

Andrew Dickson White Papers
on microfilm
at Cornell University

Microfilm Publication

Andrew Dickson White Papers
at Cornell University

1846 - 1919

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Collection of Regional History
and University Archives
John M. Olin Library
Ithaca, New York
1970

This microfilm publication meets the standards
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NATIONAL HISTORICAL
PUBLICATIONS COMMISSION

General Services Administration,

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This collection was preserved in the Cornell University Libraries after White's death. There it received the special attention of Professor George Lincoln Burr who was White's pupil, associate and friend. With the establishment of the Collection of Regional History and University Archives, it joined the other manuscript collections relating to the history of the university and was organized and described for the use of scholars by the staff of the collection. The results of this work may be seen in the *Report of the Curator and Archivist, 1950-1954, 1954-1958*, and in the various unpublished listings maintained in the accession records of the papers.

Encouragement to undertake the present task of preparing it for microfilm publication came from Mrs. Edith M. Fox, former Curator and Archivist and from Dr. Oliver W. Holmes and his associates at the National Historical Publications Commission. Their assistance and interest over several years have seen the project through many problems and delays and are deeply appreciated. Mr. Peter A. Curtiss of the Office of Sponsored Research has been the University's project representative and has eased the administrative burdens by his sympathy for archival activity.

Several repositories have generously provided copies of White correspondence in their own collections. These institutions are listed in a section of the General Introduction and the copies are identified on the film. We wish to thank them and their staffs for helping to make this film as complete as possible and for giving us permission to reproduce their holdings in this way. Mr. H. B. Fant has provided us with lists of White material in the collections of the Library of Congress although the documents themselves are not reproduced here.

At various stages of the project Joan Brunn, Miriam Goldberg, Mary E. Harahap, Patricia G. Miller and Lucille Wrubel worked as arrangers and inspectors and their careful, accurate assistance contributed to its completion. Mr. Maclean Dameron and the operators in the Photo Science Studios of the University patiently helped us with technical problems. The quality of the film is a testimony to their skill. Mrs. Betty Seaver Lewis and Mrs. Martha Swann typed the notes and the text for this guide. Our colleagues in the Collection of Regional History and University Archives have endured piles of manuscripts and interruptions of their normal tasks with an unfailing sympathy and helpfulness for which we are most grateful.

Herbert Finch

Patricia H. Gaffney

PROPERTY RIGHTS

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

White Chronology

- 1832, November 7—Born in Homer, New York, the first of two sons of Horace and Clara (Clarissa) Dickson White.
- 1849—Entered Geneva College, Hobart, New York
- 1851-1853—Attended Yale University, graduating with class of 1853.
- 1853-1856—Traveled and studied in Europe.
- 1857, September 24—Married Mary Amanda Outwater of Syracuse.
- 1857, October—Professor of history and English literature at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
- 1862-1863—Went to England and France to arouse sympathy for the cause of the Union.
- 1863, November—Elected to the New York Senate, from Syracuse.
- 1864-1867—Served as state senator at Albany.
- 1865, April 27—Bill chartering Cornell University signed by governor.
- 1866—Elected first President of Cornell University.
- 1868, March-July—Traveled in Europe visiting technical schools and bookshops, in behalf of the University.
- 1868, October 7—Opening of Cornell University.
- 1871, January 17—A member of President Grant's commission to Santo Domingo.
- 1871, September 27—Chairman of the Republican state convention.
- 1876, May-August—Served as a judge at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia.
- 1876, October 11—Sailed for Europe to regain his health.
- 1878—Served as honorary commissioner to the Paris Exposition and named an officer of the Legion of Honor.

- 1879, April 27—Appointed Minister to Prussia by President Hayes.
 1881, September—Returned to Ithaca.
 1884, June 3—Delegate to Republican National Convention in Chicago.
 1884, September 10—Elected first president of American Historical Association at Saratoga.
 1885, June 17—Resigned as president of Cornell University.
 1885, October 3—Sailed for a year abroad devoted to research and writing.
 1886-1892—Began career as traveler, author, lecturer and educational statesman.
 1887, June 8—Death of Mrs. White.
 1888, September 4—Elected president of American Social Science Association.
 1890, September 10—Married Helen Magill.
 1892—Appointed Minister to Russia.
 1895—Returned to Ithaca.
 1896—*A History of the Warfare of Science with Theology in Christendom* published.
 1896, December 28—Accepted appointment to Venezuela Boundary Commission.
 1897—Named Ambassador to Germany.
 1899, April 5—Served as President of the American delegation to the Hague Peace Conference.
 1901, September 18—Arrived Skibo Castle, Carnegie's estate in Scotland, to discuss educational project at Washington.
 1902, July—Resigned as Ambassador to Germany.
 1902, November 27—Final audience with German Emperor and Empress. Awarded Royal Gold Medal of Prussia for Science and Art.
 1903, June 22—Address to Yale class of 1853 at fiftieth reunion.
 1905, March—*Autobiography* published.
 1910, September 10—*Seven Great Statesmen* published.
 1915, June 16—Unveiling of Karl Bitter's statue of White at Cornell.
 1918, November 4—Died at his Ithaca home.

Biographical Sketch

Born in the village of Homer, New York, and schooled in the private and public institutions of Syracuse, Andrew Dickson White made central New York State his home for most of his long life. His social position and his profession offered the opportunity to travel, however, and he journeyed thousands of miles by assorted conveyances from the time he first set off "on the cars" in 1849 to attend preparatory school at Ballston Spa. In 1854 he travelled by horse-drawn post-coach for seven days and seven nights between the eastern boundary of Prussia and St. Petersburg. In the early months of 1889 he frequently left the Nile steamer to examine the Egyptian antiquities astride a donkey; and in 1892 he joined a party aboard Andrew Carnegie's private railway car for a tour southwest to Mexico City and north along the Pacific coast. In June of 1911 he sailed from Cherbourg on his thirty-second crossing of the Atlantic, and in 1915 he bought an automobile and set off with a chauffeur to drive to Maine.

White's ancestors had migrated to the headwaters of the Susquehanna from New England, and his banker father, Horace White, was also a director

of the New York Central Railroad. The family made an annual trip to Saratoga for the month of August, and they usually spent a part of the winter in New York City, where they moved in a pleasant, sociable circle. White's mother, Clara Dickson, was a pious and cultivated woman, who took her social obligations seriously, and once reported 140 guests at her annual winter party. She and her husband were devoted members of the Protestant Episcopal church in Syracuse and retained a generous interest in the church they had left in Homer. They were also active in the support of the orphan asylum and numerous other charitable institutions.

The household was small, for in addition to Andrew and his parents there were only his brother Horace, three years his junior, and his maternal grandmother. White's childhood and his experiences as an undergraduate are recounted at length in his *Autobiography*, published by the Century Company in 1905. He began his study at Geneva College, but persuaded his father to let him transfer to Yale, where he took his degree with the class of 1853. Although he found the education available to him there deficient in many ways, he made enduring friendships among his classmates and teachers. He was stirred by the political events of his time, and his prize-winning essays and oration are evidence of his interest in politics, statesmanship and diplomacy.

In the winter following his graduation, White joined Daniel Coit Gilman in a trip abroad. They spent a number of weeks in England, and then Gilman went to St. Petersburg to serve as an attaché under the minister there, while White settled in the home of a professor in Paris to learn the language and to attend university lectures. By fall he was sufficiently competent in the language to take Gilman's place for the next seven months with former Governor Thomas Hart Seymour at the American Legation in the Russian capital. In this position he met many of the men who were shaping Europe's diplomatic future.

White's family encouraged him in his pursuit of learning, and kept him supplied with funds for making the most of his years of study and travel abroad. They allowed him to buy a large collection of books, manuscripts, and works of art, but they always impressed upon him the necessity of using the advantages afforded him to benefit mankind. Although he had moments of loneliness and discouragement about his future, he made a number of friends in Paris and Berlin, and traveled extensively through central and southern Europe to study architecture and political and social conditions with congenial young Americans for companions.

Though he was unsure of the direction his career should take, he never wavered in his seriousness of purpose. He spent his first year home in post-graduate study at Yale, interrupted by his first visit to Washington, where he observed the inauguration of President Buchanan. During the winter of 1856 he did his first public speaking since undergraduate days, when he delivered a lecture, "Civilization in Russia," in a New Haven lecture series in which Theodore Parker preceded him and Emerson was scheduled to follow. He also wrote historical essays for the *New Englander* and the *Atlantic Monthly*, the latter expressing a decidedly anti-slavery point of view.

White's approaching marriage to Mary Amanda Outwater forced him to make a career decision. After considering a position as professor of fine arts at Yale, in the late summer of 1857 he accepted a professorship in history and English literature at the University of Michigan, where President Henry Philip Tappan was shaping the young institution after the model of the German universities.

The impact of the polished young scholar on the new community was predictably strong. He brought the first grand piano to Ann Arbor, and his home and his valuable library were objects of great admiration. His determination to stir the minds of his students by lectures, independent reading, interesting illustrative material and discussion was quickly rewarded. He was amazed by the quickness and earnestness of his western students. In later years there were frequent references to the charm of the intellectual and musical coterie that formed about the Whites.

The Civil War claimed many of Michigan's students, and White's worry over the war and his ill health made him determine to travel to Europe. He participated in the 1862 campaign in New York State and then left for England and the continent to see if he could influence public opinion in favor of the Union cause. England's public support of the Confederacy was a severe blow. The American publication of his letters to the American correspondent of the London *Times* were instrumental in his election to the New York Senate, where in 1864 he plunged into his duties as Chairman of the Education Committee. Politics always interested White and his four years in Albany were excellent experience for the years ahead, when he had many occasions to go before the "petty politicians" and "princelings" of the legislature to promote the cause of education.

In the first days of the legislative session White met Ezra Cornell, whose bill to endow a public library at Ithaca was one of the first matters to come before the Education Committee. Cornell was Chairman of the Agriculture Committee of the Senate, and it was as leaders of these committees that the two men were brought into close association. Cornell wanted half of the Morrill Land-Grant money designated to the new agricultural college at Ovid, but White was determined to keep the fund together for the development of a single great university. In Michigan he had confided his dreams for such a university to his friend, George William Curtis, and in 1862 he had laid his plan before philanthropist Gerrit Smith without success. In the spring of 1865 the interests of Cornell and White were reconciled in a bill to charter Cornell University, and together they fought to win support among the legislators for the measure. The signing of the bill by Governor Fenton on the 27th of April marked their victory. At the first meeting of the university trustees, held the following day, White was elected to the board, and at the meeting in November of 1866 he was unanimously elected president of the new institution that became the major focus of his efforts and affections for the rest of his life.

In addition to the development of departments of history and political science, he created a strong library, and he worked to establish architecture and engineering in the curriculum. His attempts on behalf of music were less

successful, but he was a force in the cultural life of the institution from its earliest days by securing the chimes, the organs for the chapel and the auditorium, paintings and sculpture, plaques and memorial windows, all to stir the student imagination, to "leaven the lump." In the Victorian Gothic buildings are many fine examples of the work of an English stone-carver imported with a team of masons to construct the buildings at Cornell.

His administration of two decades was interrupted by a visit to Santo Domingo with a Presidential commission in 1871, by a European tour in 1876-78, and by a term as United States Minister to Berlin from 1879-81. Although a problem for those who struggled with the day-to-day administration, his diplomatic activity added lustre to the university that had risen so suddenly on the hillside farm in Ithaca.

White's fragile health also demanded periodic interruption of the pressure of academic management, and in a sense he served also as an envoy of higher education as he moved among American universities and the scholars of Oxford and Cambridge, of Paris, Leipzig, Jena, and Berlin. In the early 1880's he tried to interest Leland Stanford in creating a national system of scholarships and fellowships but Stanford's interest was on founding a university, and though offered the presidency, White refused it and suggested instead a brilliant former pupil, David Starr Jordan. Jordan once wrote, "My educational views are the lineal descendants of yours."

In an article on land-grant educators Earle D. Ross recently wrote, "White's varied experiences and his catholicity of outlook enabled him to become the most influential representative of the educational renaissance that was going on during his active years."¹

White's wide reputation in his time was due not only to his sound judgment and enthusiastic scholarship. The core of his effectiveness was the charm of his personality that bound students to him in life-long affection, and kept alive the friendship of his school and college "chums" through seven decades. His contagious delight in history that inspired generations of Michigan and Cornell students reached a wide audience through his published articles and books, and through the many lecture platforms he occupied over more than forty years. His writings were widely distributed, and his books enjoyed a healthy acceptance by the buying public. Indeed, his major work, *A History of the Warfare of Science with Theology in Christendom*, was published in at least six languages during his lifetime. It was brought out in a corrected edition several years after his death, and an edition appeared in 1955. His brief study of paper money inflation in France at the time of the revolution has also been reprinted by various publishers through this century.

The Victorian language of White's writing may seem archaic to a modern reader, but the words "manly" and "noble" had meaning to him and to his contemporaries. He encouraged seriousness of purpose and strict integrity in all matters—intellectual, social, and financial. He regarded the development of character as the only basis for success and happiness, and he believed the study

¹ Earl D. Ross. "The Great Triumvirate of Land-Grant Educators: Gilman, White and Walker," *Journal of Higher Education*. Vol. 32, No. 9, December 1961, p. 482.

of history and the social sciences to be practical guides for the participation of educated men and women in the government of their cities, states, and nation.

From his early years White had experienced the pleasure of congenial social life. In the sixties he was already a guest at the literary hearth of James T. and Annie Fields in Boston, at the coterie that gathered about the Reverend Henry M. Field and his French wife in New York and Stockbridge, and in the intellectual parlor of Professor Vincent Botta of New York University and his Ithaca-born wife. In Hartford he and his wife were intimate friends of the Charles Dudley Warners, and were introduced by them into the circle of Twitchell, Twain, and the several Beechers, known as the Nook Farm group.

In 1885 he resigned his presidency to devote his remaining years to his family, to further study, and to writing. The next year he and Mrs. White made a leisurely visit to England and the continent. They had been back at Ithaca only a few months when her sudden death seriously impaired his ability to engage in productive work. After some months he revised his earlier studies into a series of lectures on the French Revolution which he presented with great success in Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New Orleans. He still felt restless, however, and after some months in Europe with his young nephew as a companion, he joined his friend Willard Fiske for a journey into Egypt, Greece, and Turkey.

In September of 1890 White married Helen Magill, the daughter of his old friend Edward Hicks Magill, the president of Swarthmore College. A scholar in her own right, she had studied at Newnham College, Cambridge, and received from Boston University what was believed to be the first doctoral degree granted a woman in this country. She also proved to be a charming and effective hostess as she lightened the irksome burden of official society that was a necessary part of her husband's diplomatic duties by entertaining small groups of congenial people while he was Minister to Russia from 1893 to 1894 and Ambassador to Germany from 1897 to 1902.

White's work in Germany was regarded as a signal success, and he was honored by being appointed president of the American delegation to the Peace Conference at The Hague in 1899. In this capacity he devoted himself especially to securing an international court and a mechanism for arbitration. Though he was busy with diplomatic responsibilities, he also helped Carnegie plan the formation of the Carnegie Institution.

At the age of 70, full of honors, he retired from his public career and moved with his family to the Italian Riviera to work on his reminiscences. He returned to Ithaca in 1904 and made his home there for the remainder of his life. After the publication of his autobiography in the next year, he continued to write about the incidence of high crime in the United States, and he joined in the efforts of many organizations to achieve social and municipal reforms. White's last book, *Seven Great Statesmen in the Warfare of Humanity with Unreason*, was brought out in 1910, and his last article was in the October, 1912, issue of *McClure's*, "Presidential Convention—a Blot on American Democracy." More and more he declined appointment to positions of responsibility, but he continued to serve on the governing boards of the Carnegie Institution, the Carnegie Endowment for Peace, and the Smithsonian.

Cornell received the fullest measure of his time and care. As he walked about the campus he observed the condition of buildings and grounds, checked into the quality of building materials being used, and in general kept a paternal eye on the progress of the institution. Through membership on a number of trustee committees he worked steadily as an informal development office. He joined in the entertaining of trustees and prospective benefactors to the university, and wrote direct proposals to Carnegie, Rockefeller, and Mrs. Russell Sage, the former Olivia Slocum of Syracuse, from whom he helped elicit the gift of the second women's residence, Prudence Risley Hall, named for Mr. Sage's mother. Few men live to see themselves memorialized, but the seated bronze statue of White in his academic gown was executed by Karl Bitter and set on the campus in 1915.

From his work in the First Hague Conference he retained a spark of hope that some rational means for settling international disputes might be found, but his optimism was a part of his temperament and his religion. He urged upon Carnegie the construction of the Peace Palace and The Hague, and the establishment of a great international law library to support the efforts there, but he had little sympathy with the amateur diplomacy of well-meaning groups who sought to influence European heads of state by direct petition.

His last years were clouded by the Great War, for his love for Germany was rooted in both reason and sentiment. He shared the heartbreak of all patriotic German-Americans, and, although convinced of the duplicity of Germany in breaking international agreements and affected by the courage of the American forces, he could only wonder at the spectacle of virtuous hatred displayed by Americans toward everything German. He died three days before his 86th birthday and seven days before the Armistice.

Description of the Collection

The Andrew Dickson White Papers have been preserved on the Cornell campus from the time he moved into the presidential mansion in 1874. They served as White's office files during his lifetime and were transferred to the President White Library, the historical collection of the university library, after his death. Professor George Lincoln Burr was in charge of the library and was White's literary executor. He annotated much of the collection and tied it in packages according to his knowledge of White's career. After Burr's death these packages were retained in the library but no further work was attempted on the collection until it was placed in the Collection of Regional History and University Archives.

As one of the primary collections in the University Archives relating to the founding and early history of Cornell, it has been processed and described extensively. It is divided into series of incoming correspondence; manuscripts of lectures, speeches and articles; manuscripts of presidential reports; manuscripts of books; copies of publications; financial records; clippings; pictures and memorabilia; and diaries. The fact that the correspondence is by far the largest part of the collection can be accounted for by the facts that White had a large circle of friends and admirers, that he traveled frequently over extended

periods of time during which he received regular reports on local and national affairs, and that his opinion and support were sought on everything from world peace to Pond's Extract. The papers occupy 102 linear feet of shelves and contain an estimated 100,000 items, generally in excellent condition.

There are certain obvious gaps in the collection. One of these was filled with the discovery of the diaries in the library tower in recent years. Another is the result of White's apparent failure to keep copies of his own letters, although he did keep registers of correspondence for a few years and occasional drafts of replies. As will be reported more completely below, letters were sought in other collections at Cornell and at other repositories in the United States and abroad in an effort to supply this lack, but only a small portion of his total output was found. The official papers of his diplomatic career are in the National Archives in Washington. And, finally, it is known that he returned letters to people working on memorial editions for Daniel Coit Gilman, Frederick W. Holls and Bayard Taylor, and he may have given away others.

On the other hand, primarily because most of his associates kept his correspondence, the collection is very nearly complete on his years at Cornell, on his private and family affairs, on his political activities, on the acquisition of his library and on his public career as teacher, lecturer, writer and educational statesman. White was conscious of his own historical dimensions and apparently spent considerable time in going through these papers, for many of them are annotated in his own hand indicating their date and relationship to his activities. It is also possible, through the use of his diaries, to retrace his steps and identify many of the places and people that appear in the correspondence or the sequence in which he gave his numerous lectures. Material also exists in the collection for the creation of a definitive bibliography.

Some miscellaneous papers have been added to the collection through the years, and individual letters or small groups of letters are frequently donated to the University. Among these have been a number of letters to Charles Kendall Adams and William Channing Russel and numerous family documents.

The collection is now maintained in the order in which it was filmed. All of it, including unpublished finding aids and those series not filmed may be examined by scholars in the reading room provided by the library.

