson, in 1914, and by his marriage in the following year to Edith Bolling Galt.

117. Invitation to the ceremonies attending the inauguration of the President of the United States, March 4, 1913. [Manuscripts Division]
118. Program of the inauguration ceremonies, published by *The Master, Mate and Pilot*. [Manuscripts Division]
119. Typescript of Wilson's inaugural address, with changes in his hand. [Manuscripts Division]

A transcript typed by Wilson from a shorthand draft composed in the Princeton Library. The address itself was delivered from printed slips furnished by the Public Printer. For a brief account of the writing of the address in the Library, see Harry Clemons, "Woodrow Wilson And The University Library," *The Virginia Librarian*, II, No. 4 (Jan., 1956), 39-40. Mr. Clemons was in 1913 Reference Librarian at Princeton.

The typescript was presented to the Library by President Wilson in December, 1913.

See illustration.

120. Photograph of Wilson delivering his inaugural address. [Manuscripts Division, Baker Papers]
121. *The Princeton Pictorial Review*, I, No. 1 (May, 1913). [P71.734]
Containing pictures of the inauguration.
122. Menu of dinner given at the Shoreham Hotel in honor of President Woodrow Wilson on the evening of his inauguration by his classmates of '79, Princeton University. [Wilson Collection]
123. Photograph of Wilson seated with his first cabinet by Harris & Ewing, March, 1913. [Manuscripts Division]
Inscribed by Wilson and the members of the cabinet.

124. William E. Dodd. *Woodrow Wilson and His Work*. Fifth edition, revised September, 1921. Garden City, N.Y., 1922. [WW 648.11]

Chapter VI, "The Problem," summarizes the several important problems confronting the President on taking office.

125. "The Tariff Make-Believe." Typescript with changes in Wilson's hand, signed by him and dated "September, 1909." [Manuscripts Division]

Published in *The North American Review*, CXC, No. 647 (Oct., 1909), [535]-556. "The Tariff Make-Believe" is one of Wilson's many attacks on high protective tariffs. Legislation vigorously urged by the President resulted in the passage in October, 1913, of the Underwood-Simmons Tariff Bill, which established the lowest average of duties in seventy-five years.

126. *Address of the President of the United States*. Delivered at a joint session of the two houses of Congress. June 23, 1913. Washington, 1913. [WW 301.1897, Vol. 2]

On the need for a reform of the banking and currency system.

127. *Address of the President of the United States*. Delivered at a joint session of the two houses of Congress. January 20, 1914. Washington, 1914. [WW 301.1897, Vol. 3]

On the necessity for prohibiting trusts and monopolies.

128. J. Fred Rippy. *The United States and Mexico*. New York, 1926. [WW 883]

Chapter XX, "Wilson's Mexican Policy," contains an account of the situation in Mexico which resulted in American military intervention in 1916.

129. Letter from Wilson to Charles A. D. Burk '09, written in Washington, April 24, 1914. [Manuscripts Division]

"I still in my stubborn optimism do not believe that the present trouble [in Mexico] is going to assume very great proportions and therefore I do not think that it will be necessary to call in volunteers from civil life. . . ."

130. Letter from Andrew Carnegie to John A. Stewart, written in New York, May 8, 1914. [Manuscripts Division]

After stating that he has not met anyone who does not feel that the President had no right to interfere in the election of Mexican presidents, Carnegie writes: "This does not mean that we should weaken the hands of the President; we can only regret the mistakes of a high-minded, patriotic man, of high ideals, irreproachable life and a credit to the nation. My own feelings for him are far beyond this description. . . ."

131. William G. McAdoo. *Crowded Years: The Reminiscences of William G. McAdoo*. Boston, 1931. [WW 7983]

McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury from 1913 to 1918, married Wilson's daughter Eleanor Randolph in 1914.

132. *Neutrality—Germany and Great Britain. By the President of the United States of America, A Proclamation.* [Washington, D.C., 1914.] [WW 301.1913.3q, Vol. 1]

Dated August 5, 1914.

133. Photograph of Ellen Axson Wilson on the balcony of the White House, 1913. [Lent by Mrs. George A. Hulett]
134. Letter from Wilson to Charles W. McAlpin '88, written in Washington, August 19, 1914. [Manuscripts Division]

An acknowledgment of a letter of sympathy written by McAlpin to the President following the death of Mrs. Wilson on August 6, 1914.

135. Photograph of Wilson being greeted by Mayor Joseph S. Hoff on his arrival in Princeton to vote, November 3, 1914. [Lent by former Mayor Joseph S. Hoff]
136. Mezzotint portrait of Wilson by Frederick Reynolds, March, 1915, signed by Wilson and the artist. [E 2972]
No. 101 of 250 copies.
137. Photograph of Edith Bolling Wilson by Arnold Genthe, New York City, undated. [Manuscripts Division, Baker Papers]
138. Announcement of the marriage of Woodrow Wilson and Mrs. Norman Galt, December 18, 1915. [Manuscripts Division]
139. Photograph of Wilson at his desk in the White House by Underwood & Underwood, undated. [Manuscripts Division, Baker Papers]
140. *Relations with the German Government. Address of the President of the United States.* Delivered at a joint session of the two houses of Congress. April 19, 1916. Washington, 1916. [WW 301.1897, Vol. 3]

Concerning the torpedoing by German submarines of the "Lusitania," the French steamship "Sussex," and other vessels.

"... Unless the Imperial German Government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels this Government can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the Government of the German Empire altogether."

141. Bronze bust of Wilson by Jo Davidson, signed and dated, "Modeled at the White House by Jo Davidson June 1916." [Wilson Room, Firestone Library]

For descriptions of the portraits of Wilson owned by Princeton University, see Donald D. Egbert, *Princeton Portraits*, Princeton, 1947, pp. 73-79, Figs. 41-49.

142. Plaster cast of Wilson's right hand made by Theodore Spicer-Simson in the White House in June, 1916. [Ex 4829]
143. *Address of President Wilson at Suffrage Convention, Atlantic City, N.J.* September 8, 1916. Washington, 1916. [WW 301.1897, Vol. 3]

"I have not come to ask you to be patient, because you have been, but I have come to congratulate you that there was a force behind you that will beyond any peradventure be triumphant, and for which you can afford a little while to wait."

XV. WILSON'S SECOND ADMINISTRATION, 1917-1921

The vigor and success with which Wilson prosecuted the progressive program upon which he had campaigned in 1912 left him the unchallenged leader of his party in 1916 and assured his renomination by the Democrats. His Republican opponent was Charles Evans Hughes, distinguished justice of the Supreme Court. In an election in which domestic issues were crowded out by preoccupation with the danger of war, Wilson won by the closest margin what was rather a vote of confidence in himself than a defeat for his rival.

Events of the winter of 1916-1917 determined the country's course as to the war. The President called for a Declaration of War against Germany and Austria on April 2, 1917, and his administration turned its efforts toward victory for the allied cause.

144. Four campaign leaflets issued by the Democratic National Committee. [Manuscripts Division]

- a. Irving Fisher. *Ten Reasons for Voting for Wilson*. [New York, 1916.]
- b. A. J. McKelway. *Woodrow Wilson and Social Justice*. [New York, 1916.]
- c. Joseph S. Myers. *If there had been No Woodrow Wilson President there would have been No ——*. [New York, 1916.]
- d. *Sixteen Million Voters Appeal For Light! What Would Mr. Hughes and the Republican Party Have Done? Why Do They Refuse To Answer?* [New York, 1916.]

145. Thomas Hoier and Jimmie Morgan. *Four Years More in the White House (Should Be The Nation's Gift To You)*. New York [1916]. [WW 999.M97f]

A campaign song.

146. Letter from Wilson to Cleveland H. Dodge, written in Washington, January 25, 1917. [Manuscripts Division]

Written in reply to a letter from Dodge on Wilson's "peace without victory" address to the Senate on January 22, 1917.

"I must admit that I have been a little low in my mind the last forty-eight hours

because of the absolute lack of any power to see what I am driving at which has been exhibited by the men who are looked upon as the leading Republican members of the Senate. . . . But discouragement is weakness and I do not succumb to it long. I firmly believe that I have said the right thing, and I have an invincible confidence in the prevalence of the right if it is fearlessly set forth."

147. *Inaugural Address of President Woodrow Wilson, 1917.* Washington, 1917. [WW 301.1897, Vol. 5]
148. Photograph of Wilson delivering his second inaugural address, March 5, 1917. [Manuscripts Division, Baker Papers]
149. *Address of the President of the United States.* Delivered at a joint session of the two houses of Congress. April 2, 1917. Washington, 1917. [Copy 1, inscribed by Wilson, Manuscripts Division; copy 2, WW 301.1897, Vol. 2]

"... I advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the Government and people of the United States; that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it; and that it take immediate steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense, but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the Government of the German Empire to terms and end the war. . . .

"To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured.

"God helping her, she can do no other."

150. *The War Message and Facts behind It.* Annotated text of President Wilson's message, April 2, 1917. Washington, Published by Committee on Public Information [1917]. War Information Series, No. 1. [WW 301.1897, Vol. 5]
151. *France, Amérique, 1776-1789-1917.* Déclaration d'Indépendance, Déclaration des Droits de l'Homme et du Citoyen, Message de Guerre du Président Woodrow Wilson, Réponse de M. Alexandre Ribot. Traduction française de P.-H. Loyson et anglaise de J. H. Woods, dessins de Bernard Naudin. Paris, 1918. [WW 302.917.Ap2.17q]

"Message Read before Congress by Mr. Woodrow Wilson President of the United States of America April 2, 1917," in English and French, pp. [25]-61.

One of the many special printings of Wilson's war message.

152. *Rede des Präsidenten Wilson gehalten am 2. April 1917 im Kongress zu Washington.* [n. p., 1917.] [Manuscripts Division]

A four-page leaflet dropped over the German lines in the Somme sector.

I N A U G U R A L.

There has been a change of government. It began two years ago, when the House of Representatives became Democratic by a decisive majority. It has now been completed. The Senate about to assemble will also be Democratic. The offices of President and Vice President have been put into the hands of Democrats. What does the change mean? That is the question that is uppermost in our minds to-day. That is the question I am going to try to answer, in order, if I may, to interpret the occasion.

It means much more than the mere success of a party. The success of a party means little except when the nation is using that party for a large and definite purpose. No one can mistake the purpose for which the nation ~~now~~ ^{now} seeks to use the Democratic party. It seeks to use it to interpret a change in its own ~~own~~ ^{own} pose and ~~point~~ ^{point} of view. Some old things with which we had grown familiar, and which had begun to creep into the very habit of our thought and of our lives, have altered their aspect as we have latterly looked critically upon them, with fresh, awakened eyes; have dropped their disguises and shown themselves alien and sinister. Some new things, as we look frankly upon them, willing to comprehend their real character, have come to assume the aspect of things long believed in and familiar, stuff of our own convictions. We have been refreshed by a new insight into our own life.

To see that in many things ~~is~~ ^{this life} is very ~~free~~ ^{rich}. It is incomparably great in its material aspects, in its body of wealth, in the diversity and sweep of its energy, in the industries which have been conceived and built up by the genius of individual men and the limitless enterprise of groups of men. It is great, also, very great, in its moral force. Nowhere else in the world have noble men and women exhibited in more striking forms the beauty and the energy of sympathy and helpfulness and counsel in their efforts to rootify wrong, alleviate suffering, and set the weak in the way of strength and hope. We have built up, moreover, a great system of government, which has stood through a long age as in many respects a model for those who seek to set liberty upon foundations that will endure against fortuitous change, against storm and accident. Our life contains every great thing, and contains it in abundance.

But the evil has come with the good, and much fine gold has been corroded. With riches has come irreducible waste. We have squandered a great part of what we ^{ought} have used, and have not stopped to conserve ~~any~~ ^{the} part of the ~~bounty~~ ^{treasure} of nature without which our genius for enterprise would have been worthless and impotent, scorning to be careful, shamefully prodigal as well as admirably efficient. We have been proud of our industrial achievements, but we have not hitherto stopped thoughtfully enough to count the human cost, the cost of lives snuffed out, of energies overtaxed and broken, the fearful physical and spiritual cost to men and women and children upon whom the dead weight and burden of it all ^{has} fallen ~~sett~~ pitilessly the years through. The groans and agony of it all had not yet reached our ears, the solemn, moving undertone of our life, coming up out of the mines and factories and out of every home where the struggle had its intimate and familiar seat. With the great government went many deep secret things which we ^{had} too long delayed to ^{has to often} look into and scrutinize with candid, fearless eyes. The great government we loved ~~had~~ been made use of for private and selfish purposes, and those who used it had forgotten the people.

~~At least~~ ^A vision has been vouchsafed us of our life as a whole. We see the bad with the good, the debased and decadent with the sound and vital. With this vision

153. Joseph P. Tumulty. *Woodrow Wilson as I Know Him*. Garden City, N.Y., 1921. [WW 954]

Chapter XXIX, "The Great Declaration," pp. 248-259.