Editorial Procedures

Because of the absence of any efferent correspondence in the papers, which would reveal White's thinking on specific issues, a basic decision was made at the beginning of the project to try to locate all of the White letters possible. Toward this end all of the collections in the Cornell archives which had been identified as containing White letters were searched, and the letters found were copied. The copies were interfiled in their proper chronological place in the collection with a notation on the verso indicating the collection containing the original. The Trustees files and the papers of Burr, Jacob Gould Schurman, Willard Fiske and Ezra Cornell proved especially rich in this regard.

The same procedure was followed on letters secured from other repositories, and the entire series of correspondence was placed in a single chrono-

logical order. Enclosed documents follow the letter in which they were contained, regardless of their original date. Dates were supplied for undated items where they could be established with reasonable certainty. The diaries provided most of the information for this purpose. An undated file at the end of the chronological series is arranged alphabetically.

Two exceptions to this plan should be noted. The Moses Coit Tyler letters have been mounted into scrapbooks which are now in the Rare Book Collection at Cornell. Because of the possibility of damaging these volumes we decided to film them directly from the scrapbooks using a special book cradle. This series of letters may be found at the end of the dated correspondence. The second exception is an occasional letter or short series of letters which were found enclosed in the topical files mentioned below. We were not able to determine whether this was the original arrangement of the files, but we retained the order because there was some logic to it.

The diaries were also arranged in straight chronological order, but the typewritten extracts were not filmed since many of them were published in Dean Robert M. Ogden's *The Diaries of Andrew D. White*, Ithaca, 1959.

Several topical files complete the microfilm publication. Each is self-contained and has an internal chronological order where possible. Where more than one draft of a lecture or article is filmed we have tried to have them in time sequence, but the basic decision was whether the drafts contained significant variations.

Reel notes were prepared for each reel of correspondence, which provide a synopsis of the major events, subjects and correspondents appearing on the reel. While providing a key to the contents, they will be misleading if it is assumed that the persons or subjects appear *only* on the reels in which they are mentioned. The reel notes for the topical files are a simple listing of material by title or subject. The reel note index provides a summary approach to both the finding guide and the reels themselves.

For ease in finding the documents on the reel, each reel is divided into several segments. These segments are stated on the frame following the reel note and may be identified on the film by the slash targets over which the segment number is filmed. Each frame is numbered and contains a running title. It is hoped that this will aid in identifying individual documents. When copies of documents from other institutions were filmed, a sub-title was placed just above the running title. The diaries had to be filmed on the book cradle and therefore the frames could not be numbered on the reels.

Because of their ephemeral nature or availability in other forms certain types of materials were not included in the film. They have been retained in the collection and are available to scholars, however. These include notes and published versions of lectures and articles; manuscripts of books and annotations in printed books; reviews and acknowledgments of books and other clippings and published materials collected on subjects that interested White; typed extracts from the diaries mentioned above; personal minutiae such as financial records, birthday greetings, calling cards, diplomas and certificates, household inventories and pictures; manuscripts submitted to him by others and unidentified fragments.

Other Manuscript Collections

As mentioned above, several other repositories hold collections which contain White letters. The following have allowed their holdings to be reproduced in this publication:

- La Bibliotheque de l'Institut de France, Paris
- Pierre Emile Levasseur Papers
- The Bodleian Library, Oxford
- James Bryce Papers, Edward A. Freeman Papers
- The Butler Library, Columbia University, New York
- Frederick W. Holls Papers, Edward C. Stedman Papers, F. A. P. Barnard Papers, Nicholas Murray Butler Papers
- The Rutherford B. Hayes Library, Freemont
- Rutherford B. Hayes Papers
- The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg
(individual letters from several collections)
- The Hoover Institution of War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford
- David Starr Jordon Papers
- The Eisenhower Library, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore
- Daniel Coit Gilman Papers, Herbert Baxter Adams Papers
- The Michigan Historical Collections, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
- Henry Simmons Frieze Papers, Andrew D. White Papers
- The New-York Historical Society, New York
(individual letters from several collections)
- The New York Public Library, New York
- Century Collection, Albert Shaw Papers
- The Rush Rhees Library, University of Rochester, Rochester
- David Jayne Hill Papers, William Channing Gannett Papers,
Louis Henry Morgan Papers, William Henry Seward Papers,
Henry Augustus Ward Papers
- The Stanford University Libraries, Stanford
- Edward Lee Plumb Papers, Stanford Family Papers,
David Starr Jordon Papers
- The Syracuse University Library, Syracuse
- Gerrit Smith Papers
- The Watkinson Library, Trinity College, Hartford
- Charles Dudley Warner Papers
- The Yale University Library, New Haven
(individual letters from several collections)

Official instructions, dispatches, and notes covering White's diplomatic service are designated under Record Group 59 in the National Archives. This material is also available as National Archives Microfilm Publications, Microcopy Nos. 35, 38, 44, and 77.

The Library of Congress has the following collections which contain White letters, but they have not been reproduced on the microfilm: Henry T. Allen, the American Historical Association, Andrew Carnegie [card index available], Joseph H. Choate, J. C. Bancroft Davis, Henry Laurens Dawes, Chauncey

Mitchell Depew, John W. Foster, James Abram Garfield, Joseph R. Hawley, Robert Roberts Hitt, Friedrich Kapp, George Kennan, Manton Marble, Justin Smith Morrill, Simon Newcomb, Frederick Law Olmsted, Personal Papers—Miscellaneous, Read Family, Whitelaw Reid, Jose Ignacio Rodriguez, Ephriam George Squier, Oliver Solomon Straus, David Ames Wells, Harvey Washington Wiley, John Russell Young, Autograph Collections—Edith Rossiter Bevan Collection.

The collections searched at Cornell may be determined from the finding aids available in the Rare Book Collection and in the Collection of Regional History and University Archives.

REEL NOTES

Reel 1, 1846-October 1854

A regular exchange of letters between young White and his mother makes up most of this reel. It began when he left for school at Ballston Spa, and continued through a year at Geneva College (1849-50), two and a half years as an undergraduate at Yale (1851-53), and his years of travel and study in Europe. Clara Dickson White's letters picture the social and political life of Syracuse, and detail the domestic arrangements of a "well-to-do" Episcopalian family. Many letters are from school friends and fraternity brothers, Thomas Frederick Davies, Charles E. Fitch, Daniel Coit Gilman, Theodore Munger and George W. Smalley. Five letters from John F. Becker (1846-53) present a student's view of the early years at the University of Michigan.

Reel 2, November 1854-June 1857

White's duty as an attaché to Thomas Hart Seymour at St. Petersburg begins this reel. A number of long, descriptive letters indirectly intended for publication contain eye-witness reports of the city, the Tsarist government and religious customs during the Crimean War.

Months of study in Paris, weeks of travel in Germany and Switzerland, a winter at the University of Berlin and a spring tour of Italy and southern France are recorded in the correspondence of the second segment.

Back at Yale for graduate study, White's letters for the first half of 1857 are largely concerned with his search for a career. There are many family letters and a number from his fiancée, Mary Outwater. Other correspondents of this period are Timothy Dwight, Henry Simmons Frieze, J. M. Fishburn, Randall Lee Gibson and Gilman.

Reel 3, July 1857-October 1860

Concerned about his approaching marriage and his career decisions, White wrote several long, introspective letters to his mother. He accepted the chair of history at the University of Michigan and, after his marriage in September,

set off for Ann Arbor. The papers reflect White's popularity as a lecturer and as a contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly* and the *New Englander* magazines.

Some correspondents represented are James T. Fields, George Park Fisher, Henry Philip Tappan, Charles C. Tiffany and Charles Dudley Warner. Informal reports from Professor Frieze kept White abreast of University matters during his absences from Ann Arbor.

Reel 4, November 1860-January 1864

The political tension of Lincoln's administration is reflected in the correspondence from White's old school friends, members of his family in Syracuse and other educators. Kept from his classroom by poor health in the fall of 1862, White sailed with his wife for England, in an effort to divert political support from the Confederacy to the Union. Publication in the United States of his letters to the American correspondent of the London *Times*, Sir William Howard Russell, led to White's election as state senator from New York's 22nd District.

In a letter to Gerrit Smith on September 1, 1862, White detailed many of his thoughts on an ideal university. There was also a continuing flow of letters from members of the Michigan faculty and a number from former students, written on Civil War battlefields. Some writers in this period were George William Curtis, Davies, Fisher, Gilman, Wayne MacVeagh, William Osborn Stoddard, Tiffany and Anson Judd Upson.

Reel 5, February 1864-May 1866

As a state senator White received many requests for political appointments and documents directed to him as chairman of the education committee. His committee codified the state's education laws and established four normal schools. He also served in an investigation of corruption in the New York City Health Department.

Months of effort by White and the senator from Tompkins County, Ezra Cornell, secured the Morrill Land Grant scrip for the support of a new university that would incorporate instruction in agriculture and mechanic arts in an expanded traditional curriculum. The bill chartering Cornell University appears at the date of its signing, April 27, 1865.

Though the documents continue to reflect White's second term in the Senate, his interest turned toward the building of the university. A regular exchange between White and Cornell reveals both the men and their diverse concerns for the new institution. They visited several campuses and wrote college administrators for advice. Their investigations led to the building committee report to the university trustees on March 14, 1866.

Reel 6, June 1866-October 1867

Cornell trustees and the first members of the faculty wrote frequently to White about the organization of the university. There were offers to sell

libraries and scientific collections and letters evaluating these collections and professorial candidates.

In the midst of this intensive search for personnel and apparatus for the new university, White was invited by Noah Porter of Yale to become "Director-president-manager or what you may call it of our art school." Although White was elected president of Cornell by the trustees on November 21, Porter renewed his offer December 10, expressing the hope that White would keep the Cornell post for only a brief period. A letter from Charles Eliot Norton in September 1867, proposes Edwin Lawrence Godkin as professor of political economy.

The architectural firms of Nichols and Brown of Syracuse, Russell Sturgis, Jr. and Olmsted & Vaux of New York, Arthur Gilman of Boston and Wilcox and Porter of Buffalo were among those consulted by the builders of the Ithaca campus.

In the legislative papers for February is a petition of Archibald James and sixty other "colored men and taxpayers" of Rochester praying for "equal privileges in our public schools."

Reel 7, November 1867-August 15, 1868

Professors Eli Whitney Blake, George C. Caldwell, James M. Crafts, Burt Green Wilder and William Dexter Wilson wrote in detail about the needs of their departments. Many letters were exchanged by White and Joseph Harris, who was elected to the faculty but never served. In late February supporters of the university successfully resisted an attack in the Constitutional Convention at Albany.

White sailed for Brest March 21st to make purchases for the fall opening. Letters arranging for his passage were signed J. Cunnard. In addition to visiting a number of European technical schools and spending sixty thousand dollars for specimens, books, and equipment, he secured Dr. James Law as professor of veterinary science, and persuaded Goldwin Smith to lecture on English constitutional law. During his absence White received regular reports from the secretary of trustees, Francis Miles Finch, the Ithaca lawyer, who was also Ezra Cornell's attorney. A letter from the British Patent Office on August 1st announced the awarding of a complete set of the patent office publications to Cornell University.

Reel 8, August 16, 1868-May 1869

Late appointments to the faculty, purchases of classroom furniture and the boarding arrangements at Cascadilla Hall crowded the weeks before the opening of the university. In addition to student applications there were letters from the book dealer, Henry Stevens, and educator William Watts Folwell.

After the inauguration October 7th, the papers contain an increasing flow of inquiries, building plans and faculty problems.. The day-to-day operation of the university involved teachers' complaints about classroom facilities, housing

for their families and the inadequacy of their salaries. The general unrest is climaxed by a petition to the trustees in February for salary adjustment.

There is correspondence with the non-resident lecturers Louis Agassiz, Curtis and James Russell Lowell, who found themselves pressed for time and had to be tactfully encouraged to fulfill their agreements.

Reel 9, June 1869-June 1870

Papers covering preparations for the first commencement at Cornell include, among the notes of acceptance or regret, one from James Abram Garfield, declining to speak but hoping to attend. The Whites spent July and August on the North Shore of Massachusetts, and there were frequent reports of Ithaca news from Ezra Cornell, Daniel Willard Fiske, William Channing Russel, and Goldwin Smith.

In the autumn White received letters from Folwell, Thomas Raynesford Lounsbury, Mrs. Horace Mann, and Bayard Taylor on educational matters and many others in response to an attack on Mr. Cornell in the *New York World*. On November 15 trustee William Kelly discussed Cornell's handling of the land grant scrip and the unfair story about it in the *Rochester Union*. Administration of the university in its second year fills the remainder of the reel, culminating in a number of resignations accepted by the trustees in June.

An interesting report on forest conservation is dated November 29, and a witty note from Lowell was written December 12.

Reel 10, July 1870-June 15, 1871

A prospective student wrote on July 10, "If the faculty all resign I suppose I shall be compelled to go elsewhere." The correspondence for the summer was largely concerned with recruiting additional faculty, constructing Sibley College, and laying plans for accepting women students. Goldwin Smith wrote on July 26 that he hoped there was no foundation for talk of admitting female students, "We should sink at once from the rank of a University to that of an Oberlin or High School."

In the fall White entertained two distinguished guests from England, James Bryce and Thomas Hughes. A German scholar living in Vermont came to Ithaca to use the Cornell Library and wrote to White almost daily through the late fall, insisting he be given a place on the faculty. The cares of the presidency of the growing university moved White to draft a letter of resignation to Alonzo B. Cornell on October 25.

White's tour of Santo Domingo in early 1871 as a member of President Grant's commission was described in letters to his wife. Those addressed to Fiske were intended for publication in the student magazine, the *Cornell Era*. Newspaper reports of the loss of the *Tennessee*, the ship carrying the commission, brought a number of letters of encouragement to Mrs. White.

The first replies to questions White sent to other colleges concerning their experience with coeducation arrived in June.

Reel 11, June 16, 1871-February 15, 1872

Cornell University topics on this reel are the planning of Sage College for women, discussion of the land scrip sale, the building of White's mansion on the university grounds, and the disciplining of students and faculty members.

A letter on September 16 from Isaac Edwards Clark suggested White for Secretary of State if Hamilton Fish resigned. A faction of the Republican Party charged that White manipulated the state convention to further his political ambitions, but his friends defended him privately and through the press.

In January and February White was absent from Ithaca and received almost daily dispatches from Vice-President Russel. Plans for the founding of Sage College were adopted at the semi-annual trustees meeting at Albany on February 13.

Reel 12, February 16, 1872-August 1872

The growing reputation of the university brought continuous inquiries from a wide variety of interested persons. Professor Charles Babcock of the architecture department wrote several letters about the plans for Sage College, and there are workmen's accounts and exchanges between White and a heating company about the "total failure" of the first steam heating system installed in the President's House. White had to devote his energies to keeping peace among the faculty and to trying to solve the university's financial embarrassment. He finally wrote to Ezra Cornell on April 2nd, declaring his intention to resign if the speculative investment in western lands could not be made to produce some income. On the eighth of June Henry Wells wrote from Aurora to protest a disturbance at Wells College by a band of "rowdies" from Cornell.

Some correspondents represented on this reel are Leonard W. Bacon, Catharine Beecher, William More Gabb, Samuel Gridley Howe, John Jay Knox, Alphonso Taft, and Moses Coit Tyler.

Reel 13, September 1872-February 1873

As the university began its fifth year Professor Fiske proposed that funds be raised by bonding the town of Ithaca for two hundred thousand dollars, and President White sought solutions by inquiring into the financial arrangements of other colleges. A letter of November 7 contains a bitter complaint about Mr. Cornell's dealings with Ithaca people.

A letter from White to Dean Sage on November 13 accepting his proposal for an endowed pulpit in the new Sage Chapel was the first of several exchanged between White and the Sage family concerning the denominational implications of such a pulpit.

In January White wrote that Ezra Cornell's "ungratefulness and manner of procrastinating . . . make a life that would otherwise be delightful into purgatory." Late in the month he and Cornell hurried to Washington to protect the university's interest in legislation before Congress. From Ithaca

Russel reported the death of Professor Cleveland and the illness of several other members of the faculty.

Reel 14, March 1873-October 1873

At the state legislature Mr. Cornell was attacked once again. On May 20 an amendment was moved providing for further investigation as to "whether agriculture and mechanic arts are taught at Cornell University." A. B. Cornell asked permission to add that the commission should inquire into the management of the Cornell University in all its parts. Summer found the university host to the investigators, and White abandoned plans to go abroad in order to defend the institution and to find several new professors for the fall term. Esteban Fuertes for civil engineering and Isaac P. Roberts for agriculture were the professors finally elected. In September White sent the executive committee of the trustees a protest against a substitution of securities in the Cornell Endowment Fund made in his absence and without his knowledge, and on September 13 he wrote Cornell asking for land scrip facts.

Some letters of interest are those from Senator Justin S. Morrill on August 12, from Henry W. Sage on September 5 about a mixup of hats, and on September 14 from Dr. William Alexander Hammond, proposing a Cornell Medical College in New York City. On the 22nd White wrote Daniel C. Gilman to see if he would be interested in becoming the Cornell president.

Reel 15, November 1873-March 1874

In a long letter on December 26 White revealed his concern over the fiscal condition of the university in the months following the financial panic of 1873 and his embarrassment in meeting his own pledge of extra support. On January 23 he dismissed the value of college oratory and speaking contests, and on February 22 wrote at length of his personal ambition and religious convictions to his old Ann Arbor friend, Mrs. Edward Payson Evans. Joseph Roswell Hawley, in charge of plans for the centennial celebration of 1876, complained that an editor of the *New York Post* ". . . adds that the American nation, by reason of universal corruption, meanness & dishonesty is hopelessly incapable of managing such an affair." White sought to justify Cornell's handling of the university's funds in a series of conferences and speeches before the New York State Agricultural Society, the National Conference of Education, and other interested groups.

Reel 16, April 1874-July 1874

In the spring White made a New York hotel his headquarters, and worked there on reports, speeches and articles. The correspondence reflected Ithaca developments, and included an unfriendly note from Princeton's James McCosh, an opponent of agricultural colleges.

After reading the investigating commission's report on the university, White wrote a strong letter to Ezra Cornell on April 27 lamenting Cornell's

neglecting the university and "... giving your thoughts, your energy, to various matters of business utterly and wretchedly insignificant"

Letters include Russel's reports on Felix Adler's popular and controversial lectures, White's arrangements for moving his family to Ithaca, and negotiations with J. Weidenmann, whose landscape plans for the university and bills for them were rejected by White and the Trustees. An interesting note on speaking fees was written by Edward Everett Hale on July 6. A letter from Elizabeth P. Peabody is one of many from colleges, agricultural societies, and individuals commenting on White's published speeches and offering opinions on industrial and agricultural education.

Reel 17, August 1874-December 1874

Among the correspondence of late summer were letters from Henry W. Sage and from dealers who hoped to furnish Sage College. There were letters from schools White was considering for his son Fred, and on September 2 an old Yale friend invited White to join a group for dinner in New Haven, "Let us get together and lay a plot for reforming Yale College. We want to do that before your boy enters." A question from a prospective student about the admission of Negroes was answered by White on September 5.

In November Russel wrote at length his disapproval of a book about reproduction that Professor Burt Green Wilder was preparing to publish, and two days later, on November 8, E. D. Morris reported to White his dismay on hearing lectures by Russel and Adler. Morrill wrote about the Common School bill then before Congress, Chester A. Arthur, collector of the Port of New York, answered an appointment request, and Reverdy Johnson consulted White about the selection of a president for Johns Hopkins University.

Much of the correspondence after December 9 concerned the death of Mr. Cornell.

Reel 18, January 1875-June 15, 1875

A memento of White's visit to Boston in January was a note sent his hostess by Charles W. Eliot, who regretted he "... didn't come to meet President White on a peculiar disagreeable evening." In addition to lecturing and consulting with scholars, White did some shopping for Sage College furnishings. An invitation from Vassar President John Howard Raymond February 16 said, "I don't know how you can so well avoid the appearance of running in opposition to us on the 'Coeducation' dodge, or make amends for stealing some of our best girls away, as by coming to eat salt at our table."

In late February the Whites left on a trip through the South. Correspondence in his absence included notice of a mass meeting of German-American citizens asking the retention of German in New York schools. A letter arrived from Warner Miller written at Albany and enclosing his bill to introduce drawing in the public schools. He said it was "... time for the state to move in this matter if it is not to be entirely outdone by the New England states in . . . industrial education."

On his return White was asked by Alonzo B. Cornell to write a biography of his father, Henry W. Sage suggested that Henry Ward Beecher, then on trial, be asked again to take part in the Sage College opening, and William L. Burt wrote about arrangements to build a railway line to the university campus.

Reel 19, June 16, 1875-October 15, 1875

Negotiations for the purchase of an organ for Sage Chapel produced extensive correspondence in the early summer. The final contract was dated August 3, and White's letter of the 14th outlined his plan for developing a music program at Cornell. The university crew's victory at Saratoga on July 16 was frequently mentioned. There were letters from the heads of several preparatory schools White wrote to in his search for the right school for his son. The university treasurer Joseph W. Williams went to Wisconsin to investigate the management of the Cornell lands, and his report from Eau Claire was dated August 16. Sage College opened to a "small family of girls" in September, and a number of distinguished preachers wrote accepting engagements to speak at Sage Chapel. The Catholic Bishop of Rochester regretfully declined. Some famous names on the reel are Phillips Brooks, Francis B. Carpenter, Henry Augustus Coit, Henry W. Longfellow, and Andrew Preston Peabody.

Reel 20, October 16, 1875-March 1876

The Intercollegiate Regatta victory made the Cornell navy a prime subject in the fall. On October 16 a student applied for the position to be vacated by John Nelson Ostrom, "I can serve the University as an oarsman as well as a janitor." Registrar Wilson prepared a list of the crew members showing their ages and scholastic standing, Ostrom described the training regimen observed by the oarsmen on November 17, and on February 12 he wrote White that although his employment by the university met his current expenses he must leave school unless he could raise three hundred dollars to satisfy his creditors. Newspaper clippings record charges made against the Cornell crew's eligibility.

Frieze and White discussed the Sage organ in letters of December 8 and 11, White received the first word from Randall Lee Gibson since the Civil War on February 4, and on the 10th White wrote at length his answers to questions about secret societies sent him on behalf of the Princeton Alumni Association. A February 17 document proposed a resolution prohibiting state aid to any privately owned school, and in a letter of the 16th William Channing Gannett discussed the subject. A number of letters record the efforts of White to assist a retired Irvington merchant, Frederick W. Guiteau, in preparing a bequest to provide a student loan fund at Cornell.

Reel 21, April 1876-December 1876

Among Cornell topics on this reel are the housing of faculty members in Sage College, the possible admission of a divorced woman, and the transfer of duties from President White to Vice-President Russel after White's request for

leave of absence. White's talk, "Paper Money in France," delivered before the Union League Club in New York, was also given in Washington at the urging of Morrill and Garfield. The printing of this speech and first publication of "The Warfare of Science" brought a wide response. He made frequent visits to Philadelphia during the summer, where he served as a judge at the Centennial Exposition.

Several people suggested White as the Republican candidate for governor, and Lewis Henry Morgan volunteered to run with him for Lieutenant Governor. A May 20 letter from Senator Aaron Augustus Sargent dealt with Chinese immigration, one on August 18 from James W. Beekman supported the concept of American public schools, and on August 24 Henry Benjamin Whipple answered White's note encouraging his work for "justice to the red men." Historian Charles Kendall Adams and White exchanged several letters in the fall concerning a proposed bibliography of modern history, and in October White sailed for London and Paris to rest and renew friendships. Some correspondents were James Julius Chambers, Roscoe Conkling, Rutherford B. Hayes, and Samuel F. Miller.

Reel 22, January 1877-March 1878

During White's travels with his family in Europe he kept in close touch with Cornell University, United States politics, and his own financial affairs in Syracuse. Garfield wrote on January 6 of the dark outlook of the country's financial future. A number of letters in the spring referred to Felix Adler and the executive committee's resolution on May 3 to accept no endowed professorships if the committee were not allowed to select the men to fill them. An August 5 letter from White to his brother referred to an anti-Jewish incident in Saratoga, and in September Horace K. White suggested that Russel be removed from the university vice-presidency. Sage's letters in the fall discussed the shifting political powers of Conkling and Hayes.

On December 30 Edward Payson Evans wrote of the difficulties orthodoxy imposed on the liberal scholar, and in February of 1877 he and his wife commented candidly on White's "The Warfare of Science." In February of 1878 the university's land holdings were threatened by a suit in Wisconsin. In early March Sage sent word of the hearing in Madison that ended the threat, and noted that the snowless winter had seriously slowed down the lumber industry and, consequently, the land sale.

Reel 23, April 1878-December 1878

On April 19 White arrived in Paris for the opening of the International Exposition, which he served as a commissioner. The summer correspondence included, along with social and university matters, a number of letters concerning the awarding of prizes at the exposition. For his services he was made an officer in the French Legion of Honor on October 21. In April Russel's letters document a serious rift in the Mechanical Arts department. Fiske re-

ported on May 8 a speech by Martin Brewer Anderson of Rochester favoring Greek letter societies. On May 17 White suggested to C. K. Adams the need for a department of "History, Political & Social Science & General Jurisprudence."

Sage reported Alexander Winchell's removal from Vanderbilt University following his publication of a liberal paper, and on July 5 White wrote to Bishop Holland Nimmons McTyeire of Nashville in protest. White returned to Ithaca and his administrative duties in September. Among the letters received were one on November 20 from a man with college-age children who was deeply concerned by the practice of "hazing" at many colleges. John Wesley Hoyt, governor of Wyoming Territory, continued as a correspondent.

Reel 24, January 1879-May 1879

White's appointment as minister to Berlin was the dominant subject of early 1879, but Horace wrote on January 29, "I think it will be the happiest moment of mother's life when it is finally settled that you do not leave the country." On February 13 Fiske reported talk in New York City of connecting Bellevue Medical College with Cornell; Hermann von Holst was engaged for a series of lectures; and Charles C. Perkins of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts wrote regarding the acquisition of casts. A former student suggested Goldwin Smith as interim president, and White proposed C. K. Adams, Folwell or Winchell for the post. George Schuyler thought the office of vice-president should be abandoned in favor of the annual election of a Dean by the faculty. Hiram Sibley wrote in February about proposed flood control legislation for Cayuga Lake. Among notes of congratulation on the diplomatic appointment were letters of practical advice from men with Berlin experience, J. C. Bancroft Davis and H. Sidney Everett.

Reel 25, June 1879-November 1879*

The unofficial duties of White's new post are detailed in the summer correspondence. There are petitions for assistance from stranded Americans, requests for invitations to court functions, and letters of introduction brought by young scholars and travelers who sought White's advice or sponsorship. Russel's reports to White reveal a growing misunderstanding between the two men. White's business activities in a rising stock market were discussed in letters to and from his brother and their associates in Syracuse. Mrs. White's letters from Paris and Homburg present an intimate view of the diplomatic household.

Willard Fiske's tour of Iceland was reported in his letters through the autumn, and Jennie McGraw was a guest in the White home at the resort city of Homburg. There is a series of letters from George Walker, who had been

* See National Archives, Record Group 59 for the official instructions, dispatches, and notes. This material is also available as National Archives Microfilm Publications, Microcopy Nos. 38, 44, and 77.

sent by President Hayes to make a special inquiry into opinions in Paris, London, and Berlin on the silver question. Two prominent names that appear on this reel are Clarence King and Francis Parkman. George Lincoln Burr, Spencer Baird Newberry, and Jacob Gould Schurman, who were to become closely associated with White and the university, were introduced.

Reel 26, December 1879-May 1880

The pace of court life during the winter season in Berlin can be measured by the number of invitations White received. He exchanged letters with the consuls in many European cities, including Bret Harte, who was consul at Crefeld. These officials helped one another with information that enabled a foreigner to make informed judgments in response to inquiries from Washington or from private persons with business or personal problems that required long distance assistance.

Letters from Russel and Sage in December report the progress in the sale of university land, and a January 11 letter from Professor William A. Anthony described his installation of electric light in Sage Chapel. Letters to Russel from Sage Chapel preachers are included, as is a letter from Syracuse University discussing excusing students from classes to participate in intercollegiate baseball. There is a letter from Schurman inquiring about openings in American universities, and one from White to Gilman on February 10 containing an enthusiastic recommendation of the young philosopher. Charles W. Eliot and Charles Eliot Norton wrote asking White's help in buying books, prints, and engravings for Harvard's collections.

Reel 27, June 1880-November 1880

Among the routine correspondence reflecting White's ministerial duties in Berlin are reports from Cornell that administrative affairs had reached a crisis in his absence. White announced his intention to resign the university presidency rather than leave his Berlin post, and a letter to Gilman on July 8 and one from Tyler on September 21 indicated his search for a man for the presidency that he could happily endorse. Letters from the trustees urged him to return, and he eventually agreed to return to Ithaca before the beginning of fall term in 1881. In a letter on August 6 Fuertes sketched a handsome stone arch bridge that he proposed to erect across Cascadilla Gorge; on September 8 Julius Chambers reported the successful chartering of a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa at Cornell; and on October 30 Russel explained the sources of newspaper allegations of irreligion at the university.

Many correspondents discussed the fall elections, and a former student predicted that Garfield would win and appoint White his Secretary of State. A Boston woman expressed concern for the Indians in a letter of November 17, and suggested that Carl Schurz was not the man to deal with problems of "personal liberty and American citizenship."

Reel 28, December 1880-April 15, 1881

A reorganization of the university at the hands of the trustees was the topic of a large portion of the winter correspondence. Both professors and trustees laid the situation before White. In addition to asking Russel for his resignation from the vice-presidency and his history professorship at the end of the school year, the executive committee proposed on January 6 the elimination of four professors, Breneman, Jones, Oliver and Wing. Because of his intimate acquaintance with leading European scholars, White's advice was sought by many American college administrators hoping to strengthen their faculties.

Small legation matters were reported from Berlin by White's assistant while he and his wife took a vacation trip to Paris, Nice, and the Riviera. There are some brief references to anti-Semitic incidents in Berlin.

Letters from Fiske in Egypt report the gradual decline of his wife's health and also record the purchase of art objects and furnishings for their Ithaca mansion. Political correspondents comment on Garfield's first months in office and on his cabinet appointments. Friends on the faculty of the University of Michigan continue to report developments on that campus. Some correspondents of interest are Theodore Bacon, George C. Caldwell, John Fiske, and Eugene Schuyler.

Reel 29, April 16, 1881-August 15, 1881

This reel continues to record the upheaval at Cornell University which saw the trustees forcing the resignation of Vice-President Russel against the organized opposition of students, alumni, and faculty. Goldwin Smith wrote on May 19 to protest the removal of Russel from his professorship. He also commented on the "boating mania" and lamented ". . . that this university of all others should be the means of infecting the colleges of the country with the idle & frivolous tastes of the English aristocracy." Anthony recorded a strong protest against the trustees' action on June 1. J. Burkitt Webb, touring the continent to evaluate European technical schools wrote, "Three quarters of our own students of the same nominal grade would fall out in the first year at the Ecole Centrale." On July 9, C. K. Adams proposed in detail a five year doctoral course in political science.

The closing months of White's residence in Berlin are documented by invitations and arrangements for a public banquet held in his honor on June 1, and by his participation in a trial cruise of a new North German Lloyd steamer *Elbe* on the 25th. Before the attempted assassination of President Garfield on July 3 made political speculation a principal topic, White was frequently mentioned as a possible choice for Secretary of State and for New York Senator.

Reel 30, August 16, 1881-December 1881

Beginning a few weeks before White's return to America, this reel contains many letters of welcome among the correspondence concerning the university and political affairs. White's eulogy of Garfield, delivered at memorial services

conducted at the university, was printed and widely circulated. The will of Jennie McGraw Fiske provided a sizeable gift to the university, and White considered plans for building a library on the campus. Although Russel's ties with Cornell had been completely severed after thirteen years, White continued to correspond with him and to seek his advice. Russel wrote that Brown's library had allowed books to be drawn without loss, and he discussed interior library arrangement. Russel also undertook to interview candidates for the position of matron of Sage College.

F. A. P. Barnard wrote that he hoped White would not bind himself to any agreement not to accept further political appointment. Norton sought Cornell's participation in the founding of an American School of Classical Literature, Art and Antiquities in Athens. At the same time that White was actively promoting civil service reform, he continued to receive many letters from office-seekers asking for recommendations. Among the correspondents were Susan B. Anthony, James Bryce, and Friedrich Kapp.

Reel 31, January 1882-May 15, 1882

The correspondence during White's first year back at the university reveals his interest and participation in events beyond the administration of Cornell. His article on the spoils system in the February *North American Review* aroused much interest; he was elected to the vice-presidency of the State Prison Association; and a letter he addressed to the *Ithaca Journal* opposing a popular petition to set aside the court-martial of Sergeant Mason (a guard of assassin Charles Guiteau) was nationally reprinted. White's interest in his role of Fellow of the Metropolitan Museum of Art was expressed in a printed letter in support of Luigi Palma di Cesnola and his Cypriote collection. A letter from George W. Sillcox from Bremen warns of the possible influx of Russian Jews in the United States, and says they "... would be worse than the Chinese."

The possibility of establishing a medical college in New York affiliated with Cornell is the subject of many letters in April from doctors John Roosa, Stephen Smith, and J. A. Wyeth. The New York alumni suggested the systematic placing of news "favorable to Cornell" in the newspapers, and George W. Jones proposed a program of paid advertising and the preparation of Cornell news at Ithaca by "an expert, paid for his labor." James Edward Oliver sent White a proposal to grant university honors for exceptional and original scholarship.

Reel 32, May 16, 1882-August 1882

University matters form the bulk of this reel. In May and June meetings were held to consider the medical school proposal, but on June 20 Dr. Roosa admitted the defeat of the idea by the Board of Trustees, and expressed the hope that another attempt to start such a school would be made in the future. Lucien A. Wait suggested that Cornell adopt Harvard's system of having a board of examiners visit the campus annually to check on the efficiency of

instruction given by each member of the faculty. Acceptance of the resignation of one professor and three assistant professors in June brought an immediate reaction from the New York alumni. Construction was begun on a drill hall, and preliminary investigations were made toward building and equipping an observatory. On Burr's initiative form letters were sent all district school commissioners to ascertain the reasons for the small number of state scholarships awarded. Franklin B. Hough wrote about giving a series of lectures on forestry, and Chambers proposed a course in journalism.

White's interest in social and political affairs is reflected in letters from organizations for educating the freedmen, reforming the civil service, and controlling monopolies.

The family's happiness at the marriage of their eldest daughter to Spencer Baird Newberry in June was dimmed in August by the death of White's mother.

Reel 33, September 1882-December 15, 1882

The reel opens with an unusual number of applications from unqualified young men who were encouraged to apply by an article in the *New York Sun*, which implied that Cornell offered a free education to anyone willing to work. White's helpfulness to students he thought deserving is demonstrated in a series of letters between school authorities in Rochester, a student, his mother, and White. There are also letters from Cornell students and other documents relative to the Halloween destruction of a campus bridge. Chimes provide the subject for an exchange of several months' duration among C. K. Adams, Robbins Battell, White and a number of manufacturers of bells.

The value and weakness of proposed civil service reform legislation were discussed by several writers including Frank Hiscock, Warner Miller, and Sherman Rogers. Requests for White's advice on coeducation came from representatives of the trustees and faculty of the University of Pennsylvania. A letter from Phillips Brooks on November 4 thanked White for the hospitality his letters of introduction had afforded him, and a December 10 letter from George von Bunsen in Berlin discussed both his pleasure in meeting Brooks and his opinion of the personal charm of Prince Bismarck.

Reel 34, December 16, 1882-April 15, 1883

Political attitudes among New York Republicans after the Democratic victory were reflected in increased activity for civil service reform. A December 19 letter suggested that the Senate chair was merely being held by the present incumbent until White was ready to take it; one on the 22nd was from a man who wanted to see a college president in the White House.

Questions about college administration came from Columbia, Emory, McGill, the University of Kansas, and the Massachusetts College of Agriculture. Randall Lee Gibson wrote of plans for Tulane University. Letters continued to suggest that women might suffer mental strain by attempting college work, but a woman wrote from the *Cincinnati Morning Journal*, ". . . such bosh

works great injury among a sex already inclined to slight their intellectual faculties and cultivate their emotions." Martha Carey Thomas, '77, wrote on February 16 that she was the first woman to receive a Ph.D. from Zurich *summa cum laude*.

The University was threatened by smallpox in January, and the whole college community was vaccinated. The origin of the serum used is detailed in correspondence. Hoping for a premium price, an agriculture graduate sent White a supply of premium butter, and there are several follow-up letters regarding its price and quality. Some other correspondents of interest are George W. Cullum, G. Stanley Hall, Robert Roberts Hitt, R. Heber Newton, George Mortimer Pullman, and Josiah Royce.

Reel 35, April 16, 1883-June 20, 1883

Charges against the university given to the press by the alumni member of the trustees, John DeWitt Warner, dominate the reel. Newspaper clippings are included among the correspondence. White's address to the students in answer to the charges inspired letters from friends and alumni all across the continent. A June 19 letter from an alumnus attests to the truth of Warner's allegations about the faculty, but is for the most part laudatory.

The day before Commencement there were exercises opening new laboratories and gymnasium, laying of cornerstones for Memorial Chapel and a hospital, and the presentation of a portrait of Senator Morrill. The correspondence records the arrangements for these events, and includes letters from the artist Eastman Johnson and Governor Grover Cleveland, who made a speech on the occasion.

On May 12 Frederick William Holls wrote his comments on White's recently published talk, "The New Germany," and congratulated him on his appointment to the State Civil Service Commission. White declined the appointment. A good many letters from Germany commented on the German edition of the address, and there was some correspondence concerning the publication of the writings of White's old friend Francis Lieber. White attempted to have Russel appointed chancellor of the University of Kansas, but age proved an insurmountable obstacle.

Reel 36, June 21, 1883-October 15, 1883

The McGraw-Fiske suit was initiated during this period; a copy of Fiske's petition to the Tompkins County Surrogate's Court was dated July 10. Among the opinions expressed in letters to White were those of C. K. Adams, Douglass Boardman, E. Countryman, Sage, Eugene Schuyler, Charles Dudley Warner and White's son Fred, who was studying law. White made a hurried trip to Europe to attempt a compromise with Fiske, but before he left the ship in England he received a cablegram from Sage and the executive committee, "Make no proposals."

White's speech at his class reunion at Yale in June was printed in many newspapers and later published as a pamphlet, which brought many requests

and comments along with continuing comment on *The New Germany*.

Among educational matters was an October 4 letter from Isaac Flagg recommending that the two year requirement in Latin and Greek in the classical course be cut to one year each, and that physics be required. On the 8th a writer suggested that because of the great number of Chinese and the probable increase in our dealings with them, that it would perhaps be more useful to teach Chinese than the dead languages. White sought to have John Jay Knox give a series of lectures on finance at Cornell, and corresponded with Dudley Allen Sargent in his search for a director of physical education for the new gymnasium.

Reel 37, October 16, 1883-January 20, 1884

The Fiske suit shocked a number of correspondents, but a letter from Evans in Munich expressed an understanding of Fiske's reasoning. The university had an increased student body, and the financial health of the school had improved. The correspondence contains White's negotiations with artists and craftsmen in regard to the construction of three memorial windows for the chapel, and there are a number of inquiries and recommendations concerning appointment of a physical culture instructor for the new gymnasium. Cornell was invited to take part in a conference of eastern colleges to consider common regulation of intercollegiate sports competition.