"My message to-day was a message of death for our young men. How strange it seems to applaud that."

Tumulty was Wilson's private secretary from 1910 to 1921.

154. "Registration for the Draft." Statement accompanying proclamation calling for the registration for the draft of "all male persons between the ages of 21 and 30," May 18, 1917. *The Public Papers of Woodrow Wilson*, edited by Ray Stannard Baker and William E. Dodd, New York, 1925-[27], V, 38-39. [WW 301.1925]

"It is a new thing in our history and a landmark in our progress. It is a new manner of accepting and vitalizing our duty to give ourselves with thoughtful devotion to the common purpose of us all. It is in no sense a conscription of the unwilling; it is, rather, selection from a nation which has volunteered in mass."

155. Robert Lansing. *War Memoirs of Robert Lansing*. Indianapolis [1935]. [WW 778.3]

Lansing was Secretary of State from 1915 to 1920.

156. *The President's Flag Day Address, with Evidence of Germany's Plans*. [Washington, 1917.] [WW 302.917.Je14]

Delivered in Washington on June 14, 1917.

157. Walter H. Page. *The Life and Letters of Walter H. Page*. By Burton J. Hendrick. Garden City, N.Y., 1925. 3 vols. [WW 841]

Page was United States Ambassador to Great Britain from 1913 to 1918.

158. Letter from Wilson to John Grier Hibben '82, President of Princeton University, written in Washington, January 11, 1918. [Manuscripts Division]

A letter of thanks for conveying the resolution of the Board of Trustees expressing "their appreciation of the address just made by him to the Congress on the conditions of peace."

159. *Address of the President of the United States*. Delivered at a joint session of the two houses of Congress. February 11, 1918. Washington, 1918. [WW 301.1897, Vol. 4]

On the principles governing the willingness of the United States to make peace with Germany and Austria.

160. John J. Pershing. *My Experiences in the World War*. New York, 1931. 2 vols. [WW 8515]

161. Wilhelm II. *My Memoirs: 1878-1918*. London, 1922. [WW 98152]
- "America—or rather President Wilson—was resolved probably from the start, certainly from 1915, to range herself against Germany and to fight."
162. *Address of President Wilson*. Opening the campaign in New York for the Second Red Cross Fund. Saturday, May 18, 1918. Washington, 1918. [Manuscripts Division, Baker Papers]
163. *Opening Campaign for Fourth Liberty Loan. Address of President Wilson*. Delivered in New York City, September 27, 1918. Washington, 1918. [Manuscripts Division, Baker Papers]
164. "The Armistice chair." [Wilson Room, Firestone Library]
- "On Sunday afternoon, October 13, 1918, in the library of Cleveland H. Dodge, Riverdale-on-Hudson, New York, President Wilson sat in this chair and prepared his reply to the telegram received the night before from Germany, asking for the terms of an armistice, and what he here formulated, with slight modifications, were the final terms signed by all the powers, November 11, 1918, ending the great war."
165. *Address of the President of the United States*. Delivered at a joint session of the two houses of Congress. November 11, 1918. Washington, 1918. [Manuscripts Division, Baker Papers]
- On the terms of the armistice.
166. Letter from Wilson to Judge Robert R. Henderson '79, written in Washington, November 18, 1918. [Manuscripts Division]
- "It is more cheering to me than perhaps you realize to have your affectionate approval and support."
167. *Message of the President of the United States*. Communicated to the two houses of Congress at the beginning of the first session of the Sixty-sixth Congress. May 20, 1919. Washington, 1919. [WW 301.1897, Vol. 2]
- On the need for certain domestic legislation.
168. Silhouette of Wilson by Marietta Minnigerode Andrews, undated. [Lent by Mrs. George A. Hulett]
169. Oil portrait of Wilson by Stanley Grant Middleton, undated. [Wilson Room, Firestone Library]

XVI. PARIS AND VERSAILLES, 1918-1919

From the outset of the war in Europe in 1914 Wilson's thinking dwelt upon the urgent need of a world order which would insure a permanent peace. His program for peace went beyond a mere victory for the allies. His conception of America's war aims was outlined in his fourteen-point "Program for the Peace of the World," January 8, 1918, which called for, above all other things, "a general association of nations."

It was as a hero and as a military and moral leader that Wilson went to France within a few weeks after the armistice of November, 1918, to press for a just and a permanent peace for the victors and the vanquished, for all peoples.

170. "Le Président Wilson à Paris." *L'Illustration*, CLII, No. 3955 (Dec. 21, 1918), 588-590. [0904.49f]

On the arrival of President and Mrs. Wilson in Paris on December 14, 1918.

171. Letter from Charles E. Kloeber to "Margaret," written in Paris, December 23, 1918. [Manuscripts Division]

Wilson's reception in Paris as seen by an Associated Press correspondent.

"As Mr. Wilson rode through two miles of captured cannon and other war booty, through two miles of immobile, graven poilius at present arms with battle flags dipping and planes soaring overhead, through two millions of people taut with emotion born of newcome peace and success at arms, one got the thrill they emanated until I shook as with a chill."

172. Mementos of Wilson's arrival in France. [Wilson Collection]

- a. Postcard. "Hommage de Brest au Président Wilson."
- b. Postcard. "Homage from Paris to the President Wilson."
- c. Silk handkerchief. "Gloire aux Américains." Wilson, Washington, Lafayette, and the Statue of Liberty, with the flags of the Allies.

173. Photograph of Wilson and Ray Stannard Baker in an automobile in front of the Hôtel Crillon in Paris, by R. Brigand, undated. [Manuscripts Division, Baker Papers]

174. A notebook containing letters of Wilson to various correspondents taken in shorthand by Gilbert F. Close during the President's stay in Paris in 1919. [Manuscripts Division]

One of seventeen similar notebooks presented to the Library by Mrs. Close.

175. Press communique concerning the second meeting of the Supreme Council of Supply and Relief, January 12, 1919. [Manuscripts Division, Baker Papers]

From a collection of material relating to the American Press Bureau in Paris, 1918-1919, assembled by Ray Stannard Baker, Director of the Bureau.

176. Treaty of Versailles. 1919. "First copy: original [printed] draft." [Manuscripts Division, Baker Papers]
177. Edith R. Orne and George L. Tracy. *As Our President Comes*
Boys Come
Sailing Home. Boston [1919]. [WW 999.M97f]
"The national peace song."
178. Edward M. House. *The Intimate Papers of Colonel House*. Arranged as a narrative by Charles Seymour. Boston, 1926-28. 4 vols. [WW 7352]
- Colonel House was the personal representative of President Wilson to European nations in 1914, 1915, and 1916. In 1917 he was commissioned special representative of the United States at the interallied conference to effect co-ordination of military and naval action; in 1918 he was designated by the President to act for the United States in negotiating an armistice with the Central Powers; and he served as a member of the commission to frame the covenant of the League of Nations.
179. David Lloyd George. *Memoirs of the Peace Conference*. New Haven, 1939. 2 vols. [WW 78245.2]

XVII. THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Wilson fought for his conception of a peace while it was being forged at Versailles and, later, at home. He fought first for the inclusion in the Treaty of Versailles of the covenant of the League of Nations as an integral part of the treaty. His concept of the treaty was a democratic one. His opponents at Versailles were thinking in terms of treaties of the past which had as their main aim the securing of the best possible terms for the greatest security of their nations. Wilson spoke of "open covenants openly arrived at," to be made with the knowledge and consent of peoples, as being a more stable basis for permanent peace than military security alone.

At home Wilson took his treaty to Congress and he presented it to the American people in an exhausting tour in 1919. He lost his fight for American acceptance of the League, which had centered around Article X of its covenant, the article which committed member nations to the use of force to restrain aggressors. Unwilling to commit the country to such action in a future eventuality, the United States Senate rejected the League of Nations.

180. *The League of Nations: A Pictorial Survey*. Geneva [1930?]. [PITN 601.5695q]

181. *Address of the President of the United States*. Delivered at a joint session of the two houses of Congress. January 8, 1918. Washington, 1918. [WW 301.1897, Vol. 2]

Wilson's "programme of the world's peace," the famous Fourteen Points. In the fourteenth point Wilson declared that "A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike."

182. "League of Nations Certain, Declares British Diplomat. Lord Robert Cecil Says England Sides With America in Desire for Body to Enforce World Peace— —Would Be Receiver for Bankrupt Nations." *The Hatchet*, Ser. 2, Vol. 2, No. 4 (Jan. 16, 1919), [1]. [WW 715]

Early optimism as to America's acceptance of the League of Nations as reflected in the newspaper published on board the U.S.S. "George Washington," the ship that twice took Wilson to France, in 1918 and 1919.

183. *International Ideals: Speeches and Addresses made during the President's European Visit, December 14, 1918, to February 14, 1919*. New York [1919]. [WW 301.1919.2]

"The World League Plan (Paris, February 14, 1919), President Wilson's speech at the Peace Conference at the reading of the draft of the Constitution of the League of Nations," pp. [119]-131.

184. Preliminary Peace Conference. *Report of the Commission on the League of Nations*. [Paris, 1919.] [Manuscripts Division, deCoppet Collection]

Inscribed on first page: "For Captain Peacock Woodrow Wilson."

185. A selection from the correspondence between Wilson and Louis Wiley, of *The New York Times*, 1911-1923, typewritten copies. [Manuscripts Division]

While sending him a file of editorials from the *Times*, Wiley wrote to Wilson on February 24, 1919: "The plan for a League of Nations, agreed to in its principles by the statesmen of the leading nations is perhaps the greatest achievement in the history of civilization." To which Wilson replied on February 26, 1919: "I have been greatly gratified by your kind letter of February 24th and want to thank you for sending me the file of Times editorials. Even when I do not agree with the Times, I am often very much instructed by what it says, and its support of the League of Nations has given me the greatest gratification. Undoubtedly this is a fight which will be won, but we must put every ounce of enthusiasm into it that there is in us."

186. *Treaty of Peace with Germany*. Report of the conference between members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the President of the United States, at the White

House, Tuesday, August 19, 1919. Washington, 1919. [o806-612, Vol. 13]

Henry Cabot Lodge was Chairman of the Committee.

187. *Addresses of President Wilson.* Addresses delivered by President Wilson on his western tour, September 4 to September 25, 1919, on the League of Nations, treaty of peace with Germany, industrial conditions, high cost of living, race riots, etc. Washington, 1919. [WW 301.1919.6]

"If the gentlemen who do not like what was done at Paris think they can do something better, I beg that they will hold their convention soon and do it now. They can not in conscience or good faith deprive us of this great work of peace without substituting some other that is better."

". . . and there will come sometime, in the vengeful Providence of God, another struggle in which, not a few hundred thousand fine men from America will have to die, but as many millions as are necessary to accomplish the final freedom of the peoples of the world."

188. Frame from a motion picture taken on Wilson's western trip, at Bismarck, North Dakota, 1919. [Manuscripts Division, Baker Papers]
189. Josephus Daniels. *The Wilson Era; Years of War and After, 1917-1923.* Chapel Hill, 1946. [WW 638.5]

Daniels was Secretary of the Navy from 1913 to 1921.

"As I saw them, the Senators—one by one—send their poisoned arrows hurtling into the body of the League, I could but paraphrase the rhyme of 'Who Killed Cock Robin?'

'Who Killed Cock Robin?
"I," said Cabot Lodge,
"You never saw me dodge
I killed Cock Robin." . . .'

XVIII. THE LAST YEARS, 1921-1924

Wilson's last years were spent in the seclusion of his residence in Washington. He had suffered a paralytic stroke on October 2, 1919, and he left the Presidency March 4, 1921, an invalid. His health had broken first as the result of exhaustion from his unrelenting efforts during the Peace Conference. His American tour on behalf of the League of Nations had completed the damage. In retirement he withdrew entirely from public life, seeing for the most part only his personal friends and making few public appearances. Woodrow Wilson's death occurred February 3, 1924.

190. Letter from Stockton Axson to Professor George M. Priest '94, of Princeton University, written in Washington, November 5, 1920. [Manuscripts Division]

On Wilson's lack of bitterness following the defeat of the Democratic party in the election of 1920.

Axson, brother of the first Mrs. Wilson, was a member of the English Department at Princeton from 1899 to 1913.

191. Letter from Wilson to Frank I. Cobb, of the New York *World*, written in Washington, January 17, 1922. [Manuscripts Division]

On his unwillingness to break his "present silence."

192. Letter from Wilson to Cleveland H. Dodge, written in Washington, February 23, 1922. [Manuscripts Division]

"I am heartily glad to find that you are turning to Bagehot for stimulation."

193. Letter from Wilson to Cleveland H. Dodge, written in Washington, November 16, 1922. [Manuscripts Division]

"I do indeed 'thank God and take courage' because of the elections. I believe that they mean that the Democratic Party must make ready to obtain and deserve a great triumph in 1924. . . . I pray God I may have the physical strength to play my full part in the contest and victory."