An increasing number of friends suggested that White run for the Senate. On November 27 Horace K. White announced the forming of a new newspaper in Syracuse "in the family," and suggested that Andrew now had "an organ if he wants to go to the Senate." On January 17 a writer proposed a Republican ticket of General Sherman for President and White for Vice-President.

Reel 38, January 21, 1884-April 1884

Politics at several levels was the subject of the correspondence on this reel. The publication of White's eulogy on Eduard Lasker was widely circulated and prompted passage of a resolution in Congress to express sympathy to the German government. Prince Bismarck was credited with spurning the resolution, and this insult aroused a lively reaction among German scholars and statesmen who were friendly toward the United States.

Theodore Roosevelt appeared in the correspondence from Albany, where he was engaged in the enactment of reform legislation, and later at Utica he, along with White and George W. Curtis were named New York delegates at large to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in June. Among the many candidates supported in the letters of the period, White was frequently referred to as a dark horse presidential possibility.

University politics centered about the election of an alumni member of the board of trustees. The success of the candidate sponsored by the New York City Cornell Association would have been regarded as a direct criticism of White's administration. White kept a close watch over a bill in the state assembly regulating the organization of alumni associations.

Reel 39, May 1884-July 7, 1884

Republican politics dominates the correspondence in May and early June. Many of White's friends seriously considered him a candidate, and many predicted a Republican defeat if either Blaine or Arthur were nominated. Under the date of May 2 a former student reported from the inside the effects of the spoils system in the operation of the New York Customs House.

Hiram Sibley pledged nearly \$80,000 for the extension and maintenance of Sibley College of Mechanic Arts and the university announced the first seven fellowships available from a fund that had been designated for that purpose in the early days of the school, when it seemed unlikely ever to materialize. White sought to persuade Leland Stanford to endow a nationwide program of university fellowships to perpetuate his son's memory while improving the quality of American scholarship. White's choice for alumni trustee was elected, and Memorial Chapel progressed. White wrote Fiske at length about the symbolic details in the English stained glass windows, and an undertaker's letter discusses the condition of the caskets to be removed to the chapel crypt.

Other correspondents are F. A. P. Barnard, Federico Garlando, Pullman, and Robert H. Thurston.

Reel 40, July 8, 1884-October 10, 1884

On Nantucket White prepared an open letter to Roosevelt in support of Blaine which was printed in newspapers across the country. Several writers sought clarification of White's political judgment, but others applauded his loyalty to the party. During the summer he also wrote a paper to deliver before the first meeting of the American Historical Association at Saratoga.

The decision to require all Cornell women students to lodge in Sage College brought indignant and forcefully worded protest from strong minded alumnae, notably from Ellen Coit Brown on July 17. There were many inquiries about scholarship and fellowship requirements as well as the usual number of requests for undergraduate course information. The annual October confrontation between the freshman and sophomore classes was especially tumultuous, and news reports reaching White in New York were far more disturbing than Burr's report from Ithaca. Samuel D. Halliday and Sage wrote White in an effort to dissuade him from strong punitive action.

White and his brother were involved in a number of legal complications, and their business holdings suffered in a general recession.

Reel 41, October 11, 1884-December 1884

On October 14 White wrote Goldwin Smith that Cornell's best Greek and Latin scholar that term came from Walla Walla, Washington Territory, and that half the new scholarships had been taken by women students. A college of pharmacy was established, and in addition to letters from established departments elsewhere there is a draft of the statute of November 6 that authorized its creation. The proposed enlargement of Sibley College prompted a search

for a new professor, and there are a number of lengthy letters discussing the relative qualifications of prominent engineers. On November 7 a student's mother wrote about reports of anti-Semitic feeling on the campus, and an anonymous letter published in *The Husbandman* on December 10 accused Cornell's president and faculty of "irreligious influence." Sculptor W. W. Story wrote on November 25 about the contemplated recumbent statue of Ezra Cornell, and George Washington Custis Lee sent a detailed report on the mounting and housing of a similar statue of his father in Lexington, Virginia.

Among political post-mortem letters was a December 6 suggestion from James Fraser Gluck that White run for the United States Senate, and on the 12th Wharton Barker referred to the Senate as a step toward the presidency for White in 1888. White's views were expressed in letters to Burr, Evans and Fiske. There was a bank failure in Syracuse, and White's son began to assume some responsibility for the family's business management. Some notable correspondents were Hermann von Holst and Morris K. Jesup, and there is a brief exchange with the makers of Pond's Extract, which White had long recommended among his friends.

Reel 42, January 1885-March 1885

White's poor health, the drudgery of administration, and a desire to prepare his historical lectures for publication combined to make him determine to resign the presidency of Cornell and turn his attention to independent literary work. His last months at Ithaca were spent in advancing three projects. First was his urging Sage to build a library, to which he agreed to turn over the bulk of his private historical collections. Second was the selection of a professor to head the reorganized Sibley College of Mechanic Arts, and third was the search for a man to fill the new chair of moral philosophy. An instructor of elocution was added to the faculty, and arrangements were made for a series of lectures on journalism.

President Cleveland's first appointments were closely watched by the civil service reformers. Legislation discussed in the papers included a bill to establish experiment stations at agricultural colleges, a freedom of worship bill referred to on February 4, and a number of proposals by the American Forestry Congress.

Reel 43, April 1885-June 17, 1885

Robert H. Thurston was elected Professor of Mechanical Engineering and Director of Sibley College. Jacob Gould Schurman was interviewed as a candidate for the moral philosophy chair. Because of the benefactor's interest, a number of ministers were considered for this appointment, and Felix Adler wrote Russel on April 22 of his concern over White's move to establish the "Christian character of his University." Another writer on April 30 decried the "petty strifes of theology" and expressed a fear that youths sent to Cornell were "... exceedingly lyable to become bigots or extreme radicals." Letters

from the mathematics faculty supported George W. Jones' request for a raise in rank and pay, and several educators responded to advance word of White's resignation.

On April 3 George W. Curtis wrote the first of several letters about a testimonial dinner to Senator Pendleton. A bill to develop a park at Niagara Falls was opposed by Charles S. Francis of the Troy daily *Times*; his objections were listed in a letter on April 23.

Burr and Fiske wrote from Italy describing the pleasant life there and the riches available in the European universities and bookshops. On April 27th Burr compared the Italian scenery with that of "Fall Creek, sunny Cayuga, and the blue, far-stretching Enfield Hills." Some other correspondents were Gardiner G. Hubbard, James E. Rhoads, Leland Stanford, and Frances E. Willard.

Reel 44, June 18, 1885-October 1885

White's resignation brought letters of admiration and affection from a great many former students and associates. The tone of respect in letters from those who seriously opposed his choice of successor reveals the impress of White's character upon his contemporaries. The candor shown by C. K. Adams, Burr, Fiske, Eugene Frayer and James F. Gluck testify to their confidence in White's sense of honesty. A report from Thurston on October 26 detailed his plan for a thorough reorganization of the engineering school.

Wharton Barker and Jonas Mills Bundy were among those who urged White to accept the nomination for New York Governor, but he was determined to try to improve his health and turn his attention to historical study. Burr assured White of his desire to assist him in research and in rewriting his historical studies already completed.

Among the correspondents are Herbert B. Adams, James Hall, Thomas Hughes, Mrs. Cyrus Taggart Mills, and Homer B. Sprague. There are a number of letters arranging for White's sitting for a portrait by Daniel Huntington, and on the third of October he and Mrs. White sailed on the *Servia* for Liverpool.

Reel 45, November 1885-July 15, 1886

White's months abroad are recorded on this reel. A number of scholars appeared among the correspondents including James Bryce, George von Bunsen, and Lord Acton, said by Bryce to know "more than any other man in England." A large part of the letters were from Burr, who was doing research for his doctoral thesis as well as hunting for books and manuscripts for White's library. He reported in detail the universities, monasteries and bookshops he examined, and listed the items he thought White would want to buy. Described by White as the one living genius graduated from Cornell during his years there, Burr revealed an engaging character as well as erudition. His command of Latin and modern languages was so thorough that he was able to uncover a number of highly valuable manuscripts and incunabula.

Adams' forceful administration during his first year at Cornell was recorded in a steady flow of letters from Ithaca. White's bitter disappointment in Adams' inaugural address is documented, and, although Adams consulted him on many administrative matters, the new president was clear in his intention to follow his own plans. On June 18 he announced that he had altered the policy toward honorary degrees and dormitories. Commenting on the general increase in faculty salaries Hiram Sibley wrote, "If the founder of the university and its principal contributors had in early life spent a modern professor's salary they would have had no money to give." Syracuse business matters and the progress of the McGraw-Fiske suit were frequent subjects.

Reel 46, July 17, 1886-March 7, 1887

White and his wife traveled in Europe through the summer and early fall, and there were many letters arranging meetings with Burr, the Evanses, and Fiske as well as family letters from Ithaca and Syracuse.

The relations between capital and labor were commented upon by Sage on June 20, and in a very different manner on the 28th by Gardiner Greene Hubbard. Ernest Huffcut wrote on August 10 of the difficulty White would face in accepting the Republican nomination for congressman from Democratic Governor Hill's own district. In September Evans wrote, "I suppose there is no legislative body in the whole world which contains so many men incapable of forming sound judgments." White wrote on October 29 of Roosevelt's pluck and spirit, and said that even losing he would "gain a triumph." White himself was offered an appointment to the Interstate Commerce Commission by President Cleveland, but declined.

On his return to Ithaca White did not immediately take an active part in Cornell affairs. President Adams turned over to him many of Architect Henry Van Brunt's letters concerning plans for the library, but he was not named by the trustees to fill a vacancy in the board at their January meeting. That White followed his intention of turning his hand to writing is attested to by the number of letters on the reel from editors and publishers. Some prominent names that appear are Curtis Guild, Henry and Fanny Garrison Villard, and Charles Waldstein.

The Syracuse Water Company was being threatened by the formation of a new company, and White, a stockholder, was kept informed of developments by the company president, D. H. Bruce.

Reel 47, March 8, 1887-July 1887

As a Cornell trustee White was active in planning for new buildings on the campus. Van Brunt's plans for the library and the matter of the building's location were challenged. C. K. Adams wrote on May 17 that if another architect were engaged, work on the building could not begin until the following year.

Shortly after White returned from a visit with his "Nook Farm" friends in Hartford, his wife suffered a fatal heart attack. Most of the correspondence through the summer consisted of letters of condolence from his wide range of acquaintances, family friends, diplomatic associates, American and European scholars, former students, and members of the Cornell faculty. White's letter to the Evanses on June 23 disclosed the details of domestic stress that preceded Mrs. White's death. A letter on the 28th recalled the social triumph of Mrs. White and her daughter at the German Court, and one on June 22 described the London crowds celebrating Queen Victoria's Jubilee.

Reel 48, August 1887-February 15, 1888

Among the letters of sympathy that continue on this reel was one from George von Bunsen on August 18 that termed the alliance between Russia and France a threat to Germany and to the peace of Europe. Stricken by his bereavement, White spent much of the late summer in reading old letters and diaries, finding a sculptor to carve a memorial statue of his wife, and preparing a small memorial volume to be printed privately and distributed among her friends.

At the American Social Science Association meeting in Saratoga in September White was delighted with the talk given by young Helen Magill, a professor of ancient languages at Evelyn College, Princeton. He invited her to visit Cornell to consider the position of principal of Sage College. Though she declined the position, she entered into a regular correspondence with White. Only Miss Magill's letters survive in the collection.

In the late fall he revised his lectures on the French Revolution and, after delivering the series at Cornell, made some additions and presented them at Johns Hopkins in January. On February 3rd a group of distinguished men sent White an invitation to give the lectures in Washington. Senator Morrill wrote that White's name had been proposed in the Senate as a regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

Reel 49, February 16, 1888-July 15, 1888

White's series of lectures, given between February 21 and March 7 at Columbian University in Washington, proved extremely popular. On February 29 White wrote Burr, ". . . I am somewhat abashed to see people coming in to get seats a whole hour before I begin." On March 10 he left for the South. After stops in Virginia and Alabama he stayed in New Orleans, delivered his lectures at Tulane, and was lavishly entertained by William Preston Johnston and other leading citizens. In late March Timothy Dwight wrote to invite him to deliver the French Revolution lectures at Yale in the fall.

Just after returning to Washington White developed an acute eye inflammation and was forced to abandon his lecturing. After finishing some writing commitments and attending the end-of-the-year trustee meeting at Cornell,

White went to Yale to participate in commencement activities and receive an honorary LL.D. On the last day of June he sailed for England with his nephew Ernest Ingersoll White.

Burr was abroad and in White's employ at this period, and he sent frequent reports on the progress of the research under his supervision. C. K. Adams wrote on February 22 about the library plans of William H. Miller and Charles Babcock, the progress on the engineering building, and the professorial candidates Alvord, Andrews, and Bailey. Among educational topics was a long letter from Thomas Hampson assessing the city of Washington as an educational center. The letter is incomplete and annotated in White's hand. There was an exchange with Seth Low in early May concerning a replacement for President Barnard at Columbia. On June 1 Charles Gross announced that he had at last obtained a lecturing position at Harvard, and there were letters from Juliet L. P. Hill about a possible candidate for principal of Sage College.

Reel 50, July 16, 1888-December 1888

During the first months on this reel White was touring the British Isles and northern Europe with his nineteen-year-old nephew. In October Ernest sailed for home in company with the Leland Stanfords, but White cancelled his speaking engagements and remained in London to study and write. On July 20 White wrote Thurston of his observations of tubular bells and electric welding in Edinburgh, while Adams, Fuertes, Sage and Thurston wrote from Ithaca to discuss building plans and other university matters.

George Sherman Batcheller and George Ebers sent White advice and letters of introduction as he prepared to visit Egypt with Fiske. There were lengthy letters exchanged following the decision against the university by the New York Court of Appeals in the McGraw-Fiske suit on November 27. He received letters from Burr, Helen Magill, and White's son, who reported his investigation into the management of the Porter Manufacturing Co., and a large amount of family correspondence. He had communications from *Century Magazine*, the *Forum*, and Scribner's, and notes from Bryce in late summer asking White to check the proofs of his chapter on American universities. Robert G. Ingersoll wrote on December 27 and on the 30th, Goldwin Smith commented on the Fiske suit and Canadian-American politics; he also recalled his first meeting with White twenty years earlier.

Reel 51, January 1889-August 1889

The McGraw-Fiske suit was the subject of much correspondence in January, including long letters from Boardman and Finch. White spent more than two months touring Egypt, and among the artifacts secured for the university was a valuable papyrus. On February 13 he wrote, "It is curious to note the *Conspiracy of Silence* regarding the bearing of Egyptian History and Art on our Sacred Literature." A number of letters were exchanged with C. K. Adams, Moses Coit Tyler, and members of White's family. Some of these record his visit to Athens and Constantinople and his journey westward through Hungary

and Austria. Reports to Burr and bills from booksellers provide a detailed account of the books acquired during the period. Some diplomats who appear on the reel are Francis Marion Crawford, John Walker Fearn, and Oscar Solomon Straus.

Benjamin Ide Wheeler wrote on January 22 of the new civil engineering building, "I should think it would keep out wind and rain." On March 9 Isaac P. Roberts commented on the same building and wrote at length about the pressing need for new construction for the agriculture department.

Reel 52, September 1889-February 1890

Much of this reel reflects White's chief activities of the period, writing and lecturing. Letters from his son reported the condition of the family finances, and suggested real estate and stock purchases.

There was discussion of the proposed National University at Washington, and in January a number of letters urged White to accept appointment to the Board of Regents of the University of New York with the hope of early elevation to the chancellorship. This he "sorrowfully" declined, according to a letter of January 25. Correspondents in the educational field include Pierre de Coubertin, Seth Low, Max Müller, and William Pepper.

Friends of Eugene Schuyler tried to have him appointed to the General Consulate in Egypt, but White wrote Gilman in October that Schuyler had "aroused a great number of enmities." On February 23 a senator sent a bitter refusal to support the appointment.

Reel 53, March 1890-July 1890

James Morgan Hart's return to the Cornell faculty was discussed in a C. K. Adams letter on March 15, and in April Henry T. Eddy wrote in detail about Hart's character and ability. Herbert Baxter Adams wrote in March of the offer he had received from the University of Chicago. The Morrill education bill before Congress was the subject of many letters in July from George W. Atherton and others.

The distribution of photographs of the memorial statue of Mrs. White and of White's "My Reminiscences of Ezra Cornell" inspired many letters of thanks. Gilman, William Lecky, and Frederick York Powell were particularly charmed with the Cornell biography.

Following the U. S. Supreme Court decision on the McGraw-Fiske case in May, White wrote insistent letters to Fiske, suggesting he set up a trust so that funds for the university would not be subject to further litigation.

As White approached his second marriage the changes in domestic arrangements were perplexing. Business relations with his brother showed a strain in a letter of July 3, and on the 26th Horace wrote that each of them would be represented by his lawyer son in settling a real estate dispute. There were letters from Francis Wayland as well as Frank B. Sanborn on behalf of the American Social Science Association, and noteworthy letters from Rudolph Brünnow, John M. Francis, Howard MacQueary, and Stuart Weld.

Reel 54, August 1890-March 16, 1891

At the time of White's marriage he had a new will drawn, and letters from family members discussed the allowances that he gave to his several dependents. White felt his income was inadequate to meet the demands upon it.

Although he declined Congressional nomination, White wrote and spoke on political subjects. Gibson's letter of August 1 praised his speech at the Lake Mohonk Conference on the Negro Problem; Goldwin Smith suggested on September 2 that perhaps the South was handling it best. On October 13 a letter from Hampton Institute mentioned the similarity of the native Hawaiian and the Negro as voters. White's talks on municipal government were reported nationally. In mid-January he sought to further civil service reform by joining a small group of Republicans who met with President Harrison to urge extension of the Classified Service. White's interest in freedom of conscience brought him a series of reports from a minister who was being tried for heresy in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and from one of five ministers who had been suspended from the Reformed Presbyterian Church. On January 17 R. Heber Newton commented on the Howard MacQueary trial.

White's article in the *North American Review* redefining the roles of college and university brought a number of responses in October. Some correspondents of interest are Nicholas Murray Butler, Henry C. Lea, Emile Levasseur, Seth Low, and Oscar Solomon Straus.

Reel 55, March 17, 1891-August 21, 1891

White's candidacy for the gubernatorial nomination in New York State is the principal subject of this reel. Most of his friends urged White's acceptance, but a few newspaper clippings throw doubt on Thomas Collier Platt's backing him. Frederick W. Holls wrote on June 30 of the financial drain a candidate must be prepared to accept.

David Starr Jordan wrote several letters about Stanford University plans. On May 23 he wrote, "My educational views are the lineal descendants of yours," and on the 27th he announced his hope to lure several faculty members from Cornell to Palo Alto. Edward H. Magill wrote that he would like Horatio S. White to be Swarthmore's president. A friend of George T. Winston wrote to suggest that Cornell bestow an honorary LL.D. on the early Cornellian who had been made president of the University of North Carolina.

A letter from Straus on April 14 concerned his plan to start a trade school for young Russian immigrants who were pressing into the cigar and cloak-making trades. He wrote that "aside from being crowded and underpaid" these pursuits kept people in New York, where they lived "as in a Ghetto." White and F. J. Garrison exchanged letters in June regarding protests to the Russian government on behalf of the Jews.

Reel 56, August 22, 1891-December 1891

As an avowed candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination,

White was aware of the expense involved, for on the 26th of August he wrote his brother to suggest they split the cost of his candidacy, about \$25,000. On September 3 John M. Francis wrote a very candid letter about White's true status with the Republican Party bosses. A late August letter put forth a plan for compulsory voting, but another on September 5 suggested that universal suffrage, which was intended to prevent the rich from encroaching on the poor might bring about the reverse.