194. Letter from Wilson to Charles W. McAlpin, written in Washington, December 31, 1922. [Manuscripts Division]

"The print of Staunton which you have so generously sent me is as welcome a gift as you could possibly have given me. . . . I am particularly grateful for the affectionate friendship which I know the gift itself expresses. It is such friendship that makes it easier to carry through the long fight for recovered health which I am obliged to make, and I am greatly helped by your thought of me."

195. Invitation to the installation of the trustees of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, at the Hotel Biltmore, New York City, May 1, 1923. [Manuscripts Division]

Speakers: Franklin D. Roosevelt, presiding, John W. Davis, William E. Dodd, and Mary E. Woolley.

196. Letter from Wilson to Cleveland H. Dodge '79, Jesse H. Jones, Thomas D. Jones '76, and Cyrus H. McCormick '79, written in Washington, January 20, 1924; copy sent to Mr. Dodge. [Manuscripts Division]

Wilson records his "inexpressible gratitude" for the financial assistance received from this group of friends, "the finest and most ideal body of friends that ever gave a man reason to believe himself worth while."

197. Printed proclamation of President Coolidge announcing Wilson's death on February 3, 1924. [Manuscripts Division]

"As President of the United States he was moved by an earnest desire to promote the best interests of the country as he conceived them. His acts were prompted by

high motives and his sincerity of purpose can not be questioned. He led the nation through the terrific struggle of the world war with a lofty idealism which never failed him. He gave utterance to the aspiration of humanity with an eloquence which held the attention of all the earth and made America a new and enlarged influence in the destiny of mankind."

198. "Woodrow Wilson Passes away in Sleep. End Comes at 11:15 A.M. Nation Sorrows and Tributes Are Voiced in All Lands." Clipping from *The New York Times*, Feb. 4, 1924. [WW 988q, Vol. 1]

Immediately following Wilson's death the Princeton Library was authorized by the Trustees to secure through a clipping service all articles about him published in the American press for a period of thirty days. The clippings so obtained were mounted in fifteen folio scrapbooks.

199. David F. Houston. *Eight Years with Wilson's Cabinet, 1913 to 1920, With a Personal Estimate of the President*. Garden City, N.Y., 1926. 2 vols. [WW 7353]

Houston served as Secretary of Agriculture from 1913 to 1920 and as Secretary of the Treasury from 1920 to 1921.

200. Edith Bolling Wilson. *My Memoir*. Indianapolis [1939]. [WW 98177]

XIX. NATIONAL LEADER AND INTERNATIONAL SYMBOL

This section of the exhibition aimed to suggest, with no attempt at completeness, the significance of Wilson as a symbol and "myth," both during his lifetime and after his death.

201. Bernhardt Wall. *World War Etchings*. New York [1920]. [WW 971f]

Selected for display from Wall's portfolio were:

- a. "The War Message."
- b. "The Commander-in-Chief, an Allegory." First state, and a strike from the plate after the artist had suppressed it. With these was shown a copy of a letter addressed by Wilson to Wall, July 8, 1918, explaining why he objected to being depicted in military uniform: ". . . there is a sense in which putting me in uniform violates a very fundamental principle of our institutions, namely, that the military power is subordinate to the civil."

202. "Welcome Wilson." Special supplement to Italian periodical *Numerò*, VI, No. 221 (Nov., 1918). [WW 9765]

The cover design depicts Wilson showered with roses and laurel.

203. Souvenir postcards published in Italy in 1918. Polish postcards, after paintings by A. Szyk, depicting Wilson and Paderewski. [Wilson Collection]

204. Wilson memorials.

- a. Souvenir postcards issued in Paris, July 4, 1918, commemorating the renaming of the Avenue du Trocadéro the Avenue du Président Wilson. [Wilson Collection]
- b. First headquarters of the League of Nations in Geneva, with photograph of the memorial tablet on the Quai Wilson: "A la mémoire de Woodrow Wilson, Président des Etats-Unis, Fondateur de la Société des Nations. La Ville de Genève." [Manuscripts Division]
- c. Unveiling of the statue of Wilson by Albin Polasek, the gift of the Czechoslovaks of the United States to the city of Prague, Czechoslovakia, July 4, 1928. Unidentified clipping. [Scrapbook: WW 9885q, Vol. 2]
- d. Dedication of Gutzon Borglum's statue of Wilson, the gift of Paderewski, at Poznan, Poland, July 4, 1931. Clipping from *The New York Times*. [Scrapbook: WW 9885q, Vol. 3]

205. "Time Will Finish It." Cartoon in *The Rocky Mountain News*, Denver, Colorado, Feb. 5, 1924, showing Wilson looking at a globe on which are inscribed his words, "The rights of small nations must be protected." [Wilson obituaries: WW 988q, Vol. 3]

206. "Undying Fire!" By Nelson Harding. Cartoon in the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, Feb., 1924. The undying fire is "Wilson idealism." [Wilson obituaries: WW 988q, Vol. 4]

207. A token selection of the many translations of Wilson's works into foreign languages.

- a. *Gosudarstva*. Moscow, 1905. *The State* in Russian. [WW 386.13]
- b. *Betrachtungen eines Amerikaners: "Nur Literatur."* Berlin [192-]. *Mere Literature* in German. [WW 363.13]
- c. *Den Nya Friheten*. Stockholm [1917]. *The New Freedom* in Swedish. [WW 367.S9Lg]
- d. *La Nueva Libertad*. Valencia [191-]. *The New Freedom* in Spanish. [WW 367.S7]
- e. *Taler og Noter*. Copenhagen, 1918. War speeches in Danish. [WW 301.2918]
- f. *América por la Libertad*. Valencia, 1918. War speeches in Spanish. [WW 301.2918.5]
- g. *Discursos y Mensajes de Estado del Presidente Wilson*. New York, 1919. Speeches and state papers in Spanish. [WW 301.2919.5]

208. An arbitrary selection from the extensive literature on Wilson in many different languages.

- a. Algot Ruhe. *Woodrow Wilson: Människan och Statsmannen*. Stockholm [1916]. [WW 893]
- b. Antoine Chalas. *Le Président Woodrow Wilson, personnification des plus hautes idées politiques de tout temps*. Zurich [1918]. [WW 621]
- c. Jan de Louter. *Woodrow Wilson; Eene Karakterschets*. The Hague, 1924. [WW 7945]
- d. R. St. Backer. *Woodrow Wilson; Kształtowanie losów świata*. Warsaw, 1924. [WW 896]
- e. Leonhard Ragaz. *Die Bedeutung Woodrow Wilsons für die Schweiz und für die Welt*. Weinfelden [1925?]. [WW 869]

XX. WILSON AS SEEN BY THE CARTOONISTS

209. Original drawing for souvenir program of "Woodrow Wilson Coronation Dinner," given for Wilson and his Princeton classmates by William B. Isham, Jr. '79 at his residence, 5 East 61st Street, New York, January 16, 1903. [Princetoniana Collection]

Wilson in royal robes, holding baseball bat and football as symbols of office, is being crowned by the Princeton tiger. The "Isham dinner" for which this cartoon was drawn celebrated Wilson's accession to the presidency of Princeton University.

210. "Bubbles (with apologies)." By William S. Hoyt '06, "after Sir J. E. Millais." *The Princeton Tiger*, XVI, No. 9 (May, 1906), 16. [P71.739]

Wilson depicted as a boy blowing soap bubbles, one of which is marked "Presidential Boom."

211. "Rollo at Play." Detail from double-page cartoon, "Do You Believe in Dreams?" By Courtland N. Smith '08. *The Princeton Tiger*, XVIII, No. 4 (Sept., 1907), [8-9]. [P71.739]

Wilson as Rollo is playing with lettered blocks, spelling out the words "Clubs, Quad."

212. "Consulting Physicians: 'Isn't it about time to change the medicine, Doc?'" By Courtland N. Smith '08. *The Princeton Tiger*, XVIII, No. 9 (Feb., 1908), [8-9]. [P71.739]

Dr. Wilson is administering to an emaciated student remedies labeled "Higher Standard," "Quad System," "Severe Entrance Exams"; a patient's chart on the wall indicates declining student enrollment.

213. "What Kemble Saw at the Democratic State Convention of New Jersey." By E. W. Kemble. *Harper's Weekly*, LIV, No. 2805 (Sept. 24, 1910), 7. [0901.H299f]

Sketches of Wilson and of delegates to the convention, including quotation: "In a self-governed country there is one rule for everybody, and that is the common interest."

214. "It Takes Grit to Remove Grime." By E. W. Kemble. *Harper's Weekly*, LV, No. 2864 (Nov. 11, 1911), [3]. [0901-H299f]

Governor Wilson, with sleeves rolled up and scrubbing brush in hand, prepares to apply "clean politics" to the New Jersey scutcheon.

215. "The Knight from Princeton." Original drawing by Will Crawford, for *Puck*, 1911. [Wilson Collection]

"W.W." as an armored knight bearing the lance of "Democracy."

216. "Hymn to Pallas Democrāthēnē." By Otho Cushing. *Life*, LX, No. 1560 (Sept. 19, 1912), cover. [0901.L722; also this special Wilson Number separately: WW 78238]

Executrix Augusta Minerva Luminaria!
Salve O Woodregina Athena Proletaria!
Princetonensis Populique Dea Tutorlaria!

217. "Class 3. Judging Pumpkins." By C. J. Budd. *Harper's Weekly*, LVI, No. 2910 (Sept. 28, 1912), cover. [0901.H299f]

Voters are judging pumpkins labeled respectively: "Perennial-Ted, stewing variety"; "The Taft, standard pie"; and "The Wilson, new variety."

218. "The Woes of a President-Elect." By C. J. Budd. *Harper's Weekly*, LVI, No. 2920 (Dec. 7, 1912), 7. [0901.H299f]

Office-seekers, like moths, flutter about the Wilson candle-flame, and pursue him even while he is "by the sad sea waves," "in Bermuda," or "out for a quiet stroll."

219. "A Nearfuturist Painting." By John T. McCutcheon. *The Evening Sun*, New York, Apr. 9, 1913. [Scrapbook: WW 9885q, Vol. 1]

Wilson in the guise of an artist is painting a canvas entitled "Tariff Descending Downward."

220. "Democratic Sanitarium." Original drawing by S. Ehrhart. [Wilson Collection]

Dr. Wilson forbids to protesting drug addicts the use of their habitual dope, such as "Tariff Subsidy Morphine" and "High Protection Cocaine."

221. "The Morning After." Original drawing by L. M. Glackens for *Puck*, 1913. [Wilson Collection]

Wilson, the bride's father, brushes the confetti from his clothes, and faces "The Trust Question," the "Currency Question," and the "Mexican Question." "Let's see, gentlemen: Where were we at?"

222. "The President." By James Montgomery Flagg. *Harper's Weekly*, LVIII, No. 2977 (Jan. 10, 1914), cover. [0901-H299f]

223. "The Higher Education." By E. W. Kemble. *Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper*, CXVIII, No. 3067 (June 18, 1914), 592. [Scrapbook: WW 999.W84f]

Wilson in cap and gown on the steps of the White House greets a businessman protesting against anti-trust legislation with the remark: "My dear sir—Your difficulties are merely psychological!"

224. "Präsident Wilson will wiedergewählt werden." *Der Wahre Jacob*, Stuttgart, No. 766/24 (Nov. 26, 1915). [Scrapbook: WW 9885q, Vol. 1]

Beneath a caricature of Wilson leaning on a lecturer's table is a quotation from one of his speeches, including the sentence: "Jetzt pumpt alles bei uns, denn die Vereinigten Staaten sind das Portemonnaie der ganzen Welt geworden!"

225. "Your turn, Johnnie Bull." By W. C. Morris. *Harper's Weekly*, LXI, No. 3076 (Dec. 4, 1915), cover. [0901.H299f]

Dr. Wilson administers the medicine of "International Law" to John Bull, while Kaiser Wilhelm, who has already received his dose, holds his stomach.

226. "1918—The Issue." By W. C. Morris. *The Independent*, XCIII, No. 3605 (Jan. 5, 1918), [6]. [0901.I381q]

The "issue" is symbolized by the figure of Wilson as "The Democrat," and of Kaiser Wilhelm as "The Autocrat."

227. "Il programma di Wilson. Uccidere il Militarismo per liberare anche il popolo tedesco." *L'Asino*, Rome, XXVII, No. 3 (Jan. 20, 1918), cover. [Scrapbook: WW 9885q, Vol. 1]

With his sword Wilson pierces the dragon of "Militarismo."

228. "7.Kriegsanleihe." German war poster. Hollerbaum & Schmidt, Berlin. [Scrapbook: WW 9885q, Vol. 1]

German bayonets, backed by German gold, drive the Wilsonian dragon to bay.

229. "All Together Now, Boys!" By Donald McKee. *Life*, LXXII, No. 1884 (Dec. 5, 1918), 857. [0901.L722]

Wilson leads a victory snake dance of Allied leaders out from a football stadium filled with cheering crowds.