Letters between Burr and White in September contain book lists and arrangements for the opening of the library on October 7th. S. S. McClure, Walter H. Page, and William Jay Youmans were among the editors represented on the reel, and Northwestern University, the Portland (Oregon) High School, and the Yale Law School were among the institutions that invited White to lecture. There were several letters from a Catholic scholar who took issue with the *Warfare of Science* chapter on miracles.

Some prominent names on the reel are Simeon Eben Baldwin, Francis B. Carpenter, Benjamin Harrison, Henry Wade Rogers, and John Russell Young.

Reel 57, January 1892-June 12, 1892

The first months of 1892 were dominated by White's first visit to the "Pacific Slope." Engaged for a series of lectures at Leland Stanford Junior University, he joined Andrew Carnegie and his party for a six-week tour through the South to Mexico City and far western United States by private railway car. Other members of the party were Henry C. Frick and Charles Stewart Smith. A number of newspaper clippings document the trip and also report a series of letters between White and a traveling evangelist who spoke of Cornell University as an example of a Godless failure.

The efforts of White, through his friends, to secure a diplomatic post are documented in exchanges with W. L. Bostwick, Hiscock, and Holls. There were frequent requests for White's suggestions for filling faculty vacancies at other colleges, and the most noteworthy change at Cornell was the resignation of C. K. Adams and the confirmation of Schurman as president. White prepared a lengthy memorandum for the Stanfords under the date of April 24, giving his impressions of the new university and making suggestions for its further development.

Among the prominent names on the reel are Chauncey Depew, Horace Davis, Henry Cabot Lodge, Augustus Lowell, and Adolph Sutro.

Reel 58, June 13, 1892-September 21, 1892*

Though he continued to give advice, to make faculty recommendations to a number of educational institutions, and to write and speak on the increase of crime in the United States, White's attention was primarily directed toward diplomatic activity in 1892. His quiet negotiations through Senator Hiscock

*See National Archives, Record Group 59 for the official instructions, dispatches, and notes. This material is also available as National Archives Microfilm Publications, Microscopy Nos. 35, 38, 77.

brought his appointment to St. Petersburg as United States Minister in late July. Much of the correspondence concerned arrangements for his residence in the Russian capital. George Van Ness Lothrop, Charles Emory Smith, and George W. Wurts wrote cordial letters of advice, and several shipping companies sent estimates covering the transfer of household goods. Some American Jewish leaders, who were working with Baron de Hirsch in Europe to help their Russian co-religionists, had supported White's appointment in a direct appeal to the President, and they urged White to look fully into the situation. The official documents of White's appointment were dated August 5.

Among letters of congratulation and those dealing with selection of legation personnel are letters from John W. Foster and George Skiras, who had received appointments from President Harrison in recent weeks. There are also notable letters from Eliot, Holls, and Sanborn.

Reel 59, September 22, 1892-March 16, 1893

The first part of this reel covers the period White and his wife were shopping in Europe for their St. Petersburg household. Wurts wrote lengthy letters arranging for the apartment and furniture and advising in detail the clothing Mrs. White would need for her official social life.

White commissioned copyists to paint portraits of famous jurors to hang in the new law school at Cornell. He received letters from Huffcut, Schurman, and Thurston as well as reports from the librarians and Ulysses Grant Weatherly, who was conducting research for White's *Warfare of Science* chapters.

There are letters concerning gifts of American grain and loans made the Russian government for famine relief. Early reports show White discouraged by his inability to effect any change in the plight of the Russian Jews. The agreement on extradition being negotiated with the Russians is referred to, but there is little mention of the Bering Sea negotiations, which were conducted through official diplomatic channels.

Several writers mention preparations for the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and Holls reported on American political matters.

Reel 60, March 17, 1893-November 15, 1893

In St. Petersburg White addressed himself to the Bering Sea dispute, famine relief, the extradition treaty, and the cause of persecuted minorities. He settled his wife in Helsingfors for the summer, and toured the Scandinavian countries. His difficulties with his secretary of legation are revealed in the letters, and there is some social correspondence.

In Ithaca there was a large celebration of the 25th anniversary of the opening of the university. Friends wrote White that he would probably be slighted at the exercises, since Cornell was then under the strong influence of Henry W. Sage. On September 8 White addressed to Burr and Huffcut a long report of his role in the founding of Cornell, and asked them to keep it until it could be used to correct the record. John Meredith Read and Goldwin Smith sent assurances of their high opinions of White's contribution.

Letters from America touched on two principal subjects, the World's Columbian Exposition and the financial panic. Several writers blamed the administration's silver policy for the country's business troubles. On October 10 Holls wrote of the ruin of Henry Villard and the loss to many German investors in the Northern Pacific Railroad. One writer discussed Japanese contract-labor in Japan, and others commented on Chinese immigration.

Reel 61, November 16, 1893-May 15, 1894

These letters record White's views of St. Petersburg diplomatic life during his second winter as minister. On March 13 he wrote Thurston that the Court Palm Balls were "the gastronomic wonder of the world." He spent the last week of March in Moscow trying to cure a stubborn cold, and the letters record his activities there. There is correspondence from American manufacturers and insurance company representatives, and a letter from Carnegie on April 10 asked White if he thought the Imperial Navy might be interested in ordering armor plate from his company.

News from America continued to include reports of unemployment, strikes, and business failures. Correspondence with Burr and Weatherly concerned the progress of White's book. Word was sent from Ithaca that Waterman Thomas Hewett was writing a history of the university, and Hewett wrote asking to use White's early files. Several correspondents commented on Hewett's qualifications for the undertaking, and in April White sent long dispatches to him explaining his own part in the creation of Cornell University.

Reel 62, May 16, 1894-November 16, 1894

White's final months of service at St. Petersburg covered by this reel dealt chiefly with personnel changes within the legation, cases of infringement of rights of naturalized Americans, and day-to-day efforts of the staff on behalf of American visitors. White made his home in Tereoki, Finland, for the summer, and joined his family in Munich in early October.

Business conditions continued to dominate many of the letters from America. In a letter to his son on July 7 White recalled his efforts to "induce Mr. Depew to admit some cooperative features into the management of the New York Central," and blamed the labor troubles on the "short-sightedness of the capitalist class." Holls reported on the work of the New York State constitutional convention on June 25, and George W. Smalley wrote on July 8 about international politics. A detailed account of the death of Professor Vincenzo Botta was sent by a niece who had made her home with him.

Cornell topics include Hewett's proposed history, plans for an agriculture and veterinary college, and the arrival of Morse Stephens as a history professor.

Reel 63, November 17, 1894-July 16, 1895

White and his family spent the winter in Florence and other Italian cities most favored by tourists. The correspondence records the social life enjoyed

by the international set of the time. White wrote his son about an efficient incandescent gas light in Florence, and Professor Evans wrote on December 6 of a planetarium at the Bavarian observatory. Frederick D. White wrote regularly about the business investments of the family, especially of the cement company in Sandusky managed by White's son-in-law. There are comments on the conduct of the New York Central railroad and on the hazards of bicycling, which had become a craze in the United States.

There are a number of letters from White's former associates at St. Petersburg, including a report on March 1 of a Russian build-up of forces in Siberia, "This country . . . intends to react with a strong hand should even half an occasion arise." A May 8 letter complained of the meagre funds supplied U. S. military representatives. An officer was detailed to return to the States by way of Stockholm and to perform certain duties there, but was allowed no "mileage" for the journey. He had earlier paid his own expenses on an official expedition to Alaska.

Other letters concern university and family matters. On February 20 White wrote to Oscar S. Straus to urge that great care be taken to protect the life of the President from fanatics.

Reel 64, July 17, 1895-December 1895

White reestablished his household in Ithaca and had several exchanges with Sage about the term of his lease. Sage wrote suggesting White invite George M. Pullman to become a Cornell trustee, but on October 30 Pullman declined. White wrote Hewett lengthy letters about his part in the founding of the university. He received a number of invitations to lecture, and spoke several times in Buffalo and Rochester before his lecture plans and his correcting of *Warfare of Science* proofs were interrupted by another diplomatic appointment.

On December 21 Holls expressed some doubt about the wisdom of White's accepting appointment to the Venezuela Boundary Commission, but on the 27th White wrote the President a letter of acceptance. In a letter to Goldwin Smith on December 3 White suggested some redistribution of territory among the European powers as a possible solution of the Turkish-Armenian problem.

Reel 65, January 1896-March 16, 1896

The first of this reel contains letters of congratulation on White's appointment to the Venezuela Boundary Commission, followed by applications for jobs associated with the commission's work and offers of books and geographical information. There are letters about reference works from C. K. Adams, Burr, Henry C. Lea, and Justin Winsor. A letter from Henry Cabot Lodge was dated March 12, and there are many notes from Edward Lee Plumb.

There were further arrangements through Burr for the publication of White's book, and there were requests for White to make addresses and write articles. Nicholas Murray Butler sought support at Albany for his education bill. Professor Thurston wrote of his hope to rehabilitate the Naval Engineer

Corps by facilitating the entry of engineering school graduates into advanced Navy training, and to provide engineering experiment stations at land-grant colleges. Support was sought for a number of causes, a national social science institution, an Arctic exploration, a plan to stamp out prostitution by building women's hotels, a solution of the Alsace-Lorraine question, and a campaign to deliver the Armenian from the Turk.

Reel 66, March 17, 1896-June 24, 1896

White's work with the boundary commission continues on this reel. On April 10 Burr sent a lengthy criticism of White's report to the commission with suggested changes. Cuba was the subject of a Goldwin Smith letter of April seventh, and on March 22 George Kennan wrote a long letter about the writing of his book, *Siberia and the Exile System*.

Publication of White's two-volume work, *A History of the Warfare of Science with Theology in Christendom*, inspired many letters of thanks and some of disapproval. His interest in crime and crime statistics brought letters from Frederick H. Wines and others who wanted further statistics and from editors who wanted articles from White on the subject.

John Russell Young wrote on June 13 that he had suggested White as a running mate to McKinley, and on the 23rd Holls reported that his personal campaign to make White Secretary of State was "in full swing."

At Ithaca, White joined William H. Sage in a plan to replace the steel bridge at Cascadilla with a stone arch and to build an entrance gate to the university at Eddy Street.

Reel 67, June 25, 1896-September 15, 1896

The presidential contest between Bryan and McKinley was the subject of much of the summer's correspondence. White addressed an open letter to several prominent Democrats urging them to join the Republicans in the support of a sound money policy. The letter was distributed as a campaign document and excited a number of responses. Some were favorable, but others came from disappointed former students and friends. There are references to other issues, the tariff, the coalition of South and West, the character of Bryan, and the possibility of a third party formed by solid-money Democrats.

Many letters continued to arrive in response to White's recently published book, and a number of publishers asked him for articles. Two writers of note were Lea and Frederick York Powell, who sent careful notes on both volumes on August fourth.

On July fifth Burr wrote of Benjamin Ide Wheeler, ". . . he is utterly irreplaceable. Yet to tell the truth, two men of the ability, the individuality, and the force of President Schurman and Professor Wheeler are more than one university can hope to hold." He also advised White to guard against his tendency in rewriting to make history teach a lesson. The secretary of the Venezuela Boundary Commission wrote that Burr's report to the Commission would "carry great weight."

Reel 68, September 16, 1896-December 10, 1896

This reel covers the final weeks before the election. White's open letter to Bryan and the Governor of Texas suggesting they had been duped by a forged Bismarck letter aroused excited comment. A September 19 letter from Stanford University reported that the history and economics professors were supporting Bryan. There is a long letter from a silver mine owner in Colorado in support of McKinley, and one dated October 20 from White's life-long friend Theodore Bacon, who was determined to support the Democratic candidate in spite of White's arguments. White's pamphlet on French fiat money was circulated as a campaign document and discussed in the correspondence.

Some other subjects on the reel are George F. Comfort's plan for a museum of art in Syracuse, the selection of a new director for the Smithsonian Museum, and the efforts of Butler and others to have Holls fill a vacancy in the New York State Board of Regents.

Reel 69, December 11, 1896-March 7, 1897

At this period the Venezuela Commission was finishing its work, for Great Britain had agreed to arbitration. McKinley was appointing his cabinet, and although White was not named Secretary of State, he received numerous requests for recommendation to a variety of positions.

There are a number of letters from friends in St. Petersburg, and others dealing with Russian matters. On January 25 Wines wrote further about murder statistics, and on the 25th a writer complained of the injustice of Southern mobs toward Negroes and of the miscarriage of justice that unscrupulous lawyers could induce.

Among the colleges writing were the State University of California, Pennsylvania State College, Harvard, and Yale. The Bishop of Worcester wrote on March third, and on the fourth the English quaker John Bellows wrote regarding White's *Warfare of Science*. Some other famous names that appear on the reel are Charles Francis Adams, Chauncey M. Depew, Charles W. Eliot, and Franklin B. Sanborn.

Reel 70, March 8, 1897-April 28, 1897

Diplomatic and consular appointments dominate the correspondence on this reel. White was appointed to Berlin in late March, and applications for the posts of first and second secretary came in large numbers. Under the date of April 21 White prepared a memorandum on the principal applicants.

Grover Cleveland wrote an interesting letter on March 20 in answer to a letter from White. There were notes from Ingersoll and Villard, and a strange proposal on April second to make Germany a republic by paying off Wilhelm II with honors and money.

A man interested in the Academy of Music in Ithaca sought White's support of a reorganization of the school, Sedley Taylor wrote that Trinity College, Cambridge, was considering coeducation, and Yale tried to lure Moses Coit Tyler away from Cornell.

Reel 71, April 29, 1897-August 15, 1897

The correspondence reflects White's principal activity in these months, the preparations for leaving Ithaca and establishing a home in Berlin large enough for the social activities of an Ambassador. There are many congratulatory messages and invitations to dine and to speak. In response to political pressure White agreed to take the best qualified applicant for second secretary, George M. Fisk, for only two years, and to let Pullman's nephew have the place for the next two. There were reports from Batcheller and Holls about the failing memory of John Sherman.

A letter from White's nephew Horace, a state senator from Onondaga County, expressed disenchantment with politics, ". . . instead of being surrounded by those anxious to improve conditions, the tendency is all the other way." White continued to receive comments from readers of his *Warfare of Science*, and he got a letter from Henry Algernon DuPont clarifying the role of his French ancestor referred to in White's *Fiat Money in France*. Wilder wrote on May 19 to protest that his recommendation of chloroform instead of hanging for the execution of criminals was not based on sentimentality but on moral and legal considerations.

Reel 72, August 16, 1897-November 1897*

Much of White's time during his first months in Berlin was spent in securing and furnishing an official residence, while conducting his work as Ambassador from a hotel suite. The letters disclose the variety of his diplomatic chores. Businessmen sought specialized information, or asked for introduction to members of the German government. Some businesses mentioned by name are The American Express Co., The Hamburg-American Line, and The National Cash Register Co. Numbers of Americans and German-Americans in trouble asked for direct aid. There are many letters from the first and second secretaries of the Embassy, and from White's personal secretary. One from George M. Fisk on October 21 contains a report he had prepared on German railway fares at the request of a U. S. senator.

At the height of the Cuban rebellion Stewart L. Woodford, a former Cornell trustee appointed U. S. Minister to Spain, wrote his views from Madrid on October 12. Fuertes sent his analysis of the Spanish view of the situation on August 24. Following the death of Henry W. Sage at Ithaca, Schurman and Thurston sent accounts, and William H. Sage wrote of his disapproval of enlarging the Cornell Board of Trustees by adding "ornamental outsiders" chosen for their wealth.

In September Angell wrote from Constantinople that the Turks were "like the Chinese in delays, evasions, and ruses." In the New York fall election White and Holls supported Seth Low, but the Tammany candidate won.

*See National Archives, Record Group 59 for the official instructions, dispatches, and notes. This material is also available as National Archives Microfilm Publications, Microcopy Nos. 38, 44, and 77.

Reel 73, December 1897-March 27, 1898

At this period of increasing international tension, German involvement in Haiti was regarded as the reason for the unfriendly tone of the German press toward America's position in the Cuban crisis. There are letters suggesting that United States insurance companies were having trouble with German authorities, and there were more immediate problems in the importation of American apples and pork. There are letters from the Department of Agriculture and from other food experts.

The winter social season at the German court is reflected in an exchange of invitations, and the social correspondence between White and a number of American educators, scholars, and men of affairs continued.

There are reports on Cornell events from Babcock, George W. Harris, Hewett and C. Francis Osborne. Some other names that appear on the reel are Charles Francis Adams, James Bryce, Morris K. Jesup, and Emile Lavasseur.

Reel 74, March 28, 1898-July 10, 1898

The war with Spain was a subject of many writers in these months. Professor Fuertes wrote at length to White and included a copy of a letter he sent President McKinley with his analysis of the situation. Expatriates Evans and Fiske strongly disapproved of the war. Fiske wrote, "After having fed the rebellion for over two years with munitions, men, and money, the Washington misrulers turn on poor Spain and threaten her with ruin unless she squelches the revolt they have made possible." On the first of June Henry T. Allen described the scene at the War Department in Washington. The U. S. public favored the war, and many patriotic messages were sent White, especially after his Fourth of July speech at Leipzig. A writer on July seventh hoped the U. S. would take the Canary Islands, ". . . our wishes will [then] command far more respect everywhere and especially in such countries as Turkey and in the new states which our children will see in Africa."

On June third Holls reported that Germany was said to be paying out workingmen's sickness and accident benefits at the rate of a million marks a day. White became acquainted with Gustav Schmoeller, Rector of Berlin University, and sent inquiries to many American universities for him to ascertain whether they required Latin and Greek from candidates for the B.A. degree. The German school was planning to require a certificate of accomplishment in the classics from graduates of colleges that had dropped the classical requirement.

Reel 75, July 11, 1898-October 14, 1898

The principal event during the period was the climax of the Spanish-American War. The correspondence from America showed that a large proportion of the people found the war exhilarating and were swept with patriotic fervor. By the time peace was announced, interest turned to the complications of dealing with colonial holdings. There is a long letter from Allen about his

Cuban experiences on August 30, and letters from Fuenes and Thurston discuss the problems encountered by the army that had been so hastily organized.

The correspondence contains many recommendations and letters of introduction, and there are letters from diplomats at other American legations and embassies, including China, Russia, and Turkey. Letters continued to come from readers of White's *Warfare of Science*, and many came in response to his Leipzig address, which was credited with having arrested the growth of ill-will between Germans and Americans. Several letters discussed the enlarging of Sage Chapel at Cornell, and there was a regular exchange of family correspondence.

Reel 76, October 15, 1898-January 1899

Beginning shortly before the election of 1898, this reel contains a number of letters about state and national politics. Roosevelt was elected Governor of New York, and Burr credited the candidacy of White's friend Theodore Bacon with helping by dividing the Democratic vote. Holls wrote about the "hysterics" of Schurz and Carnegie over McKinley's expansion policy. There is a letter on January 14 from the Anti-Polygamy League, that sought to prevent Brigham H. Roberts of Utah from being seated in the U. S. Congress.

Schurman was sent to the Philippines on the President's commission, and Crane was named acting president of the university. Oscar F. Williams, a member of the first class of Cornell graduates, wrote on October 23 from Manila, where he was the U. S. Consul. Bishop H. C. Potter wrote that he liked the changes at Sage Chapel, and that he found Cornell "your own monument . . . the spell of your influence and the touch of your hand [are] in everything good and gracious." White's latest hopes for the development of Cornell were for the addition of schools of commerce and music and the building of a memorial hall by the Alumni. There were letters from Yale and Hobart about proposed development at those institutions.