230. "Le Bienvenu." By L. Raven-Hill. *Punch*, CLV, No. 4041 (Dec. 18, 1918), [399]. [0901.P985]

Marianne greets Wilson as he comes down the gangplank of his ship. Sailors follow with his baggage, marked "W.W. 1 [to] 14."

231. "A Home from Home." By L. Raven-Hill. *Punch*, CLVI, No. 4052 (Mar. 5, 1919), [175]. [0901.P985]

"President Wilson (quitting America in his Fourteen-League-of-Nations Boots). 'It's time I was getting back to a hemisphere where I really am appreciated.'"

232. "Overweighted." By Bernard Partridge. *Punch*, CLVI, No. 4055 (Mar. 26, 1919), [243]. [0901.P985]

Wilson offers a branch labeled "League of Nations" to the dove of peace.

"President Wilson. 'Here's your olive branch. Now get busy.'

"Dove of Peace. 'Of course I want to please everybody; but isn't this a bit thick?'"

233. "I Promised to Bring It back." By Rollin Kirby. *The World*, New York, 1919 [Scrapbook: WW 9885q, Vol. 1]

Entering New York Harbor aboard the "George Washington" and passing by the Statue of Liberty, Wilson waves the "Treaty of Peace and League of Nations."

234. "Woodrow Wilson." Original drawing by Rollin Kirby for *The World*, New York, Feb. 4, 1924. [Wilson Collection]

Showing chair left vacant by Wilson's death. The drawing is inscribed by the artist "To a great friend, Marion J. Verdery."

235. "The Crusader." By Cesare. *The New York Times*, Feb. 10, 1924, Sec. 8, p. [1]. [Scrapbook: WW 9885q, Vol. 3]

Wilson as a crusader in armor, flanked by the figures of Washington and Lincoln.

XXI. IN QUEST OF THE HISTORICAL WILSON

236. Laura S. Turnbull. *Woodrow Wilson; A Selected Bibliography of His Published Writings, Addresses, and Public Papers*. Princeton, 1948. [WW 091]

This authoritative bibliography, published by the Princeton University Press, was compiled from the books in the Princeton Library's Woodrow Wilson Collection. The compiler, Miss Laura Shearer Turnbull, who was a member of the Library staff from 1925 until her retirement in June, 1952, died on December 18, 1955, in Princeton.

237. Katharine E. Brand. "Woodrow Wilson, in His Own Time." *The Library of Congress Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*, XIII, No. 2 (Feb., 1956), 61-72. [WW 59947]

Miss Brand's article describes the Library of Congress collections of the personal papers of President Wilson and of the statesmen who served in his administration, which, taken as a whole, constitute the largest and most important body of source material for the study of Wilson and his era. Wilson's own papers, through the gifts of his widow and his friends, have come to number more than 196,000 pieces, and cover his career from his student days to the presidency.

This same issue of the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions* contains also, pp. 73-105, a "Catalog of the Woodrow Wilson Centennial Exhibit" held at the Library of Congress.

238. Henry W. Bragdon. "The Woodrow Wilson Collection." *The Princeton University Library Chronicle*, VII, No. 1 (Nov., 1945), 7-18. [WW 5994-3]

Mr. Bragdon's article provides a convenient survey of the Princeton Library's Woodrow Wilson Collection, second in importance only to that in the Library of Congress. The present issue of the *Chronicle* includes, pp. 173-182, a survey of additions which have been made to the Wilson Collection since it was described in 1945 by Mr. Bragdon.

239. William E. Dodd. *Woodrow Wilson and His Work*. Garden City, N.Y., 1920. [WW 648.3]

"With a view to a just estimate of President Wilson, the following chapters have been written. They are written while he lives and while his bitterest opponents occupy the centre of the public stage. If the account errs, it may be corrected, and thus be a means to a better understanding of the man and his services, a means even of an earlier historical portrait."—AUTHOR'S INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Professor William E. Dodd, of the University of Chicago, was later, with Ray Stannard Baker, the editor of *The Public Papers of Woodrow Wilson*, 1925-27. Still later, from 1933 to 1937, he was United States Ambassador to Germany.

One of the copies of Dodd's *Wilson* in the Library's collection is inscribed by him to the English historian George M. Trevelyan.

240. William Allen White. *Woodrow Wilson. The Man, His Times and His Task*. Boston, 1924. [WW 981]

Published the year of Wilson's death; the author's introduction is dated Emporia, Kansas, September 1, 1924.

This copy has laid in a letter from William Allen White to H. S. Leach, August 11, 1924, in which he summarizes his methods and intentions: "I have your letter of the 22nd of July, asking me if I intend to include in my 'Life of Woodrow Wilson' a bibliography. Replying, I will say I don't; I am not trying to write a source book or anything as important as that, just a picture of the man in his times, such as a reporter might write mostly out of his own head, from notes and talking with other people and from reading well known books."

241. David Lawrence '10. *The True Story of Woodrow Wilson*. New York [1924]. [WW 781]

Published the year of Wilson's death; the author's foreword is dated Washington, D.C., March 21, 1924.

"Most of the material contained in this book was gathered at the time the events mentioned were happening. . . . The author . . . was appointed the correspondent of The Associated Press at Princeton, New Jersey, serving [there] from 1906 to 1910. . . . upon the nomination of Mr. Wilson for the Presidency in 1912, [he] was assigned to Sea Girt, New Jersey, to report the candidate's activities. From that time forward . . . the author was writing daily dispatches for The Associated Press. . . ."—AUTHOR'S FOREWORD

242. Ray Stannard Baker. *Woodrow Wilson; Life and Letters*. Garden City, N.Y., and New York, 1927-39. 8 vols. [WW 568.6]

The authorized and most complete life of Woodrow Wilson, which utilizes, among many other sources, the President's personal papers, made available to the biographer by Wilson's widow.

The author, in his introductory note to Volume 8 (1939), states: "With this volume, the eighth, which closes with the armistice of November 11, 1918, the author concludes his work on *The Life and Letters of Woodrow Wilson*. The next period, dealing with the Peace Conference . . . he has already treated in his volumes entitled *Woodrow Wilson and World Settlement*, published in 1923."

243. Two letters from Wilson to Ray Stannard Baker, concerning the use of his papers, written in Washington, January 8, and January 25, 1924. [Manuscripts Division, Baker Papers]

The first is a typewritten letter, signed by Wilson, written from 2340 S Street NW, Washington, in which he tells Baker: "It grieves me to put the least obstacle in your way in the disinterested and generous work which you desire to undertake; but when I ask myself the question how I would go about giving you 'full and first access,' I realize that I would not know how to do it; and it is only right and frank that I should tell you so. I have had an active and varied career, but I have had no thought of keeping memoranda of it, or records of any kind; so that I am obliged in candor to make this disclosure to you."

The second letter, also typewritten, is not signed. A penciled note in Baker's hand states: "Last letter that Wilson wrote to anyone. He was too ill to sign it." The letter includes this passage: "Every time that you disclose your mind to me you increase my admiration and affection for you.

"I always dislike to make, or even intimate, a promise until I have at least taken some step to facilitate my keeping it. I am glad to promise you that with regard to my personal correspondence and other similar papers I shall regard you as my preferred creditor, and shall expect to afford you the first,—and if necessary exclusive,—access to those papers. But I have it on my conscience that you should know that I have not made the smallest beginning towards accumulating and making accessible the letters and papers we have in mind. I would rather have your interpretation of them than that of anybody else I know, and I trust that you will not think it unreasonable that I should ask you to accept these promises in lieu of others which would be more satisfactory but which, for the present, would be without practical value."

244. David Loth. *The Story of Woodrow Wilson*. New York, 1944. [WW 7942.2]

"The great resurgence of interest in Woodrow Wilson has brought constant requests to this [the Woodrow Wilson] Foundation for a brief summary of his life and work. It is difficult for those of an older generation who lived through the dramatic days of a quarter of a century ago, when Woodrow Wilson was the outstanding world figure, to realize that a wholly new generation has come of age—a generation in whose minds Woodrow Wilson is a remote historical figure. . . .

"Mr. Loth has prepared a brief and simple story of Mr. Wilson which, showing how his foreign policy developed naturally and organically out of his philosophy for home affairs, responds admirably to the type of interest and inquiry now increasingly current. The Foundation takes pleasure, accordingly, in making it available as a study which epitomizes in a few pages one of the half-dozen greatest lives in American history, a life which, after reaching the height of world acclaim and closing in almost unparalleled tragedy, is now being vindicated by history."—FOREWORD

245. Thomas A. Bailey. *Woodrow Wilson and the Lost Peace*. New York, 1944. [WW 5663]

"Some of the things that I say will no doubt prove offensive to those who hold the memory of Woodrow Wilson in reverence. While I regret that this is so, I cannot permit such considerations to turn me aside from my larger purpose. Surely enough time has elapsed, and enough disaster has befallen us, that we can ask both

the Wilson-worshipers and the Wilson-haters to shed the scales of prejudice from their eyes. Surely we are privileged to hope that this great nation will not again plunge the world into despair by the spectacle of a President and a Senate unable to agree on the precise means to attain that which they both profess to desire.

"This book is concerned with the making of the peace. I plan to follow it with a sequel on the part played by the United States in the breaking of the peace [*Woodrow Wilson and the Great Betrayal*, New York, 1945]. . . ."—AUTHOR'S FOREWORD

246. Ruth Cranston. *The Story of Woodrow Wilson*. New York [1945]. [WW 6325]

"The purpose of this book is to present within a single volume the life and achievements of Woodrow Wilson, with emphasis upon that part of his life which has particular significance now: Wilson's fight for peace, and his pioneer work for world security and world organization. . . . 'Why another book about Wilson? Hasn't Ray Stannard Baker said it all?' Mr. Baker's eight volumes—the authorized *Life and Letters of Woodrow Wilson*—carry the story only to the 1918 Armistice; they do not include the Peace Conference, the Senate fight, or an account of Mr. Wilson's final years. Mr. Baker covers the Peace Conference in a separate three-volume series. . . . We have also volumes of lively personal reminiscence. . . . But there exists no one-volume story of Wilson covering the entire sixty-eight years of his life in detail. . . ."—AUTHOR'S FOREWORD

247. Gerald W. Johnson, with the collaboration of the Editors of *Look Magazine*. *Woodrow Wilson, The Unforgettable Figure Who Has Returned to Haunt Us*. New York [1944]. [WW 7438]

This pictorial history of Wilson's life includes a preface by Walter E. Edge, Governor of New Jersey, who writes: "The publication of the pictorial record of Woodrow Wilson's life at this time seems to be most appropriate. The war is nearing its climax and there can be no question that victory will be ours. We then shall be confronted with the problems of arriving at a just peace and a postwar international security.

"In this connection all nations and individuals will benefit by a study of the part Woodrow Wilson played in the adjustments following the last war. While I was in the United States Senate at the time and frequently did not agree with President Wilson's unyielding viewpoints, nevertheless I was mindful always of his sincere desire to improve world conditions and to bring about a lasting peace."

248. Arthur S. Link. *Wilson: The Road to the White House*. Princeton, 1947. [WW 7824]

"I have undertaken a new study of the life of Woodrow Wilson. This volume is the first in a series that I hope eventually will constitute an historical and biographical study of Wilson and his time until his death in 1924. . . . I have tried to maintain throughout a critical and open attitude toward all the controversies with which I dealt. There was something about Woodrow Wilson that inevitably engendered controversy when he occupied positions of power and influence. . . . Much of the book, therefore, concerns controversy of one kind or another. I have not come at my subject with the idea of debunking Wilson or anyone else. On the other hand, I have refrained from taking anything for granted, weighed and measured evidence against evidence, and in controversial matters have accepted no statement of fact that could not be supported by sound evidence. This has meant at times accepting the statements of Wilson's opponents instead of accepting his own."—AUTHOR'S PREFACE

249. Donald Day, editor. *Woodrow Wilson's Own Story*. Boston [1952]. [WW 398]

"The method of analysis by selection does not seem entirely adequate to an understanding of a conscience as subtle as Wilson's. The story even of Wilson's significance probably cannot be conveyed in its full roundness solely by extracts from his words. Yet as a compact presentation of Wilson's convictions, integrity of conscience and vivid spirit, this mosaic of fragments, large and small, is of great value."—T. H. VAIL MOTTER, *The New York Times Book Review*, Sept. 28, 1952, p. 3

XXII. THE STAGE AND MUSIC

A selection of material to suggest the manner in which the character of Wilson has appealed to playwrights, composers, and songwriters.