Several people wrote about Edward Westcott's *David Harum*, a book that drew its setting and characters from Homer and nearby communities. Fred White asked his father to write a favorable review to help promote the sale of the book, and Burr wrote that Mrs. Comstock had "read it aloud to the professor and to me in our after dinner hour."

Reel 77, February 1899-April 1899

In Berlin White was charged with the delicate task of calming a storm of bad feeling aroused by the press over Germany's role in Samoa. There were calls for peace from many quarters, and the Tsar's proposal stimulated other powers to send representatives to The Hague for a peace conference. There are letters from John Hay, Holls, Stanford Newell, and Seth Low regarding it. A letter from Peking on April 29 gives some insight into the conduct of diplomacy in China.

Some Harvard Professors asked White to interest a German opera company in producing an American opera. The Cornell treasurer wrote that the uni-

versity was selling its New York Central stock and reinvesting in Iowa real estate. A letter on March 20 announced the beginning of a weekly *Cornell Alumni News*.

White had begun work on his memoirs, and exchanged letters with Harper Brothers concerning an agreement covering magazine publication and book rights. There are also notes from Carnegie and Roosevelt.

Many friends wrote about the death of Hamilton S. White, a young cousin of White's who had graduated from Cornell and devoted his life to fire fighting. He maintained his own engine and engine house and was considered a local hero in Syracuse.

Reel 78, May 1899-August 1899

White was sent to the peace conference at The Hague as president of the American delegation, and the conference dominates the correspondence on this reel. There are a number of memoranda he made of private interviews with German diplomats. Preparations for the Grotius ceremony at Delft on July fourth appear, as well as many letters commenting on the event. Affairs at the Berlin Embassy are chronicled in frequent reports from the first and second secretaries during White's absence.

Many Americans at this time were critical of McKinley and of the continuation of military action in the Philippines. There was a report on the celebration in New York City of "Dewey Day" on May first, and on the 13th Joseph May wrote that in Philadelphia "... the populace are war-intoxicated. The name of Dewey is eclipsing that of Washington."

There are interesting letters from Tyler and Jordan on this reel, and one from A. O. Leuschner from the University of California concerns a conference of American universities on the status of the Ph.D. degree. A letter from Wincenty Lutoslawski at Cracow University directs attention to the plight of Polish intellectuals.

Reel 79, September 1899-January 15, 1900

On September 15 White sent the Secretary of State a confidential report on his private efforts with German statesmen to persuade them to join in an arbitration agreement. The tactics of the American military forces in the Philippines came under much criticism. White wrote David Jayne Hill that he thought Nansen "wild" on the subject of the relations between Norway and Sweden. On December 18 a writer from London predicted that South Africa would become "essentially a Dutch Federation," lost to any direct control by Downing Street. A Pole wrote sorrowfully that peace meant "overlooking the oppression of Poland." A man from the Pacific Northwest wrote on October 19 asking help in publishing a book which suggested that German immigrants could only be a "good second" to the Anglo-Saxons in the U.S., and that the Germans should find new territory in South America where German speech, customs and usages could be maintained.

There are reports from Berkeley, Cornell and Stanford on college matters. The correspondence contains much political comment, and there are many social and business letters.

Reel 80, January 16, 1900-May 1900

Several letters discuss the proposed canal across Nicaragua, and though relations between Americans and Germans were not entirely friendly, there were a good many exchanges of ideas. Among the Americans visiting Germany were a woman representing New York State institutions for the insane, and a man sent from the U. S. State Department to look into the organization and training methods of the German Army. Theodore Ayrault Dodge wrote the first of May about a revision of his work on Frederick the Great, Sousa's band performed in Berlin in May, and White took a large party to see the Barnum and Bailey Circus.

President Wheeler of the University of California sent the Emperor, whom he greatly admired, a copy of his new book about Alexander, and a former German citizen had sent "several chests of Grapenuts" to the Emperor, and made a 100-dollar wager with C. W. Post of Battle Creek that His Majesty would accept the cereal and write an acknowledgement of the gift.

Holls wrote that White was strongly proposed as a running mate for McKinley, but on May 19 White listed his many reservations regarding the proposal. From Syracuse came word of a strike by milkmen opposing the tuberculin test, and there were several letters about a proposed Hamilton S. White memorial. A family letter from Ithaca reported that in a lecture Holls "brought down the house" by calling White "the foremost diplomat since Franklin."

Reel 81, June 1900-September 1900

There is much discussion about the Republican nominations for Governor of New York and Vice-President in the June correspondence. On September 31 Holls wrote, ". . . it is becoming clear every day that he [Elihu Root] is the master mind in the Cabinet." White's thoughtful regard for people who had worked for him is shown in letters from his valet in Berlin, in the visit by a former Berlin secretary to Ithaca, and by an incident related in some notes from Francis J. Garrison in Boston regarding the paying of a cab driver.

Early in the reel are a number of responses from prominent Americans whom White had asked to entertain a visiting German princess, and there are many guest lists for dinners in Berlin that indicate the importance White attached to entertaining in developing a useful geniality among his diplomatic associates. White's plans for Cornell and his efforts to elicit contributions from men of means are shown here in letters to or from Carnegie, Fiske, and Guiteau. Among the correspondence at the time of his first visit to the U. S. in three years are letters from publishers, petitions for advice or influence, and several notes from the sculptor Moses Ezekiel, who was White's choice to create a memorial to his cousin in Syracuse.

Reel 82, October 1900-February 10, 1901

In his diplomatic work at Berlin at this period, White was dealing with the German attitude toward laying the question of Chinese indemnity before the Hague tribunal. The royal celebration of the 200th anniversary of the Kingdom of Prussia was cut short by the death of the Kaiser's grandmother, Queen Victoria. On January eighth White was informed of his election as an honorary member of the German Royal Academy of Science.

From America Holls kept White informed of Washington rumors, including the probable resignation of John Hay and the appointment of Charles Emory Smith as Secretary of State. Professor Hewett sent his views of the political scene, and said that McKinley would have carried Georgia if he had not "made the mistake of appointing a negro to the important position of collector of the port of Savannah." There were a number of letters about the need for better organization of the diplomatic and consular service of the U. S., including one on February sixth from a Congressman, James Breck Perkins, who was planning to introduce a bill on the subject.

Alfred Emerson wrote from Paris of his mission to buy antiques and works of art for Mrs. Phoebe Apperson Hearst's proposed museum at Berkeley. Arthur T. Hadley invited White to give the principal address at Yale's Bicentennial in October, but he declined. There were personal letters from Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, Roosevelt, and Barrett Wendell.

Reel 83, February 11, 1901-June 15, 1901

Letters on this reel record the efforts of White and others to obtain donations for Cornell, for a national university at Washington, and for the American Church in Berlin. The men at whom these efforts were directed are Carnegie, Fiske, and Rockefeller. A good deal of intramural disagreement is exposed in letters about a book Holls wrote on The Hague Conferences. There is a sad letter from John Hay on March 12, and on the fourth Henry C. Lea made some cynical comments on republican institutions.

Henry T. Allen wrote two letters from the Philippines, where he became governor of the island of Leyte. There were references to civil unrest in Russia, and E. Burton Holmes wrote White for letters of introduction to friends who could offer him some safety during a visit to Russia to gather material for his travel lectures.

Mrs. Leland Stanford wrote twice about faculty difficulties and plans for the future at Palo Alto. From Ithaca the professor in military science asked White to contribute a marksmanship medal to encourage excellence among cadet officers. He said the Boers had shown the value of a large number of riflemen.

Reel 84, June 16, 1901-October 7, 1901

White completed farewell entertaining at the Berlin apartment he was forced to vacate, supervised the packing and disposal of furnishings, and moved out on July fifth. The serious illness of his daughter, the suicide of his son,

and the arrangement for the care of his financial affairs by his nephew were the subjects of many letters in the late summer.

Andrew Carnegie had recently announced his intention to devote much of his fortune to public benefactions during his lifetime, and Holls and White visited Carnegie's Scottish castle to lay various plans before him. Holls' letter of August 26 and White's of September 20 describe Carnegie and his estate. Holls reported that Carnegie's secretary said that "the extra postage on begging letters from America which had been insufficiently paid" amounted to nearly three pounds sterling.

There are long letters from Jordan on July 25 and Schurman on July eighth. Correspondence to and from New Haven discusses new buildings under construction at Yale and White's objections to them. Burr wrote a thoughtful view of scholarships on July eighth, and on September 16 took White to task regarding the utility of pursuing further theological researches.

Reel 85, October 8, 1901-January 1902

Execution of McKinley's assassin stirred letters from a Quaker on December first and January 19. Max J. Kohler of the American Jewish Historical Society wrote on December first, enclosing some of his articles, and White and Lodge exchanged letters in December about the Bulgarian kidnapping of an American.

On the second of December Carnegie announced the formation of the Carnegie Institution, with White among the trustees. On the 30th Jordan wrote, "... our system of fellowships has not been wholesome." He feared that some men holding fellowships had "a feeling that science owes them a living." On November 15 Charles H. Hull answered White's opposition to circulating library books. Jacob Cooper wrote on January 21 that his son Lane "might be delighted with an inferior position at a place like Cornell." The trustee of the University of Wisconsin to whom White had recommended Adams in 1892, wrote November 29 for his advice in selecting a new man to replace the ailing president.

The Kaiser's brother, Prince Henry, planned an official visit to the United States as a gesture of friendship, and elaborate plans were made for his entertainment and safety.

Reel 86, February 1902-May 21, 1902

Educational subjects predominate on this reel. The Carnegie Institution attracted a number of early requests for support of projects, and White sought Carnegie money on behalf of President Wheeler of Berkeley. There are references to the announced Rhodes scholarship program; Eliot wrote that Harvard would confer an LL.D. on Prince Henry; and Gilman wrote that Johns Hopkins had honored White with that degree *in absentia*. Cornell topics include the location of a new physics building on the campus, a suit against the Adirondack forestry project, and the circulation of library books.

There are a number of letters about the honors accorded the visiting Prince Henry in America and the diplomatic relief expressed when his tour ended and he was safely on shipboard en route home. There is a beginning of much correspondence regarding the expulsion from Frankfort-on-the-Main of two naturalized American families.

There were many letters from Syracuse about the possible condemnation of a large property owned by the White family as a site for a new county court house.

Reel 87, May 22, 1902-August 1902

White sent his resignation to President Roosevelt on July 17, and the papers contain numerous documents in the Eisemann case, which White felt strongly about. He then turned his attention to a variety of interests. He and Fiske discussed the education of White's namesake grandson, he wrote the *London Times* to complain of the mismanagement of the Italian railways, he wrote Roosevelt of his strong feelings about coddling criminals, and he stirred up a hornet's nest in Syracuse by questioning the ability of a local artist to produce the Hamilton S. White monument.

In educational matters, Butler suggested White for the Rhodes scholarship board, Cornell professors and administrators discussed personnel and building plans, Kuno Francke wrote on July 30 about a project of excavation on Föhr in the North Sea, and White wrote Carnegie on August fourth to urge him to buy the Acton library for the United States and to give the world a temple of peace at The Hague.

The proposed reorganization of the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad so perplexed White that he addressed an inquiry to Frick on August seventh. Some prominent men appearing on the reel are Charles Francis Adams, John Hay, Herman Henry Kohlsaat, and Carl Schurz.

Reel 88, September 1902-November 21, 1902

White represented Yale at the Bodleian Tercentenary celebration at Oxford on October 9, and was given an honorary doctor of civil laws degree. Two weeks later he received a degree from Carnegie at St. Andrew's University in Scotland. On his return to Berlin he was showered with honors, culminating in a final audience with the Kaiser, who presented him with the Empire's Medal for Science and Art.

Because of his announced intention to resign on his 70th birthday in November, he was invited by Yale, Chicago, California and Cornell to deliver university lecture series, and Henry Holt and Scribners joined the publishers who sought books and articles from his pen.

There are many letters to and from George F. Comfort and White family members about the controversy over the Syracuse monument. White joined the fight with a barrage of letters in the local papers.

Reel 89, November 22, 1902-May 7, 1903

This reel contains the papers of White's last days in Berlin. He took his family to Italy for the winter, and resumed work on his reminiscences. Most leading American publishers made him offers for the work. The editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, Bliss Perry, wrote in December and March. On a letter from Richard Watson Gilder of the Century Company White's wife noted she would rather have "a little *less money* & publish in a more *gentlemanly* paper, say *The Atlantic*." Among political letters is one on December 20th refuting charges of Roumanian anti-Semitism.

Huffcut wrote on January sixth that Eliot had adopted White's education philosophy that he had opposed 35 years earlier. There were reports of a serious typhoid epidemic in Ithaca, and comments on work at Sage Chapel. On January 14th White sent Holls his proposal to Carnegie to found literature readerships. He wanted to replace "the futile criticism and 'talkee-talkee' *about* literature which we now have." There were exchanges about law fellowships with Burr and a vigorous letter on fellowships from Jordan on March 20th. In December a letter from Chicago noted the "great inroads" made by Christian Science on the "ranks of orthodoxy," and in February White wrote Jenkin Lloyd Jones his recollections of Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Reel 90, May 8, 1903-October 15, 1903

The months covered on this reel White spent in the United States. He was in Ithaca for commencement and the trustees' meeting at which the School of Forestry was abolished, and went to Yale to address his class at its 50th reunion. Some weeks in Maine are chronicled in letters to Mrs. Evans and Gilman. On August 29th Butler commented on Holls' sudden death and the situation in Manchuria as well as the new school of journalism being established by Joseph Pulitzer at Columbia. White agreed to become a trustee of the school. John Brinkerhoff Jackson wrote from Athens on May 19th about the unrest in the Balkans, and on August 28th Straus added his views. White recommended a number of men to the President for political appointment, and a letter from Governor Odell of New York shows White had commended him for denying clemency to some convicted murderers. A complete list of grants made by the Carnegie Institution in its first year is dated July 20.

Reel 91, October 16, 1903-April 7, 1904

The Century Company, whose illustrated magazine had been publishing advance chapters, signed a contract to publish the autobiography, and in a letter on November 13th agreed to pay White a large advance. On October 23rd Angell recalled his early association at Brown with Thurston, and Jordan and Walter C. Kerr wrote of Cornell's attempt to lure two professors from Stanford to head the schools of civil and mechanical engineering. In late January

Theodore T. Munger wrote that the "aroused students" at Yale had sent a petition to the President objecting to Administration policy in Panama. On February eighth Fisher wrote that he had sent Elihu Root a quotation from White on the situation, and assured him that the petition did not represent Yale, but the professors and students that had signed it.

At the end of December is a calendar of several weeks of White's outgoing correspondence.

Reel 92, April 9, 1904-September 21, 1904

White's chief correspondent was the nephew who managed his financial affairs in Syracuse. They discussed real estate holdings, local industry, and railroads. There were continuing exchanges with editors as White's work as a professional writer absorbed much of his time.

An April 13th letter from Schurman said that the state legislature had just passed the bill to construct an Agriculture Building at Cornell, and in August there was an exchange with Hewett about the Guiteau gift. This reel holds the final letters from Fiske. In May he wrote that he had sent the Cornell library his Arabic collection, accounts of early French, English, and Dutch travels in Egypt, and on the 13th of August he wrote that he felt the end approaching. On September 18th Horatio S. White wrote that he had a copy of the will and memoranda of Fiske's intentions, and proposed a meeting with White and Schurman. Allan Marquand wrote White a letter of sympathy.

There are letters from Roosevelt and Thomas C. Platt in late August, replying to White's suggestions for gubernatorial candidates.

Reel 93, September 22, 1904-January 10, 1905

Chief among addresses White was invited to give was the first in a newly-endowed biennial series at the Smithsonian. In a talk in December White took Roosevelt to task for an action erroneously reported in the press. On January first he wrote Mrs. Evans of Roosevelt's response to the matter. Horatio S. White wrote from Florence of his efforts to dispose of the Fiske estate. White joined with other old associates of Alonzo B. Cornell to provide some financial relief for his widow, and a Carnegie note on December fourth shows his kindness in pledging his support.

There are several letters from Goldwin Smith, who visited Cornell to lay the cornerstone of the new humanities building named in his honor. He wrote on October 23rd that he feared "your Jingo party" might push its expansion southwards to the line of the Panama Canal. He said the United States had not "really reincorporated the South. No intermarriage, no Equality. No Equality, no Republic." White wrote Gilman that the new building at Cornell would "redress the balance which has been somewhat borne down by the scientific and technical side." Hendrik Willem Van Loon offered to write the press of the Hague about securing a proper site for the Peace Palace.

Reel 94, January 11, 1905-April 19, 1905

The outbreak of rebellion at St. Petersburg focused interest on Russia, and White's opinions were asked and his articles were sought by popular magazines. There is a cynical letter from a German-American writer on February 13th about the kind of matter American publishers would accept. White received the first copy of his autobiography on March 23rd, and there follows a good deal of comment from old friends about the book, including an amusing letter from R. W. Gilder about the publicity value of White's close call in a railway mishap.

Mrs. Holls wrote that she planned to publish her late husband's correspondence, and would like to have both sides of the White-Holls exchange, as it was the most complete collection. White wrote April 19th to Roosevelt to suggest the appointment of Herbert J. Hagerman as Governor of New Mexico. Another old student who had become a judge wrote about an inquiry into the possibility of non-unanimous jury decisions.

Reel 95, April 20, 1905-July 1905

Publication of White's autobiography inspired a large number of letters from friends and former students. Some writers pointed out mistakes that had appeared in the books, and others recalled incidents from the past. People who wanted to lay projects before Carnegie wrote White for advice and introduction to the philanthropist. There are several letters refuting a suggestion of White's that Jewish European bankers had made loans to the Russian government. On July fifth a correspondent discussed the individual's right to disobey obsolete laws, and on the fifteenth a District Attorney lamented that our laws were "not constructed to meet the moral obliquity that has developed in commercial matters." Among writers on the reel are Moses Ezekiel, Hadley, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, and Simon Wolf.

Reel 96, August 1905-December 7, 1905

In early August a churchman who had characterized White's *Warfare of Science* as "a malignant attack on Christianity" was surprised by his support of Sabbath observance. A writer on the ninth enclosed copies of letters from leading Jewish bankers about Russian loans. In November Ezekiel referred to massacres in Russia, and there was a report that de Witte had resigned.

Among letters referring to Cornell matters are those showing White's continuing efforts toward building an auditorium, to securing music for the chapel choir, and to improving the McGraw chimes. On November 27th an Ithaca lawyer, who had spent his lifetime rehabilitating young lawbreakers, referred to the George Junior Republic. On the 17th Franz Boas wrote of plans for the Germanistic Society of America to promote the study of German civilization. George Wharton James wrote that he had reviewed the autobiography in the *Craftsman*, and would send White copies of his books on the West.

Reel 97, December 8, 1905-April 15, 1906

Among a variety of letters were communications from Voorhees Industrial School and from *Alexanders' Magazine*. Frank A. Fetter wrote on March 17th that the part taken by Cornell University in "active social work" was far less than it should have been. Hewett, who wrote in January disapproving a pension plan to which professors contributed, said, "It seems to me an impertinence to assume a professor cannot take care of his limited earnings." A Union for International Peace, a petition to the President on behalf of the Armenians, capital punishment, Congo reform, the Scabbard and Blade society, and off-campus housing for Cornell women were among the subjects discussed in the correspondence. A preponderance of letters in the late spring were in support of candidates for the post of Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. On April 15th Gilder wrote that Mark Twain wanted White's advice about giving support to Gorky, then visiting the U. S.

Reel 98, April 17, 1906-September 21, 1906

The search for a secretary for the Smithsonian continued. Some letters not addressed to White are included on the date of a trustees meeting, May 16th. There are letters from Gilder and Roosevelt in early May in answer to White's April 18th letter on Gorky. The San Francisco earthquake and its effects at Stanford were noted by John Casper Branner, Jordan, and Isaac Phillips Roberts. On July tenth Jordan wrote about the period of financial peril Stanford had survived.