250. Plays.

- a. Eugen Fischer. *Woodrow Wilsons Entschluss*. Berlin [192-]. [WW 671]
- b. Laurence Housman. *Dethronements; Imaginary Portraits of Political Characters, done in Dialogue. Charles Stewart Parnell, Joseph Chamberlain, Woodrow Wilson*. New York, 1923. [WW 73525]
"The Instrument," Wilson in Washington on March 4, 1921, pp. 69-95.
- c. Albert Steffen. *Friedenstragödie*. Dornach [1936]. [WW 9355]
- d. Howard Koch. *In Time to Come, a Play about Woodrow Wilson*. [New York, 1942.] [WW 7617]
Exhibited with "the final working copy of the play with notations and changes that were made just as it went into production," programs, pictures, and clippings. [Theater Collection]

251. Lamar Trotti. *Wilson*. Screenplay produced by Twentieth Century-Fox, 1944.

- a. Script. [WW 951]
- b. Third revision and final shooting script. [WW 951.11]
- c. Stills. [WW 951]
- d. Photographs of the shooting of the scenes in Princeton. [Theater Collection]
- e. *Darryl F. Zanuck's Wilson in Technicolor*. [New York, 1944.] [WW 9545q]
"Story behind the making of the motion picture."
- f. Woodrow Wilson Foundation. *America's Reception of "Wilson," the Screen Dramatization of the Life and Times of a Great American—Woodrow Wilson*. New York [1944]. [WW 9874.6]

252. Sheet music. [WW 999.M97f]

- a. A. Gordon Botts and Jack Stanley. *Wilson—That's—All*. Washington, D.C. [1913].
"Inaugural song."
- b. Blanche Merrill. *We Take Our Hats off to You—Mr. Wilson*. New York [1914].
- c. W. L. Needham. *White House, Melody of Peace*. Chicago [1914].
"In commemoration of the humane peace policy of our President—Woodrow Wilson."
- d. Coleman Goetz and Jack Stern. *We're Going to Celebrate the End of War in Ragtime (Be Sure that Woodrow Wilson Leads the Band)*. New York [1915].
- e. Andrew B. Sterling and Robert A. Keiser. *Be Good to California, Mr. Wilson (California Was Good to You)*. New York [1916].

- f. N. A. Jennings and Laura S. Collins. *We Are with You, Mr. President!* New York, 1918.
- g. S. Edw. Sanfilippo, Billy H. Hickey, and Daniel D. Rappaport. *W-I-L-S-O-N Means Wilson with the Good Old U. S. A. at his Command.* Boston [1918].
- h. Charles B. Weston. *When Johnnie Comes Marching Home again.* Brooklyn [1918].
On the front cover: a reproduction of a photograph of the President showing "The Wilson Victory Smile."
- i. William T. Pierson. *League of Nations March.* Washington, D.C. [1919].
See also Nos. 58, 93, 145, and 177.

Woodrow Wilson and the Power of Words

BY T. H. VAIL MOTTER '22

IT is impossible to think of Woodrow Wilson without thinking of the indispensable weapon in his armory of leadership—words. By his use of words, by command of language, Wilson sought to persuade men to accept and follow their own best impulses. By the power of words, the professor who at Princeton commanded the rapt attention and warm belief of his students, became first, spokesman of the Allied peoples in World War I and later, not by tricks of "psychological warfare," but by sensing and stating their own desires, spokesman also of the enemy peoples. Like Churchill after him, Wilson became the voice of an era.

Yet from his earliest renown to the present, Wilson's use of language has been attacked. Ranging from the bitter denunciation by William Bayard Hale, former friend, biographer, editor of *The New Freedom*, and deputy to Mexico,¹ to the fun poked at some features of Wilson's early literary style by Professor Arthur S. Link in a lecture at Princeton last year, the objections usually include a charge of "vagueness" or uncleanness and a willingness to imply if not actually to charge willful use of language to mislead. Since such imputations seem at variance with Wilson's character and conduct, there is room for some inquiry into his use of words.

How a man marshals words to his purpose may be gleaned from the whole body of his literary production. It may be read in what he has said of the art of writing. And it may be discovered by watching the writer at work correcting and emending his manuscripts.

For this third type of inquiry rich stores of Wilson manuscripts exist. The centennial exhibitions at Princeton and at the Library of Congress have drawn upon these. At Princeton, for example, two versions of the Sesquicentennial Address, "Princeton in the Nation's Service," were on view. Of these, the final typescript reveals a change in the opening sentence, made obviously very late in the process of revision, which makes a striking improvement in statement. The sentence had begun, "We pause to look back upon our past today." It was changed to read, "Princeton pauses to look back upon her past." A conventional opening springs to life with

¹ William Bayard Hale, *The Story of a Style*, New York, 1920.

the substitution of a specific name at once a symbol and a rallying cry for many members of the audience. This was a change away from vagueness and toward vividness.

A study of two of Wilson's manuscripts in the Princeton Library inquires "whether clarity of thought or mere rhetorical effect" motivated Wilson's revisions.² It concludes that "They do not tend to show, I think, any effort on Mr. Wilson's part to decorate his speech by inserting words or expressions for purely ornamental purposes; rather they show a nice sense of the meaning of words, the proper order for phrases and clauses; they show a desire to be exact, and an effort to express meaning precisely and forcefully. I feel that he meant what he said, and that he wanted it to be remembered."

I would say the same of the 143 alterations in Wilson's hand in the manuscript of his early (1890) essay, *Leaders of Men*, at the Library of Congress. Designed to be delivered as an address, yet preserved, possibly, for later publication (it was not published until 1952) this piece exhibits both the virtues and the defects of Wilson's early style, and the unmistakable marks of his acute and sensitive ear-mindedness, or audience-consciousness, qualities which throughout his career made an address by Wilson a direct personal communication from speaker to hearer. The manuscript shows many alterations to achieve balance of phrase, rhythm, sonority; to facilitate in a pre-loud-speaker era the carrying power of the speaker's voice.

There are also instances of a favorite trick of Wilson's, transposing "not only" to an unconventional spot in the sentence. This trick infuriated Hale, who cites an example from another work: "War has interrupted the means of trade, not only, but also the processes of production." Hale observed that Wilson discerned "necromancy" in the sequence, like witches reciting the Lord's Prayer backward; but he quite failed to notice that the unconventional position of the phrase breaks the sentence by a distinct pause which heightens, for the listener, the contrast of the parts.

Returning to *Leaders of Men*, the largest number of changes in the text effected a tighter, exacter sense, or toned down too sweeping generalizations. (This sort of thing Hale ascribed to hesitation and a split personality.) Many changes provided *le mot juste*; others created a more forceful, more pithy wording. All told and making due allowance for the necessarily subjective approach to

² Dayton D. McKean, "Notes on Woodrow Wilson's Speeches," *The Quarterly Journal of Speech*, XVI, No. 2 (Apr., 1930), 176-184.

any analysis of style,³ the manuscript reveals a writer sternly bringing initial spontaneity under the control of craftsmanship in the interests of ready and vivid communication. This is of course one of the uses of rhetoric, in its sense of an art to influence thought and conduct. It is a far cry from that ornamentation for its own sake, and that blowing up of words with which "rhetorical" has been applied to Wilson in a derogatory sense. Again Hale, whose extravagant remarks are dug up at this late date not to flog a dead horse, but because they have their echoes today: "Vagueness and reiteration, symbolism and incantation, I take to be the chief secrets of Mr. Wilson's verbal power." So near, and yet so far from true perception.

In 1923 Professor Bliss Perry, of Harvard, who had taught English at Princeton in Wilson's time, republished a far different evaluation of Wilson as a writer, first issued in the year 1913. He added a postscript inspired by Hale's book, which he cited as an example of the confusion of political and literary judgments. This confusion, Perry said, would compel a wait of a generation before judgment of Wilson could be made. Then, he concluded, it would be said that certain state papers "are such examples of great writing as can scarcely be matched in the long history of English political prose."⁴

The generation has passed and there is evidence that what was felt in 1913, when Perry first observed it as a phenomenon, is still felt today. In the year of the inaugural Perry noted that there was distrust of the new President's utterances because there was distrust of a man of letters as a man of action, a feeling that "language is a disguise or disqualification." As writer and political theorist Wilson himself had frequently expressed this same distrust. He insisted upon a clear difference in temperament and method between the writer and the man of action. Wilson's leader of men he depicted as the thinking man in action, not as writer in action.

It was not an accident, therefore, that by the time Wilson entered public life he had ended the "literary" period which had

³ For an "objective" inquiry, see Howard L. Runion, "An Objective Study of the Speech Style of Woodrow Wilson," *Speech Monographs*, III (1936), [75]-94. This study of fifty speeches from 1900 to 1920 comes up with the information that the average number of words per sentence is twenty-nine, that ninety-two per cent of sentences are periodic, that most sentences are declarative. Style, which is the man, gets lost in statistics.

⁴ Bliss Perry, "Woodrow Wilson as a Man of Letters," *The Century Magazine*, LXXXV, No. 5 (Mar., 1913), 753-757; republished in Perry's *The Praise of Folly and Other Papers*, Boston, 1923, pp. 151-[170].

produced biography, history, political science, and essays. In these productions he regarded himself and trained himself as a writing man. In that period, as his brother-in-law, Stockton Axson, wrote, he pursued the craft of word power to a point where manner came to attract him as much as matter.⁵ Indeed Axson felt it just as well that the requirements of public life brought about the molding of a changed style, one less deliberately literary, one designed for the forum rather than the library.

The style of the state papers accordingly drew upon the accumulated experience of the "literary" period, and in becoming ever more "ear-minded," was firmly rooted in Wilson's oldest expressive instinct, oratory. Axson has told how heavily Wilson's youthful studies were weighted with English orators whom he memorized and declaimed to the rafters of his father's empty church on weekdays. The young man of twenty filled several pages of one of his rare diaries with notes on "Phonography," and others headed "Study of words."⁶ And an essay of twenty years later repeatedly uses, of writings, the specific and ear-minded word "speech," instead of the more generic "language." This essay closes as follows: "Frequent the company in which you may learn the speech and the manner which are fit to last. Take to heart the admirable example you shall see set you there of using speech and manner to speak your real thought and be genuinely and simply yourself."⁷ The passage endorses simplicity and sincerity, and thinks of words as the poet does, as speech, conveying sound, color, and rhythm as well as meaning and arrangement. So it is not surprising that a friend should write Wilson after reading the addresses in *The New Freedom*, "that we can hear your actual voice in some of the sentences."⁸

When Wilson entered politics, his friend Senator John Sharp Williams sensed his gift for the winged word and wrote him, "You will succeed in public life because you have the knack of striking off 'key-note' sentences."⁹ A valuable knack indeed, but one not universally applauded. For there were those, as Bliss Perry had

⁵ Stockton Axson, "Woodrow Wilson as Man of Letters," *The Rice Institute Pamphlet*, XXII, No. 4 (Oct., 1935).

⁶ "Catalog of the Woodrow Wilson Centennial Exhibit," *The Library of Congress Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*, XIII, No. 2 (Feb., 1956), Item 6.

⁷ "On an Author's Choice of Company," *The Century Magazine*, LI, No. 5 (Mar., 1896), 775-779.

⁸ Item 94 of the Catalog cited above.

⁹ Quoted in Katharine E. Brand, "Woodrow Wilson, in His Own Time," *Quarterly Journal*, cited above, p. 65.

remarked, who suspected the writer in action. These discovered clarity in the "literary" period, and in the state papers a style deliberately loose and vague. This point of view has only recently found fresh reassertion by a reviewer who wrote of *Leaders of Men*: "It belongs to a period in Wilson's career when he more or less regarded himself as a literary man and when his style had not yet become so vague as it was in his later political phase. He here uses language to reveal his thoughts instead of, as he afterward did, to veil his intentions and actions. . . ."¹⁰ No proof (analysis of style is hard to "prove"). Just a feeling, and one that the years will not down. Early in this centennial year a distinguished Professor of Public Law at Columbia, Lindsay Rogers, has gone after Point One of the Fourteen Points with a cry of "rhetoric" (disparaging sense) and the implication that its language was intentionally inexact.

"Open covenants of peace openly arrived at . . ." [he writes]. Every schoolboy would recognize this as one of Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points. Wilson spoke not as a statesman but as a rhetorician. He chose the phrasing not to seek the precision without which diplomacy fails but to create an effect on his audience, the Senate of the United States. That foreign policy should be made known and that all treaties should be published made sense; to propose that they be negotiated openly was nonsense. But the rhetorician was not yet content. He was constrained to add: ". . . there shall be no private international understandings of any kind but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view."¹¹

Point One of the Fourteen Points can be read, I believe, in the light of Wilson's objectives and practice as a writer turned public figure. It is possible to learn from Wilson's conception of the writer's art and the art of leadership why Point One was not phrased with the precision of a contract. And I believe that this passage can serve as a test of Wilson's conception of the use of words by a leader of men.

The writings, particularly those of the "literary" period, abound in passages on the art of writing. Three will serve for illustration, all taken from "On an Author's Choice of Company." First:

¹⁰ *The New Yorker*, XXVIII, No. 19 (June 28, 1952), 91.

¹¹ *The Reporter*, XIV, No. 2 (Jan. 26, 1956), 42-43.

No man who has anything to say need stop and bethink himself whom he may please or displease in the saying of it. He has but one day to write in, and that is his own. He need not fear that he will too much ignore it. He will address the men he knows when he writes, whether he be conscious of it or not; he may dismiss all fear on that score, and use his liberty to the utmost. There are some things that can have no antiquity and must ever be without date, and genuineness and spirit are of their number. . . . A man born into the real patriciate of letters may take his pleasure in what company he will without taint or loss of caste; may go confidently abroad in the free world of books and choose his comradeships without fear of offense.

Second:

What is it, let him ask himself, that renders a bit of writing a "piece of literature"? It is reality. A "wood-note wild," sung unpremeditated and out of the heart; a description written as if with an undimmed and seeing eye upon the very object described; an exposition that lays bare the very soul of the matter; a motive truly revealed; anger that is righteous and justly spoken; mirth that has its sources pure; phrases to find the heart of a thing, and a heart seen in things for the phrases to find; an unaffected meaning set out in language that is its own—such are the realities of literature. Nothing else is of the kin. Phrases used for their own sake; borrowed meanings which the borrower does not truly care for; an affected manner; an acquired style; a hollow reason; words that are not fit; things which do not live when spoken—these are its falsities, which die in the handling.

And third, concerning admission to the community of letters:

One gets admission, not because he writes,—write he never so cleverly, like a gentleman and a man of wit,—but because he is literate, a true initiate into the secret craft and mystery of letters. What that secret is a man may know, even though he cannot practise or appropriate it. If a man can see the permanent element in things,—the true sources of laughter, the real fountains of tears, the motives that strike along the main lines of conduct, the acts which display the veritable characters of men, the trifles that are significant, the details that make the mass,—if he know these things, and can also choose



Woodrow Wilson, Sesquicentennial Orator, 1896
From a photograph in the Princeton University Library

words with a like knowledge of their power to illuminate and reveal, give color to the eye and passion to the thought, the secret is his, and an entrance to that immortal communion.

Observe the words *power*, *illuminate*, *reveal*, *color*, and *passion*. Wilson believed both reason and emotion combined to move men's minds and hearts.

The public papers of the later period illustrate Wilson's consciousness of the necessary difference between the usage of the writer and that of the man of action. In "A Literary Politician" (1895) Wilson explored this difference in his depiction of Walter Bagehot as a being halfway between the two and partaking of the nature of both. "The ordinary literary man," he wrote, "even though he be an eminent historian, is ill enough fitted to be a mentor in affairs of government." And again: "Your average critic, it must be acknowledged, would be the worst possible commentator on affairs. He has all the movements of intelligence without any of its reality."

And at the close, this sketch of the sense of the wholeness of humanity that must be possessed by the political leader:

It is not the constitutional lawyer, nor the student of the mere machinery and legal structure of institutions, nor the politician, a mere handler of that machinery, who is competent to understand and expound government; but the man who finds the materials for his thought far and wide, in everything that reveals character and circumstance and motive. It is necessary to stand with the poets as well as with lawgivers; with the fathers of the race as well as with your neighbor of today; with those who toil and are sick at heart as well as with those who prosper and laugh and take their pleasure; with the merchant and the manufacturer as well as with the closeted student; with the schoolmaster and with those whose only school is life; with the orator and with the men who have wrought always in silence; in the midst of thought and also in the midst of affairs, if you would really comprehend those great wholes of history and of character which are the vital substance of politics.

These passages, and there are many more in the writings, develop the conception of the political leader as not only a different kind of person than the writer, but as a person required to use

language for his purposes in a different way. It is this different way which has been called rhetorical and deliberately vague; but in Wilson's view this was not so. Perhaps his best statement of the difference between the language of the library and that of the forum appears in the opening pages of *Leaders of Men*:

Those only are leaders of men, in the general eye, who lead in action. The title belongs, if the whole field of the world be justly viewed, no more rightfully to the men who lead in action than to those who lead in silent thought. A book is often quite as quickening a trumpet as any made of brass and sounded in the field. But it is the estimate of the world that bestows their meaning upon words: and that estimate is not often very far from the fact. The men who act stand nearer to the mass of men than do the men who write; and it is at their hands that new thought gets its translation into the crude language of deeds. The very crudity of that language of deeds exasperates the sensibilities of the author; and his exasperation proves the world's point—proves that, though he may be back of the leaders, he is not the leader. In his thought there was due and studied proportion; all limiting considerations were set in their right places as guards to ward off misapprehension. Every cadence of right utterance was made to sound in the careful phrases, in the perfect adjustments of sense. Just and measured reflection found full and fit expression. But when the thought is translated into action all its shadings disappear. It stands out a naked, lusty thing sure to rasp the sensibilities of every man of fastidious taste. Stripped for action, a thought must always shock those who cultivate the nicest fashions of literary dress, as authors do. But it is only when it thus stands forth in unabashed force that it can perform feats of strength in the arena round about which the great public sit as spectators, awarding the prizes by the suffrage of their applause.

Here, unquestionably, we come upon the heart of the perennial misunderstanding between the men who write and the men who act. The men who write love proportion, the men who act must strike out practicable lines of action and neglect proportion. This would seem sufficiently to explain the well-nigh universal repugnance felt by literary men towards democracy. The arguments which induce popular action must always be broad and obvious arguments: only a very gross

substance of concrete conception can make any impression on the minds of the masses; they must get their ideas very absolutely put, and are much readier to receive a half-truth which they can understand than a whole truth which has too many sides to be seen all at once. How can any man whose method is the method of artistic completeness of thought and expression, whose mood is the mood of contemplation, for a moment understand or tolerate the majority whose purpose and practice it is to strike out broad, rough-hewn policies, whose mood is the mood of action?

In summary, the writer is exact, specific, and mindful (as Wilson's subtle mind was ever mindful) of the complexity and variability of human affairs. On the other hand, the leader-spokesman deals in broad strokes, absolutes, and generalizations. He employs a form of communication that will convey his essential meaning in a form calculated to move masses, but not suited for subtle analysis. Wilson could write both ways, accommodating his style to the requirements of the occasion.

The inquiry now returns to the opinion that Wilson sometimes did not mean what he said and had no intention of saying what he meant. A test case has been presented in Professor Rogers' citation of the first of the Fourteen Points. This is part of an address to a joint session of the Congress on January 8, 1918. The draft of the address preserved at the Library of Congress contains corrections, eliminations, and additions in Wilson's hand, and shows careful and deliberate polishing and preparation. If it were true, as Professor Rogers states, that the words were composed for their effect upon the Senate alone, it is conceivable that they might have been composed differently, since Wilson accommodated his style to the occasion. But the broad strokes, the simplification, the absence of subtle qualification, were used because Wilson believed these to be attributes of the language of action. The Fourteen Points were directed to the Congress, yes, and beyond the Congress to the American public. But beyond these audiences, they were directed to the enemy. Reaching them, they became a potent force in ending the war. The Fourteen Points, in all their generalizations, were clear enough to serve as a charter for the settlement of international discord and a basis for a plan of enduring peace. In persuading the Germans to surrender they were the Wilsonian equivalent of the next war's Hiroshima bomb.

Point One was immediately attacked in exactly the terms of

Professor Rogers' attack of thirty-eight years later, by those who distrusted its broad strokes, and who required of all political language the minute and measured exactitude which Wilson prescribed for the cloistered writer.

Wilson, as so often before and after, puzzled by what seemed to him blindness to the obvious, wrote to Robert Lansing the following interpretation of the general language of Point One: "... when I pronounced for open diplomacy I meant not that there should be no private discussions of delicate matters, but that no secret agreement of any sort should be entered into and that all international relations, when fixed, should be open, aboveboard, and explicit."¹²

It would seem clear that in Wilson's mind there was no intention to use language to delude; that elaboration, detail, and the distinction between spadework and the consummation of formal agreement were inherent as a matter of common sense in the broad strokes of Point One. But of course the details were not literally expressed. The heart of the matter, the basic idea, was.

The difference between what one says and what one means is a matter of communication, and this, in practiced hands, is a matter of skill and experience. Wilson's analysis in *Leaders of Men* in 1890 of the peculiar requirements of the language of leadership seems today as right as his practice in 1918 when the words he chose for Point One effectively conveyed their basic meaning to the larger audience for which they were intended.

It is hard to believe that diplomats since 1918 have wholly abandoned their customary techniques and shackled negotiation in the literal bonds of the wording of Point One. It is not hard to believe that the abandonment of secret diplomacy and the public registration of treaties are among the benefits clearly implicit in the purpose of Wilson's language. They bespeak its efficacy as communication.

The scholars will always differ in their reading of words, in their evaluations of the effectiveness of communication. But as a writer's intention is discerned in the whole body of his work, in his theory of writing, and in his practice and revision, truth emerges.

¹² Letter of March 12, 1918, quoted (p. 71) in Katharine Brand's article cited above.

The Woodrow Wilson Collection

A Survey of Additions since 1945

BY ALEXANDER P. CLARK

In an article in *The Princeton University Library Chronicle* (VII, No. 1 [Nov., 1945], 7-18, illus.), entitled "The Woodrow Wilson Collection," Henry W. Bragdon reviewed Princeton's collection of books and manuscripts relating to Wilson. Mr. Bragdon, then as now a teacher of history at Phillips Exeter Academy, described the scope and extent of the printed books, manuscripts, and other material which form the Wilson Collection, in the broad sense of the term,¹ in the Princeton University Library. It is our intention in this account to describe this same collection as it has developed since the publication of Mr. Bragdon's survey. This accounting will not constitute a catalogue as it will make reference only to the more outstanding additions to the collection.

In his report Mr. Bragdon told of the origin of the Woodrow Wilson Collection at Princeton which was established as a special collection in 1924, soon after Wilson's death, by an initial gift of money. Mr. Bragdon then discussed the kinds of printed books included in the collection and described the major manuscript groups which supplemented it. Nearly all of the numerous categories of material which comprised the Wilson Collection at the time of his writing were referred to in his article. Since that time, however, there have been important additions to all categories. Under the careful supervision of the late Miss Laura S. Turnbull, as Curator, all significant books and pamphlets relating to Wilson and his times were added, as well as such material as sheet music, ephemeral campaign literature, cartoons, and much else of a fugitive nature. The books and other printed matter designated for the formally-organized Woodrow Wilson Collection have been,

¹ The term "Woodrow Wilson Collection" refers, in a restricted sense, to the printed books which have been set aside as a special collection in the Woodrow Wilson Room of the Library and administered as a rare book collection by the Department of Rare Books and Special Collections. The term also designates, in a like restricted sense, Wilson manuscripts acquired as separate units and not as integral parts of more comprehensive groups of papers, and which are appropriately arranged and made available for use in the Manuscripts Division. The term "Woodrow Wilson Collection," as it will be generally used in this article, however, will refer to all material at Princeton by and about Wilson, wherever located.

since the opening of the Firestone Library, located in the Woodrow Wilson memorial room.

It is the increase of manuscripts relating to Wilson, however, which has marked the chief change in the picture of the Princeton resources in the past decade. The present article will be chiefly concerned with the manuscripts, administered by the Department of Rare Books and Special Collections, and similar unique and near-unique material which supplements the basic book collection at Princeton. Before discussing further the collection of Wilson manuscripts at Princeton something should be said about the vastly larger one at the Library of Congress. As the basis of its collection, the Library of Congress has the indispensable foundation without which a manuscript collection built about an historical personage can never be "definitive." This basis is the Woodrow Wilson Papers, in the restricted sense of a reasonably complete collection of the manuscripts, correspondence, and other documents which Wilson acquired in the course of a lifetime as a scholar, an administrator, and a statesman. Wilson, particularly in the years of his life as a public official, accumulated and carefully preserved large numbers of memoranda and drafts of documents pertaining to the events with which he was concerned. In addition to this basic group of papers the Library of Congress has acquired original letters written by Wilson as well as comparable groups of the papers of the members of his cabinet and of others whose careers impinged on his.

Compared with a monumental personal archive of such dimensions the Wilson manuscripts at Princeton comprise but a small collection. Nevertheless, Princeton has been in a favorable position for acquiring Wilson manuscripts and the collection here may in all probability be considered the richest one apart from that in the Library of Congress; certainly it is a most important supplement to it. Princeton's must be described as a "collection" as contrasted with an archive. There was no basic group of accumulated papers upon which to build. Even Wilson's official papers as President of Princeton were largely removed by him upon his resignation—and, it should be added, are now preserved in Washington. The collection at Princeton has been built up almost piece by piece, group by group, from innumerable sources, by purchase and by gift through the generosity of alumni and other friends.²

² Acquisitions by gift or purchase of Wilson manuscripts and books may generally be found recorded and acknowledged in the "Biblia" and the "New & Notable" pages of the *Chronicle*.