A letter of May 14th encloses an account of the discovery of the legal point on which the success of the Fiske suit rested. A memorandum from Harris on April 28th lists the number of volumes in the collections Fiske gave the Cornell library and an estimate of their value.

There are notes from Carnegie in regard to a speech he planned to deliver on Ezra Cornell, and there were proposals to interest him in Illinois College and in Henry A. Ward's meteorite collection.

Reel 99, September 22, 1906-December 1906

Among scientific men supporting Smithsonian candidates are Angell, Alexander Graham Bell, and Jordan, and there are letters about the late Samuel Pierpont Langley from Cyrus Adler. George Foster Peabody wrote about the denominational trial of a liberal minister, and there are several letters asking White's intervention in appeals made to Carnegie and Mrs. Russell Sage. There are letters arranging for White to address a meeting at a Philadelphia synagogue in memory of John Hay. White and Goldwin Smith wrote in support of military drill as a part of the university curriculum, and Robert Hope-Jones and his associates in Elmira sought a contract to rebuild the Sage Chapel organ. A number of letters concern memorials planned at other institutions in which White had a particular interest.

Reel 100, January 1, 1907-April 10, 1907

White addressed himself to the immigration of Orientals and to plans for their education in an exchange of letters with Roosevelt in February. There were plans made for the May meeting of the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration in anticipation of the second Hague conference, and a Van Loon letter on February fifth described the political climate in Russia and Poland. A March 16th letter listed the paintings William Thomas Evans gave to the National Gallery of Art.

His grandson's death was the subject of letters in early February, and in March White took a Caribbean cruise. The letters record his visits to the Panama Canal site, Venezuela, and the Antilles. Among university correspondents were Liberty Hyde Bailey, Charles Ezra Cornell, and Wilder.

Reel 101, April 11, 1907-September 15, 1907

White's interest in various Cornell matters is reflected in letters about recasting the McGraw chimes and by correspondence with organ-builders, artists, and architects. Under the date of May first is a recommendation from Frank Barton that cadet corps officers above freshmen be given free tuition. There are a number of letters about Huffcut's suicide and suggested memorials to him. Wilder wrote on the last of April urging White to set the record straight on Harvard's lagging behind Michigan and Cornell in liberalizing the curriculum. There are letters about a plan to establish a statutory university graduate school at George Washington University, and in June a writer suggested White write a biography of Gerrit Smith to remind people that slavery was the issue of the Civil War.

There is evidence of White's increased attention to his investments following a market decline. Among names of interest on the reel are Lyman Abbott, Melville Stone, and Van Loon. A letter from the widow of Eastman Johnson on May 25th lists the works left in his studio.

Reel 102, September 16, 1907-February 15, 1908

The death of White's daughter in September brought letters from Walter C. Kerr and Horatio S. White, among other Cornellians, and led White to review the financial provision he had made for the remaining members of his family. On October 19th Theodore Stanton suggested a plan of resident tutors to improve the tone of campus fraternity life. He referred to the high quality of the Cosmopolitan Club, and in November a Harvard man wrote for advice about establishing a Cosmopolitan Club at Cambridge. Schurman wrote that in his annual report he was proposing that one year of arts and sciences be required of all candidates in Cornell's professional schools. White and Wheeler were in consultation with the President about a plan for the federal government to establish commercial courses in a number of universities for the benefit of students from South America and the Orient. On December sixth

the principal of Ithaca High School proposed the teaching of American history and government in all tax-supported high schools.

Reel 103, February 16, 1908-November 10, 1908

David Jayne Hill was appointed Ambassador to Germany, and there are a number of letters about the hostility manifested by some elements in the Berlin community. White wrote him a letter of advice on April 28th, and Hill answered in early May. There are letters on the reel from Persia, Czechoslovakia, England, and Russia. Professor Lutoslawski spent a few days visiting White in Ithaca, and resumed writing long letters to him.

White made two trips to Europe during this period. In the spring he took his family to Italy for three months, and after returning to join in the 40th anniversary celebration at the Cornell commencement, he and T. F. Crane sailed for two months in northern Europe.

In addition to many letters from former students and old friends, there are a number from the Meneely Company and a student chimesmaster about specifications for the overhauled chimes. Some other correspondents are Ezekiel, George Haven Putnam, William R. Thayer, and Horace White.

Reel 104, November 11, 1908-April 1909

This reel covers months White spent, for the most part, in Ithaca and shows his involvement with various community affairs. He wrote the Cornell chimesmaster to suggest the kind of music he should play, and the way he should play it. He communicated with several organ-builders, and listened to a number of organs to assess their merits. He was also engaged in his unofficial role of fund-raiser, writing to and visiting potential donors.

There are letters about writers proposed as members of the Academy of Arts and Letters, and others about candidates for the Hall of Fame. There are proposals for legislation on teachers' pensions and for the management of state archives. There are numerous letters from early friends and students who had read his books, and many notes about his Yale classmates. There are also plans to place memorials to members of the earliest Cornell faculty on campus.

Reel 105, May 1909- October 21, 1909

Much of the correspondence on this reel is about White's published writings and his defense of them. He was apprehensive about his memory and the authority of his source material for a book of short biographies he was preparing. He sent Thayer his Thomasius proofs to correct, and mailed the manuscripts of his Bismarck and Stein articles to Bavaria to have Evans check them over. There are interesting letters from George Whitney Moore, George Barlow Penny, and George H. Haynes as well as those on Cornell matters from Fred Asa Barnes, Charles H. Blood, Goldwin Smith, and Charles H. Tuck. An unusual family item was the report on September 13 that White's nephew Ernest had won the "American Derby" with a horse he had bought for \$200 and trained himself.

Reel 106, October 22, 1909-April 15, 1910

This reel records White's activities in his semi-retirement. There are several letters to and about a German scholar who had belittled Holls' contribution to the first Hague conference, and there are letters from Goldwin Smith about his hope to spend his last days at Ithaca and to make a substantial contribution to the university. Carnegie wrote on January 29th that he would give \$50,000 toward a chemical laboratory, but declined to give more to the library because he felt too many books were being housed that were seldom, if ever, referred to. There are letters from Edwin Ginn, Rush Hawkins, Hugo Munsterberg, and Robert H. Treman. White wrote Burr about his visit to Spain, begun in February.

Reel 107, April 16, 1910-October 1910

Among old friends and educators on this reel are Angell, Sanborn, Smalley, and Sprague. There is a letter on September fourth from Jackson, who had taken a diplomatic post in Havana, and a note from Harriet Monroe in Peking. There are a number of letters from Cornell professors, including Cooper, Hewett, Vladimir Karapetoff, Edward Bradford Titchener, and Wait. White's *Seven Great Statesmen* was released on the tenth of September, and many correspondents after that date were recipients of copies of the book. There are letters from a Belgian scholar who had been employed by White to make researches in preparation for a new edition of the *Warfare of Science*. On August 22nd the Secretary of the Carnegie Institution asked help defining the humanities. The institution had been charged with being unfair in allocating funds. There are letters from Robert Underwood Johnson of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, and a number of recommendations for candidates to the Hall of Fame.

Reel 108, November 1910-February 1911

This reel includes many letters from White to Carnegie and Mrs. Russell Sage, as White worked for the development of Cornell through his committee of trustees. Carnegie announced on November 14th his plan to give "ten millions of dollars" to the search for peace, and on December 24th Jordan sent a detailed plan for using the fund. A correspondent on the 23rd suggested that perhaps the best deterrent would be the invention of a weapon capable of destruction of such "terrible proportions" that countries would have a hard time recruiting fighters.

There are letters about proposed buildings and sites, and discussion among some trustees about the advisability of having an audit made of the university's financial records.

Reel 109, March 1911-July 27, 1911

In these months White worked with George C. Boldt, Schurman, Robert H. Treman and other trustees to select the site for Prudence Risley Hall. There

are letters from several alumnae about plans for the women's dormitory, including a long one from Anna Botsford Comstock. There are a number of letters from Mrs. White that contain comment on Ithaca events and people. Alfred Emerson wrote in July about his work in reproducing a little museum of Christian archaeology in Evanston. Ellsworth M. Statler sent White an invitation on March 10 to dine at his hotel in Buffalo and see the new organ he had installed in it. There are several letters about paintings, music, colleges, and world peace. An original draft of Ezra Cornell's talk at the opening of the university appears under the date of July 24th, when it was turned over to White.

Reel 110, July 28, 1911-December 16, 1911

During this period White was engaged in planning for campus buildings and in resolving an administrative crisis in the College of Agriculture. Plans for Risley Hall had to be modified when all bids were in excess of the Sage gift. White wrote a long letter to Robert H. Treman on July 29th on the subject of men's dormitories, and there were letters exchanged about the new home economics buildings and auditorium. White himself began an extensive addition to his campus home in order to leave it better adapted to house future university presidents. There were a number of letters from Bailey and from alumni of the agriculture college, as well as from trustees that worked with White to keep Bailey at Cornell. There were letters about crime statistics, initiative and referendum legislation, and organizations to protest Russia's failure to accord Jews the status of United States citizens. White and his nephews wrote many letters about the division of real estate he and his brother held jointly in Syracuse.

Reel 111, December 17, 1911-May 14, 1912

White's interest was centered in the university at this period, and there are letters from other Cornell trustees as well as from professors. There was a proposal on February fifth for Cornell to construct a reservoir in Varna. The presidential election was a subject of interest early in the year, and there are spirited letters for and against Roosevelt and Taft. On the first of April White was elected to represent Tompkins County at the state Republican convention. The sinking of the *Titanic* was mentioned by several writers, and there were frequent invitations to conferences and dinners at which White was invited to speak or to appear as an honored guest. Some correspondents on the reel are George C. Boldt, Ralph C. H. Catterall, Curtis Guild, and Jacob Schiff.

Reel 112, May 15, 1912-November 13, 1912

White declined the honor of attending the state and national Republican conventions, but he showed a wide range of interests for a man celebrating his 80th birthday. Jordan wrote in May of his planned field study in the mid-

southern states to assess the biological effects of war. In June he wrote of Stanford's success in controlling the use of liquor on the campus and in the town. A representative of the Meneely Bell Company wrote in June and July about the difficulty of playing harmonious bell chords. Hollis Dann wrote that his freshman choral course had been eliminated, so that the training of members of the chapel choir was seriously impaired. Trustee Henry R. Ickelheimer wrote on October 18th that he wanted to have Karl Bitter make a large statue of White to stand on the Cornell campus, and Mrs. Alonzo B. Cornell wrote of her hope to have a statue of Ezra Cornell made. There are letters of interest from Burr, Carnegie, Joseph Grew, and Stephen S. Wise.

Reel 113, November 14, 1912-February 1913

Peace movements and the development of Cornell are the principal topics on the reel. There were plans for the 8th Congress of the International Federation of Students, and the Carnegie Endowment asked for White's complete Hague Conference diary for its files. Carnegie sent White a check for twenty-five thousand dollars for his birthday, saying, "Make such use of it as your head and heart dictate." White encouraged alumni groups to raise funds for the organ for the new auditorium, so that the Carnegie gift might be used for a student loan fund. There are many letters about organs from both manufacturers and musicians. On February fourth White answered a Wilder letter with a long memoir of William Channing Russel.

Reel 114, March 1913-August 1913

Correspondence about organ building continues on this reel. There is a good deal of discussion about the use of space for the organ that the school of agriculture wanted for offices. There is a letter on April sixth from the Skinner Company about the futility of trying to achieve a "cathedral sound" in a hall.

Another Cornell subject was provision for the management of Prudence Risley Hall. There was a controversy over the naming of a matron for the hall, and on May 13 Gertrude Martin filed a long report with the trustees.

White wrote several letters endorsing the appointment of David Jayne Hill as Commissioner of Education for New York. Among correspondents on the reel are Joseph H. Choate, St. Clair McKelway, Martha Van Rensselaer, and Woodrow Wilson.

Reel 115, September 1913-January 17, 1914

There is an exchange of letters among various trustees and President Schurman about requests for changes in opportunities for women at Cornell. They want courses in social service, child development, secretarial science and public health.

White heard from Van Loon, who wanted to dedicate his latest book to him. White's nephew wrote on the last of October that he thought the manage-

ment of J. P. Morgan and William Rockefeller had wrecked the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. In an undated letter in December White's grandson referred to "that Anarchist Wilson." There are references to "Daddy" George following a letter from the National Association of Junior Republics regarding an investigation into George's reputation. Mrs. Tuttle wrote to try to sell to the university a portrait she had made of Hiram Corson.

Reel 116, January 18, 1914-June 7, 1914

The peace organizations were very active during this period, and were looking ahead to a Third Hague Conference. The Lake Mohonk Conference, the New York Peace Society, and the World Peace Foundation are represented, along with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

White's railroad holdings suffered a serious decline, and there are letters about them from Henry Clews, Henry L. Higginson, and Ira Place. Some Cornell-related topics are the finishing of the Bailey Hall organ, the selection of an artist to paint a portrait of Mrs. Russell Sage, and the reports of progress by Karl Bitter on the statue he was making of White. Attempts were made to set up a recording appointment in New York to preserve Mr. White's voice for posterity. A May second letter proposed that friends of Goldwin Smith should put together a book to undo the injury done Smith's character by Haultain's *Life and Opinions of Goldwin Smith*.

Reel 117, June 8, 1914-October 1914

The peace organizations were active until Austria-Hungary actually declared war on Serbia, and then they shifted their campaign to trying to end hostilities and urging America to preserve its neutrality and to resist attempts to increase America's armaments. This reel contains a number of letters from Europe written during the first months of the war. Letters from Americans show the tenor of domestic opinion at the time, and reveal the strong sympathy of White and other German-educated people for Germany's actions. Reports of the brutality of invading forces in Belgium were diminishing this sympathy. White's revision of his *Fiat Money Inflation in France* had been privately printed in Toronto and distributed to all cabinet ministers as a guide to Canada's emergency finance measures.

There is a collection of correspondence under the date of June tenth relating to the Cornell Women's Club of New York, and its effort to expand the opportunities for women at Cornell.

Reel 118, November 1914-February 15, 1915

This reel shows the peace organizations trying to plan a third conference at The Hague, but there are also letters from agencies for the relief of the injured and homeless of Europe. There are letters sent from Belgium, England, Germany, and Italy. White made several attempts to get money through to

the Belgian scholar Ernest Sarolea, who had written for aid. The reel contains a number of letters from Cornell trustees and professors and from readers of White's books. Several editors wrote asking for articles from White about the war, but although he expressed his views in private letters, notably one on December 30th addressed to Charles Francis Adams, he did not choose to make them public. Some correspondents of interest were Elbert Hubbard, Henry Cabot Lodge, Schiff, and Frank O. Smith, a congressman who was backing a proposal to give the Alaskan panhandle to Canada.

Reel 119, February 16, 1915-June, 1915

A number of Cornell matters are touched upon on this reel. White continued his custom of checking up on campus construction and maintenance, and his statue was unveiled in June. White was still idolized by old students, and much in demand as a speaker, although he limited himself to short talks. He spoke at the Vassar commencement at which his daughter received her degree.

The peace societies were actively planning for a world court and for a league of the great nations to be formed when peace was achieved. A number of German-Americans wrote White for support, but White's sympathy for Germany was waning, and he declined more and more to express his views publicly or privately.

Reel 120, July 1915-December 21, 1915

During these months some organizations were at work on plans for peace, but others were concerned with enlarging and improving the quality of the United States armed forces. There were fewer communications from German-American organizations, and there were periodic reports from the National Americanization Committee that typified the patriotic fervor that swept the country. Some letters commented on the morale of German and British nationals.

White bought his first automobile, and toured during the late summer. There are interesting details about roads, garaging, service stations, and auto insurance. Some correspondents were Angell, Charles H. Baker, George Foster Peabody, and Lane Cooper, who wrote on November 18th listing White's speeches and articles that he thought suitable for publication.

Reel 121, December 22, 1915-May 16, 1916

Through these months efforts to insure neutrality weakened, and plans were suggested for developing an army that would turn its powers toward forestry or civilian construction during periods of peace and defend the country in wartime. There are some Cornell trustee matters on this reel, and the usual amount of business correspondence with White's Syracuse associates. White was frequently asked to support causes and movements, and he usually complied. There are solicitations for relief of the Armenians, Belgians, French and Serbians.

Reel 122, May 17, 1916-December 7, 1916

The Great War dominates this reel. A Van Loon letter on July 3rd mentioned the violent anti-German feeling in Boston. There was a continuing national effort to stimulate patriotism and to adopt universal military service. White had long considered military drill beneficial to student health and deportment, and on August tenth he expressed his approval of military exercises for "students in our colleges and universities who are fitted for it and who have no conscientious scruples against it." In August the 83-year-old scholar-diplomat was appointed by the President to a peace commission to effect a treaty with China.

There are letters relating to Ithaca churches, real estate, and business, and the financial correspondence refers to the availability of bonds issued by the Italian and Russian governments. The reel ends with White's resignation from the Smithsonian Board of Regents and the Carnegie Institution trustees.

Reel 123, December 8, 1916-July, 1917

The declaration of war by the United States brought letters from individuals seeking recommendations for political or military appointment. During this period White received several letters from Americans of German descent who were loyal to America and heartbroken by the hatred that had developed in the United States toward all things German. White's answer to one on April 17th was circulated privately, although he declined to have it published.

There is a heavy volume of trustee correspondence, and there are many letters from students and friends from his early years.

Reel 124, August 1917-June 1918

This reel covers the last months of White's active life. His opinion was sought on new books, and his name was still valued on the letterhead of various organizations. The European war was the chief influence of the time, and there are letters and reports from a number of organizations raising funds for war victims, displaced persons, and for American servicemen. There was even a project under way that sent ambulances to the Italian front named for American poets. There were a number of progress reports from the Ithaca War Chest.

There was mention of a tendency among schools to drop German from the curriculum, and Professor Dann wrote about the advisability of excluding music of living German composers from the summer recitals. There are letters from George Sarton about his difficulty in finding a professorship in the history of science.

Reel 125, July 1918-November 1918

The correspondence during White's last months consists largely of letters about him, for his health failed during the summer. There is a long

reminiscence from a contemporary who had served as a New York State Assemblyman dated July 19, and one from Folwell under the same date. There is a copy of a confidential report on the European political situation made to the Carnegie Endowment and distributed to its trustees on August first, and further reports through the fall.

The second segment of the reel contains a chronological collection of correspondence that was located too late in the project to be included in the proper reels.

Segment three contains the collected letters of White to his close friend, Moses Coit Tyler. The originals of this correspondence are preserved in the nine bound scrapbooks of Tyler's letters in the Rare Books Department of the Cornell University Libraries. In 1881 Tyler left the University of Michigan to become Professor of American History and Literature at Cornell. The letters are dated from October 12, 1861 to July 16, 1900.