In 1945 when this collection was surveyed by Mr. Bragdon he reported "a number of Wilson's manuscript writings, all of the period before his entrance into politics with the exception of the manuscript of his first Inaugural Address. . . . one of his greatest state papers," which Wilson himself gave to the Princeton Library. The other manuscripts and manuscript groups separately described then were a notebook of Latin and Greek exercises, 1873-1874; a collection of some twenty-five typescripts of speeches, several of which were typed and corrected by Wilson himself, 1896-1910; the fine series of 116 letters from Wilson to his Princeton classmate Robert Bridges;³ and a group of lecture notes taken by Wilson's students in the various courses he taught at Princeton. It was noted that the Library possessed altogether approximately 250 of Wilson's letters addressed to some fifty correspondents. Reference was also made to supplementary published sources covering Wilson's Princeton period, such as *The Daily Princetonian*, *Princeton Alumni Weekly*, collections of pamphlets and clippings. In summary, the author was able to say, "In no other Library are Wilson's writings and what has been written about him so conveniently and fully available."

A review of the manuscript accessions book since 1945 shows barely a page without an entry under the name of Woodrow Wilson. Represented here are some one hundred transactions in which the Library has received Wilson manuscripts, singly or in groups; and this figure does not include all of the additions of large groups of correspondence in which Wilson letters form an incidental part. The figure "one hundred" of course conveys no meaning in terms of the amount or quality of the manuscripts. It does, however, indicate activity, roughly one gift or purchase of Wilson manuscripts each month, which is a pertinent statement only because the manuscripts of no other person are added thus frequently to the Library's collections. The more important series of letters among the recent additions will be briefly described but, it should be added, although a sustained series or exchange of correspondence is indeed important, most additions of Wilson letters come singly or in small groups, let us say of three or four, addressed to one individual. Many of these single letters, and letters in the smaller groups, are important, and a large proportion of them have been given by two Princeton graduates: Carl Otto v. Kienbusch '06, who was himself a student in Wilson's classes, and the

³ Eighty-nine pieces of this same correspondence, also letters from Wilson to Bridges, have been recently acquired by the Library of Congress.

late Andre deCoppet '15, through the bequest of his extensive collection of American historical autographs.⁴ Many of the Wilson manuscripts which stand in the Library's collection have been personally selected by Mr. Kienbusch or Mr. deCoppet on the basis of their merit as historical manuscripts. Wilson manuscripts are not easily acquired. Competition for them on the autograph market is avid and Princeton competes with the private collector of manuscripts as well as with other institutional libraries. The Princeton Library, in its purchase policy, tends in general to favor manuscripts of the period of Wilson's life previous to his leaving the Governorship of New Jersey, as so much of the Library's related material dates from this period.

Among the longer series of Wilson letters received since 1945 is that addressed to his Princeton classmate Cleveland H. Dodge '79, which came as the gift of Mr. Dodge's sons, Bayard Dodge '09 and Cleveland E. Dodge '09. There are some 125 pieces in this series, a sustained correspondence from 1902 to 1924. Some of Wilson's finest statements concerning his plans for education at Princeton are contained in his letters to Cleveland Dodge. The letters continue, through the period of the Presidency and into the years of Wilson's retirement. The correspondence closes with one of the last letters to be dictated, and feebly signed, by Wilson, a few days before his death, to Cleveland H. Dodge, Jesse H. Jones, Thomas D. Jones '76, and Cyrus H. McCormick '79, an expression of gratitude "to this group of incomparable friends." A series of more than forty letters addressed to Robert Garrett '97, Trustee of Princeton, has been presented by Mr. Garrett. Less personal in nature than those to Cleveland Dodge, the letters reflect Wilson's concern for the development of Semitic and Oriental studies at Princeton, a program which has had the continuing support of Mr. Garrett. A small correspondence between Wilson and Henry van Dyke '73, of the Princeton faculty, forms part of the extensive van Dyke Papers, presented by Tertius van Dyke '08. The letters to van Dyke, whom Wilson appointed United States Minister to the Netherlands in 1913, are not official but personal, and mirror the trust Wilson placed in one of his former Princeton colleagues during his years in the Presidency. The correspondence of Woodrow Wilson and the late Professor Edwin Grant Conklin, whom Wilson appointed to the Department of Biology in 1908, are

⁴ See "The Andre deCoppet Collection of American Historical Manuscripts; A Catalogue of an Exhibition in the Princeton University Library," *The Princeton University Library Chronicle*, XVI, No. 4 (Summer, 1955), 166-181.

particularly informative with respect to University affairs, especially as Professor Conklin's drafts of his own letters are included. There are approximately one hundred pieces in all, extending to 1922. They were received as the bequest of Professor Conklin. One series of letters, 1895-1896, the only one in the Library primarily relating to Wilson's own writing, is that with the artist Howard Pyle in connection with Wilson's *George Washington*. Here the author discusses in considerable detail the illustrations for his book, making useful comment on the historical background. The letters to Pyle form a part of the deCoppet Collection.

A collection of Woodrow family papers, a miniature archive containing nearly fifty letters and fifty-three photographs, as well as a number of clippings and a few miscellaneous documents, was acquired by purchase. The most interesting among the letters is a group of nine, 1880-1881, written by Wilson to his first cousin Harriet Woodrow which survives as a testimonial of a love affair between the two. Harriet Woodrow, who later became Mrs. Edward F. Welles, did not marry Wilson but they remained on terms of intimate friendship as long as Wilson lived.⁵ Other correspondence between several members of Wilson's family are included. There are letters of Jeanie Woodrow Wilson, Woodrow Wilson's mother; a few from Harriet Woodrow; letters of his cousin Helen Woodrow Bones; and letters of his uncles Robert and Thomas Woodrow. Most of the letters are addressed to Harriet Woodrow and contain much information about many members of the interrelated families and illustrate the strong ties which bound together the members of the Woodrow family in particular. The photographs constitute a fairly complete collection of pictures of Wilson's near relations in both the Woodrow and the Wilson families. In the letters and in the photographs are represented many other persons close to Woodrow Wilson: Ellen Axson Wilson; Anne and Marion Wilson, his sisters; his cousin James Wilson Woodrow; and Edith Bolling Wilson, Woodrow Wilson's second wife.

As has already been indicated, there are many other significant letters and groups of letters of Wilson's which deserve mention, but which cannot be described within the limitations of this survey. Approximately eight hundred Wilson letters to some two hundred different persons may now be counted at Princeton.

The shorthand notebooks of Charles L. Swem, stenographic

⁵ See Helen Welles Thackwell, "Woodrow Wilson and My Mother," *The Princeton University Library Chronicle*, XII, No. 1 (Autumn, 1950), 6-18, illus.

secretary to Woodrow Wilson from 1912 to 1921, while not manuscripts or letters of Wilson's in the literal sense of being autographs, are Wilson manuscripts of importance. The contents of these notebooks presented by Mr. Swem cover a wide range of the addresses, political speeches, correspondence, and interviews of Woodrow Wilson. The seventy-three notebooks begin with the Presidential campaign of 1912. They cover the period of both Wilson administrations, the President's two trips abroad, in 1918 and 1919, and his Western tour on behalf of the League of Nations in 1919. Of like importance is a related collection of seventeen shorthand notebooks, the gift of Mrs. Gilbert Close, containing transcripts of letters to many of Wilson's correspondents as recorded by Gilbert Close '03 during the President's stay in Paris in 1919. It is a matter of interest that Close was secretary to Wilson during a portion of his period as President of Princeton.

The acquisition of the manuscripts of an essay and an article by Wilson should be mentioned. The first is the complete autograph manuscript of "When a Man Comes to Himself" (in the deCoppet Collection) which first appeared in *The Century Magazine* in 1901. This essay, described by Wilson as "a moral homily," is nineteen pages long, entirely in his autograph, and is signed. The other is Wilson's typescript of "The Tariff Make-Believe," the gift of Mr. Kienbusch. Written in 1909, it comprises eighteen pages of Wilson's typing, with autograph corrections. This article, beginning "The wrong settlement of a great public question is no settlement at all," is an attack on the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill and is one of Wilson's many attacks on the tariff as an abettor of monopoly. One manuscript which was not singled out for separate mention in the earlier survey, although in the Library at the time of its writing, should be described briefly here because of its importance to Princeton. This is the manuscript of Wilson's address delivered October 21, 1896, at Princeton's sesquicentennial, when the College of New Jersey became officially Princeton University. "Princeton in the Nation's Service" consists of two variant typescripts, typed by its author, and with corrections in his hand. One draft is accompanied by a remarkable letter of presentation to Charles Ewing Green '60, a Trustee of the University, clearly written by Wilson with his left hand during a time when he was unable to use his right.

Further valuable manuscript material by and about Wilson is available to scholars in the University's official records. Probably the earliest would be the series of manuscript grade books in which

the grades and class standing of the students were recorded. The Trustees' minutes record important events of Wilson's presidency, as do the official minutes of the Faculty. Official manuscript sources are supplemented, wherever files survive, by the correspondence of various University officers, boards, and committees. In such files, a number of which have been entrusted to the Library's care in recent years, may be seen the records of Wilson's inauguration as President of Princeton, October 25, 1902, the correspondence and other related documents. Preserved also, from the files of the Secretary of the University, is the original draft of Wilson's letter of resignation as President. A rare example of his own shorthand writing is a version of a "Report on the Social Coördination of the University," undated but on the stationery of "The President's Room." The shorthand report is accompanied by Wilson's longhand outline.⁶

Quasi-official in nature, and important with respect to Wilson's period as President of Princeton, are the letter books of Henry Burling Thompson '77, who was elected a Trustee of the University in 1906. His letter books, the gift of Mrs. James H. Douglas, Jr., include a separate series for his Princeton correspondence covering the years 1909-1911, and are augmented by files of his incoming correspondence.

Unofficial documentation, yet important for Wilson's Princeton years, are the manuscripts and printed pieces coming under the heading of Princetoniana, including the bewildering category of "Princeton ephemera." Mainstays of Princetoniana are the elaborate scrapbooks, autograph albums, and photograph albums kept by Princeton undergraduates. The majority of the erstwhile owners and compilers of these records will never themselves be the subjects of historical inquiry but such books, as a group, provide

⁶ Access to the Trustees' minutes and other Princeton archival material is generally restricted and is granted only by permission of the appropriate officer. Mr. Bragdon's survey took cognizance of and described still another archival source, the extensive clipping file maintained by Charles W. McAlpin '88 during his term as Secretary of the University, from 1901 to 1917. Like material was collected by his successor in office, Varnum Lansing Collins '92. Mr. Collins collected, in addition, but rather as an historian than in his capacity as Secretary, many manuscripts and notes on successive Princeton administrations, including the Wilson administration. Note should be made here also of collections, now restricted, of manuscripts which were formed by University Trustees Wilson Farrand '86 and Edward W. Sheldon '79 which contain many relative documents. It should be stressed also, at this point, that papers of Wilson's leading opponents in University policy, such as Dean Andrew F. West '74, of the Graduate School, and Wilson's successor as President of Princeton, John Grier Hibben '82, are important parts of the Library's manuscript collection.

necessary information about past Princeton generations. One of the earliest Wilson documents in the Princeton collections is a long sentiment written in the autograph album of his classmate Frank C. Garmany, which was presented by Lamar Garmany. The Library does not have Wilson's own college scrapbook, if indeed he kept one, but in those of his classmates are saved the souvenirs of Wilson's time in college: railroad and theater ticket stubs, invitations and programs for class ceremonies and college functions, summonses from the Dean, copies of examinations—often the only preserved copies.

The records of the Class of 1879, maintained by the secretary of the class from its graduation until the end of the period of its activity in the affairs of Princeton, when they were given to the University, form an important part of the Library's Princetoniana. The Class of '79, in fact, maintained one of the most complete of the class archives to date. Herein were preserved the memorabilia of undergraduate days, to which was added post-graduation correspondence of the secretary with members of the class and occasional publications. Here may be found, for example, a photograph of Wilson with other members of the rather exclusive Alligator Club, in their undergraduate days, and a file of programs, menus for banquets, badges, and other such paraphernalia representing '79's activities when one of its members was "crowned" (by his class, that is) President of their University. Similar souvenirs make it look very much as though '79 "took over," socially speaking, when this same member was first inaugurated as President of the United States.

Still another category of manuscript holdings important for a researcher into the career of Woodrow Wilson is the diverse group of personal reminiscences, Princeton memoirs, records of interviews, and letters, which have Wilson as their central subject, or in which he figures in a significant way. One series, seventeen letters of Ellen Axson Wilson, Wilson's first wife, whose death occurred in 1914, to her friend Anna Harris, contains intimate glimpses of the Wilson family between 1885 and 1912. The Library's small collection of original letters of Stockton Axson, brother of Ellen Axson Wilson, is important. Several are written to Ray Stannard Baker,⁷ and one particularly interesting one describing the President's feelings as a result of the elections of

⁷ A list of correspondents of Ray Stannard Baker, who are represented by letters in that section of his papers which is in the Princeton Library, is appended to the survey of the Wilson Collection by Henry W. Bragdon.

1920 is addressed to Professor George M. Priest '94. There are other manuscripts of recollections of Wilson by various persons, similar to those written by Professors Conklin and George McLean Harper '84 which were published in 1946 by the Princeton University Press in a volume entitled *Woodrow Wilson: Some Princeton Memories*.⁸ No attempt can be made to enumerate the large number of individual letters by various writers which have been added to the Library's manuscript collection because of their references to Woodrow Wilson. One of the best of them, a letter written by an American reporter who was an eye-witness at the time of Wilson's arrival in Paris in 1918, has been quoted in the catalogue of the Woodrow Wilson exhibition in this issue (No. 171).

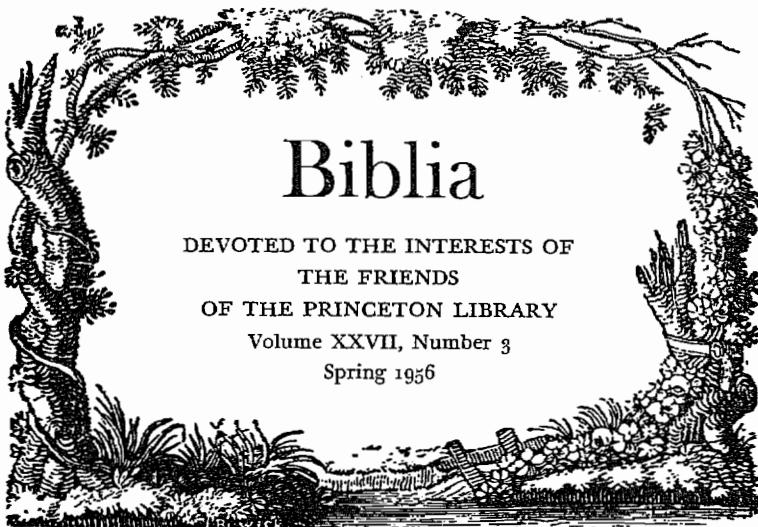
Valuable single documents relating to Wilson, although not having quite the informational interest of letters, the manuscripts of Wilson's essays, or other texts, should be noted here as such documents are ornaments to the Wilson Collection, and are exceedingly difficult to obtain. A fine example is the license granted Woodrow Wilson to practice law in Georgia, dated October 19, 1882, the gift of Mr. Kienbusch. The document is a rare "fugitive" from Wilson's own files. A signed copy of President Wilson's War Message, read by him to Congress on April 2, 1917, has come to the Library as part of the McCormick autograph collection (presented by Mrs. Marshall L. Brown) and is a rare and valuable association piece. A signed document proclaiming Red Cross Week, in 1918, the gift of Bayard Dodge, is another fine souvenir of Wilson's war years. There is also the inscribed copy of the *Report of the Commission on the League of Nations*, of the Preliminary Peace Conference, Paris, 1919 (deCoppet Collection).

The numerous Wilson letters and other documents represented in the Princeton collections by photostats and typed transcripts deserve comment. Several of these groups represent important correspondences and are useful in those instances where the originals are not readily available to scholars. Five important series of such copies may be listed. The photostats of the letters to John Grier Hibben, covering the years 1899-1924, trace the unhappy story of a breaking up of a close friendship over deeply rooted differences in matters of University policy. Some 250 transcripts of Wilson's letters to Mary A. Hulbert, from 1908 to 1915, have been

⁸ A collection of letters from former students and others who had known Wilson during his Princeton years was made by McMillan Lewis '26. The letters were received in response to a questionnaire he circulated in preparation for his book *Woodrow Wilson of Princeton* (1952).

acquired as the gift of Gabriel Wells. Mary A. Hulbert is better known in the Wilson story as Mrs. Peck. Photostatic copies of the letters of Woodrow Wilson to his friends Professor and Mrs. Harry F. Reid, whom he had known from his Johns Hopkins days, cover the years 1897-1912. The approximately fifty letters constitute a personal correspondence of family and literary interest. A run of letters of political importance, transcribed from manuscripts in the Library of Congress, is that written by Wilson to Colonel George Harvey, editor of *Harper's Weekly*, the man who first formally proposed Woodrow Wilson for the Presidency of the United States, and who later withdrew his support. Forty-four letters are recorded, from 1906 to 1912. Another of the longer Wilson correspondences, represented in transcripts and carbons, is that with Louis Wiley, of *The New York Times*, the gift of Carrie Wiley. There are more than 150 pieces, indicative of the substantial support that was given Wilson by the *Times*. Included are a few letters from Wilson to Wiley, originals not copies, over the signature of Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to Wilson during his public career.

In addition to the material mentioned above, the Library has also received during the past ten years a number of Wilson "association" items, such as the desk and chair used by him in the State House at Trenton and, as the gift of Mr. Kienbusch, a plaster cast of Wilson's right hand by Theodore Spicer-Simson. Several of these items as well as many of the manuscripts acquired since 1945 are listed in the catalogue of the Library's Wilson exhibition.



Biblia

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
THE FRIENDS
OF THE PRINCETON LIBRARY

Volume XXVII, Number 3
Spring 1956

CONTRIBUTIONS

Since the last issue of the *Chronicle* Friends have contributed to Library funds a total of \$3,078.50. From Sinclair Hamilton '06 came an addition to the Hamilton Fund, which is to be used for the publication of a catalogue of the Hamilton Collection. Contributions from Carl Otto v. Kienbusch '06 enabled the Library to secure the following: a comprehensive collection of 187 volumes by H. Rider Haggard; material relating to Albert Schweitzer; letters of John Witherspoon, Benjamin Rush, and Woodrow Wilson; and a plaster cast of Woodrow Wilson's right hand by Theodore Spicer-Simson. Frederic Nicholas contributed to the purchase of books relating to John Milton. Timothy N. Pfeiffer '08 added to his previous contribution to enable the Library to secure a group of volumes in the field of history. The purchase of rare editions in music was made possible by William H. Scheide '36. A new project to build up the Library's resources in the period of the English Restoration was helped by two contributions from Robert H. Taylor '30. Louis C. West continued his support of the fund which covers the purchase of coins and books relating to them.

In addition to these contributions the sum of \$1,122.00 was received in response to the last issue of *Needs*.

Mrs. Adler has presented in memory of the late Major General Julius Ochs Adler '14 a collection of approximately four hundred volumes, mainly books on military history. The copy of Lactantius' *Opera*, Rome, 1470, given by John M. Crawford, Jr. has been described in the previous issue of the *Chronicle* (p. 107). Charles E. Feinberg gave in memory of Horace and Anne Montgomerie Traubel a group of material relating to Walt Whitman. From Sinclair Hamilton '06 came nineteen volumes for the Hamilton Collection, as well as three sixteenth-century illustrated books. Among the former are T. J. van Braght's *Der Blutige Schau-Platz oder Martyrer-Spiegel*, Ephrata, 1748, "the largest and ugliest book produced in colonial America"; *The Lilliputian Masquerade*, Worcester, Isaiah Thomas, 1795; *Scenes of Wonder and Curiosity in California*, San Francisco, 1861, with illustrations by Charles Nahl; and a first edition of Mark Twain's *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, Hartford, 1876. A gift of angling material from Carl Otto v. Kienbusch '06 will be described in the next issue of the *Chronicle*. Included in a gift from Frederick P. King '00 was a copy of *The Ballad Minstrelsy of Scotland*, Glasgow, 1871, which was given to Robert Louis Stevenson by his father in 1872 and which later formed a part of Stevenson's library at Vailima. Bernhard K. Schaefer '20 gave 128 Martin Luther tracts of the sixteenth century. Robert H. Taylor '30 presented a copy of Sir William Lower's *The Phaenix in Her Flames*, London, 1639, and, for the Parrish Collection, a letter from Robert Louis Stevenson to Alexander Japp, April 1, 1882, an undated letter from Mrs. Henry Wood to Benjamin Webster concerning a dramatization of *East Lynne*, and a volume from the library of Patrick Brontë.

Material of Princeton interest was given by Robert Garrett '97, E. Newton Harvey, Carl Otto v. Kienbusch '06, T. S. Matthews '22, and Henry L. Savage '15.

Gifts were received also from the following Friends: Mrs. Lilian S. Albert, Edward D. Balken '97, Gilbert Chinard, Rudolf A. Clemen, John C. Cooper '09, Cleveland E. Dodge '09, Joseph C. Green '08, Arthur A. Houghton, Jr., Rensselaer W. Lee '20, Richard L. McClenahan '25, Sterling Morton '06, Timothy N. Pfeiffer '08, Edward E. Rankin '09, Kenneth H. Rockey '16, Fred B. Rogers '47, Seven Gables Bookshop, M. Halsey Thomas, Lawrence Thompson, Willard Thorp, and Alexander D. Wainwright '39.

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The Friends of the Princeton Library, founded in 1930, is an association of bibliophiles and scholars interested in book collecting and the graphic arts and in increasing and making better known the resources of the Princeton University Library. It has secured gifts and bequests and has provided funds for the purchase of rare books, manuscripts, and other material which could not otherwise have been acquired by the Library.

Membership is open to anyone subscribing annually five dollars or more. Checks payable to Princeton University should be addressed to the Treasurer.

Members receive *The Princeton University Library Chronicle* and publications issued by the Friends, and are invited to participate in meetings and to attend special lectures and exhibitions.

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Woodrow Wilson
1856 · 1924

AN EXHIBITION
IN THE PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

commemorating the Centennial of his birth

February 18 through April 15, 1956

We pause to look back upon our past today, not as an old reminiscent, but as a prudent man still in his youth and lumen and lineage, recall the pledges of his youth, assess in his life the duties of his station.

We look back only a little way to our birth; but is quick with movement and incident enough to crowd within quiet colony times, before the French or in separation from England. But a great war is local presently spread themselves at one is altered. The brief group of peo-

Princeton in the Nation's Service.

WOODROW WILSON · 1856-1924

WOODROW WILSON was a graduate of Princeton in the Class of 1879 and was a member of the faculty of the University for twenty years. It is doubly fitting therefore that Princeton should recognize the centennial of his birth and that the library of the institution of which he was president for eight years should honor his memory with a retrospective exhibition.

This exhibition is based upon the Princeton University Library's Woodrow Wilson Collection, which is second in importance only to the collection in the Library of Congress, where Wilson's own personal and official papers are preserved. Although Princeton in the ordinary course of events began assembling a substantial body of material by and about Wilson from the day in 1875 when young "Thomas W. Wilson" from Wilmington, North Carolina, first established his connection with the University, the Wilson Collection itself may be said to have been founded in 1913 by President Wilson when he presented the corrected typescript of his first inaugural address, which he had himself typed in a room in the Pyne Library at Princeton before leaving for Washington. A systematic effort to collect further material was begun by the University Library in 1924, following Wilson's death, an enterprise which has been pursued unremittingly to the present day and which has had the support of many generous donors.

The Wilson Collection includes autograph manuscripts and corrected typescripts of many of Wilson's articles and addresses, more than eight hundred letters written by Wilson to various correspondents, shorthand notebooks of his speeches as President of the United States, lecture notes taken by students in his courses, all his writings in pub-

lished form, biographies, cartoons, pictures, clippings, and other memorabilia. In the correspondence file are the lengthy series of letters written by Wilson to his Princeton classmates Robert Bridges and Cleveland H. Dodge, while the recent bequest of the collection of American historical manuscripts of Andre deCoppet '15 brought nearly one hundred additional Wilson letters. The Library also possesses a considerable amount of unpublished material relating to Wilson among the personal papers of his biographer, Ray Stannard Baker, mainly those collected by Baker as chief of the American Press Bureau at the Peace Conference in Paris, 1918-19.

Drawing upon these resources, the present exhibition traces Wilson's life from his birth at Staunton, Virginia, December 28, 1856, through his boyhood in Georgia, his adolescence in South Carolina and North Carolina, to his student years at Princeton, from which he was graduated with the Class of 1879. Then follow his law studies at the University of Virginia, his short practice of law in Atlanta, post-graduate study at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, and teaching at Bryn Mawr and at Wesleyan. Returning to Princeton, where Wilson held a professorship of jurisprudence and political economy beginning in 1890, and the presidency of the University from 1902 to 1910, the exhibition, after describing these twenty years on the Princeton faculty, then outlines Wilson's political career, beginning with the governorship of New Jersey from 1911 to 1913, through his two terms as President of the United States, his role as a world statesman, to the last years of retirement and his death on February 3, 1924.

This exhibition can of course show but a small selection from the wealth of materials in the Library's collections, and can do little more than suggest, with no pretense to

exhaustiveness, the main outlines of Wilson's rich and varied career. A catalogue of the exhibition will be published in the Spring 1956 issue of *The Princeton University Library Chronicle*, which will contain also a survey of the additions which have been made to the Wilson Collection since it was described in 1945 by Henry W. Bragdon in the *Chronicle* for November of that year, as well as an essay by T. H. Vail Motter '22 on "Woodrow Wilson and the Power of Words."

The cover of this leaflet reproduces a portion of the first page of the typescript, with penciled corrections in Wilson's hand, of his oration "Princeton in the Nation's Service," delivered in Alexander Hall, October 21, 1896, at the Princeton Sesquicentennial Celebration. The extant originals of many of Wilson's writings are in this same form: they are his typewritten copies from his own shorthand notes, rather than manuscripts written in longhand.