Reel 126

Undated correspondence, A - H

Reel 127

Undated correspondence, I - T

Reel 128

Segment 1, undated correspondence, U - Y, and illegible signatures

Segment 2, manuscripts, memoranda, and fragments by White

Segment 3, Cornell administration, library booklists, and equipment memoranda

Reel 129

Diaries, 1853-1872

Reel 130

Diaries, 1873-1886

Reel 131

Diaries, 1887-1894

Reel 132

Diaries, 1895-1902

Reel 133

Diaries, 1903-1911

Reel 134

Diaries, 1912-1918

Reel 135

Segment 1

Andrew D. White's student essays

1. Undated paragraphs on Washington
2. Posthumous papers of Timothy Oldbuck, numbers 1, 2, and 3—number 1 dated September 24, 1847
3. 23 issues of *The Bee*, "A literary gazette published as occasion requires at No. 15, S. C. H. S. [Syracuse Classical High School], A. D. White, Editor"

Vol. 1, No. 2, January 1848	Vol. 4, No. 2, May 5, 1848
Vol. 1, No. 3, January 14, 1848	Vol. 4, No. 3, June 9, 1848
Vol. 2, No. 1, February 4, 1848	Vol. 4, No. 4, June 23, 1848
Vol. 2, No. 2, February 11, 1848	Vol. 5, No. 1, July 21, 1848
Vol. 2, No. 3, February 25, 1848	Vol. 5, No. 2, Sept. 15, 1848
Vol. 2, No. 4, March 3, 1848	Vol. 5, No. 3, Sept. 22, 1848
Vol. 3, No. 1, March 10, 1848	Vol. 5, No. 4, Sept. 29, 1848
Vol. 3, No. 2, March 17, 1848	Vol. 6, No. 1, [Oct. 6, 1848]
Vol. 3, No. 3, March [24], 1848	Vol. 6, No. 2, Oct. 13, 1848
Vol. 3, No. 4, March 31, 1848	Vol. 6, No. 4, Nov. 3, 1848
Vol. 4, No. 1, April 14, 1848	Vol. 7, No. 1, Nov. 10, 1848
	Vol. 7, No. 2, n.d.

Also miscellaneous *Bee* fragments

4. A Plea for the Present Age, undated
5. Essays written during his attendance at Geneva College
 - Mohammed and the Hegira, March 4, 1849
 - Go it while you're young, March 19, 1849
 - The influence of fine arts upon Religion, December 1849
 - Gregory the Great and the conversion of Northern Europe, February 14, 1850
 - The First Crusade, March 1850
 - The Rebellion of Nat Tyler, April 7
 - Mary Queen of Scots, April 15, 1850
 - Drake and Cavendish, June 5, 1850
 - The Character of Laud, June 20, 1850
 - The Crusades, undated
 - The Day of Chivalry has Passed, undated
 - The Petitioning Bishops, undated
 - The Reign of Charles 2nd, July 1850

6. Essays written at Yale
 - The Past Half Century, January 25, 1851
 - Great men of ancient times not known in their true characters, Feb. 22, 1851
 - Every-day Battles, March 24, 1851
 - Longings after Immortality, March 1851
 - Poetry and Painting as means of Expression, [1851]
 - Radicalism and Conservatism, June 1, 1851
 - Patriotism in the Universities, delivered at Junior Exhibition, April 13, 1852
 - The greater distinctions in Statesmanship, corrected draft and copy, 1852
 - The Diplomatic History of Modern Times, "De Forest Prize Oration," 1853
7. Undated essays
 - Have savages a full right to their native soil
 - Oliver Cromwell
 - Sidney Smith as a Workingman
8. Petition signed by a number of members of the Yale faculty urging White to accept directorship of the Yale School of Fine Arts, November 1866

Segment 2

Miscellaneous Historical Manuscripts

1. A sketch and last draft of a manuscript on Slavery, undated but from a later period
2. First lecture on Kant
3. Kant, second lecture
4. Emanuel Kant, II, Kant and the Moral and Religious Basis of Life
5. Notes on Blum, study of the late 19th century in German government
6. Mohonk Conference speeches
 - Some Hints as to the Future Work of The Hague Conference, May 22, 1907
 - A revised version of the same paper, signed by Andrew D. White
 - Preface to reading committee report on May 21, 1909
 - Syllabus for a talk delivered at the conference of May 28, 1914, in regard to the need for a third international conference for peace at The Hague

Reel 136

Reports to the Board of Trustees of Cornell University

Segment 1

- President's Annual Report, 1867
- Report of Committee on Appointment of Faculty, 1867
- Report of the President in February 1868
- Report of Committee on Appointment of Faculty, 1868
- President's Annual Report, 1868
- Report of the President in February 1869
- President's Annual Report, 1869
- Report of the President in February 1870
- President's Annual Reports, 1871-1876

Segment 2

- President's Annual Reports, Acting President Russel, 1877, 1878

Reel 137

Reports to the Board of Trustees of Cornell University

Segment 1

President's Annual Report, Acting President Russel, 1879

Segment 2

President's Annual Report, Acting President Russel, 1880

Segment 3

President's Annual Report, Acting President Russel, 1881

Reel 138

Reports to the Board of Trustees of Cornell University

Segment 1

President's Annual Reports, President White, 1882, 1883

Segment 2

President's Annual Reports, President White, 1884, 1885

Reel 139

Segment 1

History Lecture Outlines

1. Lectures on History to the Senior Class. Second Semester, 1861. State University of Michigan
2. Lectures on History to the Senior Class at Cornell, 1870
3. Lectures on History to the Senior Class at Cornell, 1872
4. Lectures on History, Part I. First Century of Modern History
5. Lectures on History, Part II. Germany
6. Lectures on History, Part III. France

History Lectures

Segment 2

1. The Study of History, 1859
2. The Best Course of Historical Study
3. The Feudal System
4. The Crusades, 1860
5. The Rise of Cities
6. Mohammedanism, 1860
7. Chivalry
8. Monarchism
9. The Development of Papal Power
10. Commerce
11. The Christian Cleaning-up of Europe, 1861
12. The Rise of Medieval Institutions of Learning
13. The Growth of Literature
14. The Development of Municipal Law
15. The Rise of Our Representative Government
16. The Laboring Classes of the Middle Ages
17. Medieval History of France

Segment 3

18. Cathedral Builders and Medieval Sculptors, 1882, 1887, 1910

Reel 140

History Lectures

Segment 1

19. The Age of Discovery, 1874
20. The Revival of Learning, 1859
21. The Revival of Art, 1861
22. The New Diffusion of Thought

Segment 2

23. Erasmus, 1859, 1896
24. Luther, Part I
25. Luther's Character, Writings, and Influence
26. Martin Luther

Segment 3

27. Melancthon
28. Ulrich von Hutten (2 drafts)
29. Charles V and Francis I, 1859, 1870
30. The Reformation in the Romance Countries, Italy, lectures 1-3
31. The Reformation in Switzerland and Scandinavia

Reel 141

History Lectures

Segment 1

32. The Reformation in Romance Countries, Spain
33. The Jesuits (Two versions each of three lectures, beginning in 1859)
34. Canisius and the Counter Reformation in Germany (2 drafts)

Segment 2

35. The Thirty Years War (2 drafts)
36. Comenius
37. The Administration of Frederick the Great

Segment 3

38. Metternich
39. The Revolution of 1848 in Germany
40. The New German Empire (4 drafts)

Reel 142

History Lectures

Segment 1

41. Unity and Centralization (2 drafts)
42. The Reformation and Wars of Religion (2 drafts)
43. Henry IV

44. The Administration of Richelieu (2 drafts)
45. The Administration of Mazarin, 1859 (2 drafts)
Segment 2
46. St. Vincent de Paul, 1871, 1874
47. Louis XIV, 1860
48. Bossuet and Fenelon (2 drafts)
49. The Regency and Louis XV, 1860
Segment 3
50. French Institutions Before the Revolution
51. French Philosophers of the 18th Century
52. The Suppression of the Jesuit Order
53. Louis XVI, 1881
54. The Influence of American Ideas upon the French Revolution, 1861

Reel 143

History Lectures

Segment 1

The Causes of the French Revolution [White drew this series of twelve lectures from several others and delivered it many times, notably at Johns Hopkins and Columbian University (Washington, D.C.) in 1888 and at Stanford in 1892. The 1892 version is presented here. Individual lectures, especially "The Influence of American Ideas upon the French Revolution," were given on many other occasions and frequently published. Drafts are included in a few instances where the typescript does not exist or where they show the gathering process.]

Segment 2

The French Revolution, Lectures I-VII

Reel 144

History Lectures

Segment 1

The French Revolution, Lectures VIII-XV

The Restoration

The Influence of the French Revolution and of Napoleon on Germany
(2 drafts, 2 lectures)

Segment 2

Joseph II

Development of Prussian Power

The Building up of Prussia & the New German Empire, "The Great Elector"

Segment 3

World Peace

Literature from various peace groups, i.e. International Peace Forum, League to Enforce Peace, American Peace Society, New York Peace Society, plus assorted articles, pamphlets, and broadsides, 1892-1917

Reel 145

Segment 1 Crime Papers

Correspondence, 1897-1915

Newspaper clippings about anarchists, brutality, capital punishment, depravity, and heredity

Segment 2 Venezuelan Commission Papers

Research notes, memoranda, early drafts, and reports prepared for and by White for the Venezuelan Boundary Commission

Reel 146

Speeches on Cornell University and Education

Segment 1

1. Glimpses of Universal History (incomplete manuscript) 1859
2. The Most Bitter Foe of Nations and the Way to Its Permanent Overthrow, 1866
3. Influence of American Institutions on Agricultural Interests, September 15, 1866
4. The Cornell University First General Announcement, 1868
5. Inaugural Address at the Opening of Cornell University, October 7, 1868
6. Reply to attack on Cornell University for Failure to Provide Religious Instruction, January 1869
7. Reply to Editor of *Northern Christian Advocate* on Cornell's Educational Policy on Religion, February 11, 1870
8. Report on Manual Labor System, December 2, 1870
9. Address to Students, 1871
10. Address to Graduating Class, June 1873
11. The Cornell University: what it has done; what it is doing; and what it hopes to do, 1873
12. Reply to Attack upon Cornell by Rev. James McCosh on Cornell's Policy on Religion

Segment 2

13. Sketch of Address to Students, October 24, 1873
14. Industrial Education in the United States, May 1, 1874
15. Address to Students, October 16, 1874
16. Address to Crews Victorious at Saratoga, 1875
17. Address to Students, October 20, 1875
18. Why did Cornell gain her Recent Triumphs, January 11, 1876
19. Open Letter, April 5, 1877
20. Notes for Address to Students, April 23, 1879
21. Report on the Provision for Higher Instruction in Subjects Bearing upon Public Affairs, Paris, 1878-1887
22. Report on the Provision for Higher Instruction in Subjects Bearing Directly upon Public Affairs (final draft)

23. Report on Instruction in Social and Political Science, April 16, 1879
24. My Visit to Wittenberg, May 17, 1880
25. Speech at Banquet in New York, October 4, 1881
26. Resolutions establishing fellowships, scholarships, and a loan fund, and setting apart \$130,000 for that purpose, January 25, 1883

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27. Reply to attack by New York Alumni, April 30, 1883
28. Brief History of Cornell University and its Prospects, 1883
29. Message of the XIX Century to the XX, Parts I & II, June 26, 1883
(2 drafts)
30. On the Education of the Freedmen, October 26, 1883
31. Cornell University Scholarships and Fellowships, 1884 (early drafts)
32. Historical Instruction in the Course of History and Political Science at Cornell University, August 30, 1884
33. In Defense of H. W. Sage, September 2, 1884
34. Provision for Religious Instruction at Cornell University, a reply, December 13, 1884
35. Co-education at Cornell, January 26, 1885
36. Remarks to the Trustees on the choice of his successor to the presidency of Cornell University, 1885 (2 drafts)
37. Notes on the History of Cornell University, 1885
38. American College Fraternities

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Speeches on Cornell University and Education

Segment 1

39. The Founding of Cornell, 1887, and an earlier draft
40. The Teaching of History in Our Public Schools; remarks before the Fortnightly Club, Buffalo, January 16, 1890 (2 drafts)
41. How to Choose a College, contribution to *Youth's Companion*, 1890
42. A University at Washington, in two parts, 1890
43. Training for Farmers, 1890 (2 drafts)
44. The Future of the American Colleges and Universities, July 9 and November 25, 1891
45. Proposals for a Municipal Exhibit at the Approaching World's Exposition at Chicago

Segment 2

46. Democracy and Education, July 7, 1892 (3 drafts)
47. Rough draft of speech at Dartmouth College dinner, February 4, 1896
48. Hearings before the Senate Committee on the Establishment of the University of the United States, February 10, 1896
49. Evolution vs. Revolution, June 9, 1896, and later versions
50. Address at the presentation of portraits of sundry eminent jurists, February 22, 1897
51. Speech at Oxford, October 9, 1902

52. Address at the laying of the corner-stone of Goldwin Smith Hall, October 19, 1904
53. Address to the Cornell Alumni at New York City, February 25, 1905
54. An account of the relations of the late Professor John L. Morris to the University, November 1905
55. Ground-Breaking for the New York State Agricultural College Building, 1905 (2 drafts)
56. Prospects of Freedom for Russia, January 11, 1906
57. Speech at George Washington University, March 14, 1906
58. Program of the Special Summer Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and Mr. White's remarks, June 29, 1906
59. Samuel Pierpont Langley
60. Ezra Cornell, January 11, 1907
61. Notes on talk referring to White's trip to the West Indies, 1907
62. Unveiling of the Thurston Memorial, June 16, 1908
63. Old and New University Problems, Address to the Alumni, June 17, 1908
64. Speech at the 80th birthday of Hiram Corson, November 6, 1908
65. The Cornell University Bells, October 18, 1908
66. Draft of a talk before the American Historical Association
67. Speech before Cornell Alumni at Buffalo, February 20, 1909
68. Student Courtesy and Manners, a speech before the alumnae, June 1909
69. Presentation speech to Dean T. F. Crane, June 5, 1909
70. Sigma Phi Convention speech, June 18, 1909
71. Presentation speech to Professor J. M. Hart, November 2, 1909
72. A personal word to the students of the Summer Session, July 13, 1909
73. Statement for the trustees on Professor Goldwin Smith, July 7, 1910
74. Letter to the *Ithaca Daily News* about inviting political leaders to the University, October 1910
75. The Work of Benjamin Hale, Hobart College, June 15, 1911
76. Speech to the Syracuse Alumni, May 29, 1912
77. Two addresses at the University of Michigan, June 1912
78. Letter of an Octogenarian to Cornell Students, November 7, 1912
79. Memories of Athletics, June 1913
80. Address at Alpha Sigma Phi convention, September 22, 1913
81. Dean Bailey from the Point of View of a Trustee, the *Cornell Countryman*, November 1913
82. Introduction to the General Report of Class Secretaries, 1913
83. The Beginning of Sibley College at Cornell, notes and manuscript of an article written for the *Sibley Journal of Engineering*, June 1915
84. Speech at an alumni dinner, June 12, 1915

Segment 3

Commemorative Speeches

1. Pioneers and Pioneer Work in Central New York
2. Cemetery dedication at Fayetteville, October 1864
3. Speech at welcome of 185th regiment, 1865
4. Sketch of address at the 50th anniversary of Cortland Academy, 1870

5. Address at the funeral of Samuel Joseph May, July 6, 1871
6. Speech at the Tyndall banquet, New York, February 4, 1873
7. Eulogy of Edward Lasker
8. Silliman address, Yale, June 24, 1884
9. Remarks at the unveiling of memorials to Mrs. Ezra Cornell and Mr. Hiram Sibley, June 15, 1892
10. Address at 50th anniversary of Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, 1895 (2 drafts)
11. Frederick William Holls memorial address, Columbia University, October 22, 1903 (2 drafts, program, and a letter)
12. Address to Business Men's Association of Ithaca (incomplete)
13. John Hay address, December 2, 1906
14. Speech at Homer Academy, June 26, 1907
15. Speech at the "Daddy" George banquet, February 8, 1908
16. Remarks at the unveiling of a memorial tablet to Hiram Bingham Jr. and Charles Harding, Yale, June 29, 1909
17. Speech at a dinner in his honor in Washington, D.C., April 3, 1911
18. Remarks at the memorial service for Stewart L. Woodford, February 23, 1913
19. Charles Loring Elliott and His Relations to American Art, October 11, 1913
20. Talk before the Cortland County Society, January 22, 1914
21. Remarks at the funeral of the Reverend Mr. Heizer, October 16, 1914

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Speeches on Political and Diplomatic Affairs

Segment 1

1. Towers of Babel, a fragment of an early address
2. Notes for a London speech and for Russell letter, 1862-1863
3. Speech at Father Waldo's 100th birthday
4. Notes for Civil War and recruiting speeches, 1864
5. Speeches, notes and fragments relating to the New York Senate sessions of 1864 and 1865, including notes of the investigation of the New York City health department
6. Address to the Legislature of New York, March 1865 (pages missing)
7. Remarks in memory of Abraham Lincoln, April 19, 1865
8. Memorandum on an act introduced by Senator White to preserve the statistics of common jails
9. Drafts of a letter to the *Tribune* about his work in the Republican State Convention
10. Register of diplomatic and official calls and of those from the American colony in Berlin, 1879-1881
11. Speech at Leipzig banquet, July 22, 1881
12. September 26, 1881, Eulogy of President Garfield
13. Synopsis of address to young Republicans in Syracuse, December 3, 1884

14. Reminiscences of General Grant, addressed to the editor of the *Independent*, July 1885
15. A Catechism of the Revolutionary Reaction, read before the American Historical Association at Washington, December 28, 1889

Segment 2

16. Draft of speech on Civil Service to President Harrison at the Executive Mansion, January 16, 1891
17. The new American Movement for better roads, 1891
18. Lessons of the Farmers' Movement, 1891
19. Republican campaign speech to citizens of Ithaca, October 14, 1891
20. The Coming Congress, November 1891 (2 drafts)
21. Crime and Penalty in the United States, 1892 (with note on the history of the paper's presentation)
22. Printed copy of the convention between the United States and Russia on the extradition of criminals, and a few newspaper clippings, 1893
23. The Diplomatic Service of the United States, 1891-1896 (notes and drafts)
24. Our Diplomacy, a speech delivered at Grant banquet in Philadelphia, April 27, 1896
25. Republican campaign address at Ithaca, July 10, 1896
26. Open letter addressed to Patriotic Democrats, July 1896
27. Speech opposing views of Professor Jenks on bimetallism, tariff, monopoly, etc., October 31, 1891
28. Speech to German Americans at a farewell banquet in New York, May 11, 1897

Segment 3

29. Thanksgiving Day address, Berlin, 1897
30. The President of the United States, Leipzig, July 4, 1898
31. Speech at Frank H. Mason banquet, Berlin, February 22, 1899
32. Speech to the German American veterans of the Franco German War, American Embassy, May 22, 1900
33. Fourth of July tribute to the President, Leipzig, 1900
34. Address at the laying of the corner stone of the American chapel in Berlin, November 28, 1901 (manuscript and pamphlet published in 1902)
35. Address to the American colony on the eve of Washington's Birthday, 1902
36. Address at Leipzig, July 4, 1902
37. A Patriotic Investment, an address delivered at the 50th meeting of the Yale class of 1853, June 22, 1903 (manuscript and printed copy)
38. Opinion given the *New York Times* in regard to a proposed second peace conference at The Hague, September 26, 1904
39. Address presenting William H. Taft to the citizens of Ithaca, October 29, 1904
40. Remarks on relations between the United States and Russia, 1904
41. How to End the War in the East
42. The Situation and Prospect in Russia, *Collier's Weekly* of February 11, 1905
43. The Diplomatic Service of the United States, first given March 9, 1905

44. Notes and sketch of Lincoln address given February 12, 1909
45. The Question between the United States and Russia, December 6, 1911
46. The Abrogation of the Russian Treaty, 1912
47. Evolution vs. Revolution in Politics, May 29, 1913

Reel 149

Segment 1

Volume one of the *Autobiography of Andrew Dickson White*, New York, The Century Co., 1917; copyright, 1904, 1905 by The Century Co., published March, 1905; 601 pages

Segment 2

Volume two of the *Autobiography of Andrew Dickson White*, including a list of publications by the author and an index, 606 pages

Segment 3

This portion of the reel contains three letter registers kept by a succession of White's secretaries.

The first volume lists letters sent from January 2, 1882 through June 29, 1883. Except for a few pages at the beginning and end, the right-hand pages record the letters of 1882, and the left-hand pages those of 1883.

The second volume lists letters sent throughout 1884, and the third records letters sent from January 1, 1885 through August 14, 1885.

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