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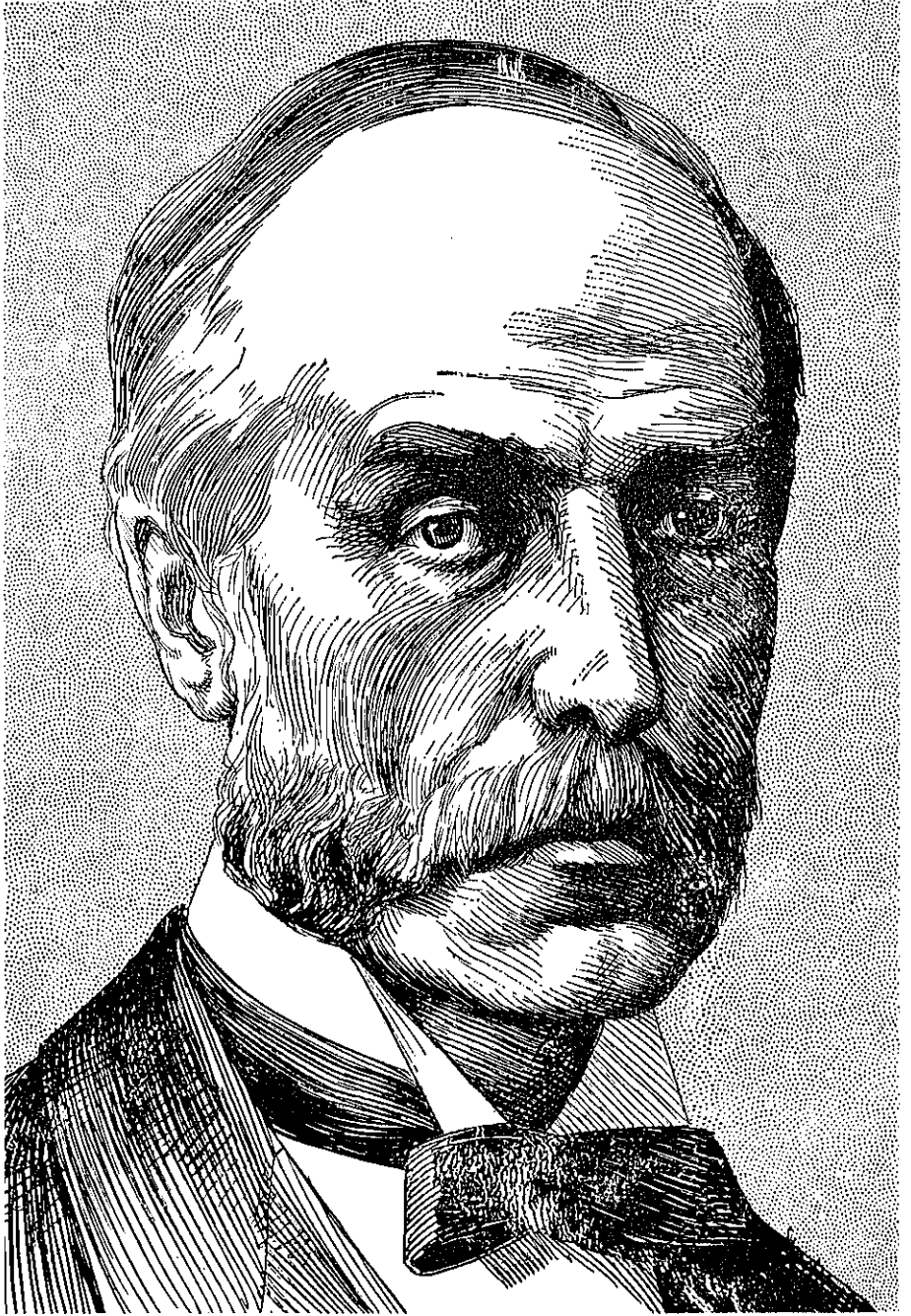
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*Goldwin Smith Papers*

at Cornell University

Microfilm Publication



PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH.

*Goldwin Smith Papers*

at Cornell University

1844 - 1915

Patricia H. Gaffney  
Editor

Collection of Regional History  
and University Archives  
John M. Olin Library  
Ithaca, New York  
1971

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

That the papers of Goldwin Smith have been collected and preserved on microfilm and are now readily accessible to scholars is owing to the generosity of an anonymous admirer of Goldwin Smith. The donor actually knew Goldwin Smith, and he shares our belief in the value of Smith's rugged independence, expressed in his out-spoken analyses of economic, political, and moral issues through the second half of the nineteenth century and the first decade of the twentieth.

Herbert Finch, Curator and Archivist of the Collection of Regional History and University Archives of Cornell, has been the director of the project and has been solely responsible for the undertaking from the start. He has made several trips to Canada in search of Smith material and has consulted and corresponded with a number of Smith scholars there as well as with those in charge of manuscript collections in Canadian repositories. Douglas Bakken, Associate Archivist at Cornell, served as director for six months while Mr. Finch was on leave. Archivist Miss Kathleen Jacklin has made her vast knowledge of the Cornell collections always available.

An advisory committee agreed to oversee the project through to its completion, and the National Historical Publications Commission gave it their endorsement. The members of the advisory committee are Claude T. Bissell of the University of Toronto, David Kaser of the Cornell Libraries, Lawrence A. Kimpton of the Standard Oil Company, Ronald A. McEachern of MacLean-Hunter, Limited, Steven Muller of Johns Hopkins University, William Ready of McMaster University, James B. Rhoads, Archivist of the United States, and Miss Elisabeth Wallace of the University of Toronto.

In addition to direct personal assistance in the form of bibliographic lists, copies of Beresford Hope letters in her possession, and thoughtful advice, Miss Elisabeth Wallace has been a constant collaborator through her attractive and authoritative study, *Goldwin Smith: Victorian Liberal*. We should like to thank Frank H. Underhill for his kind support of the project and for the vivid essays we have cited in our brief sketch of Smith's life. Thanks are also due William Ready, Librarian and Professor of Bibliography of McMaster University, Donald F. McOuat, Provincial Archivist of Ontario, Miss Marian E. Brown, Head of the Department of Rare Books and Special Collections of the University of Toronto, Ian E. Wilson, Acting Archivist of Queen's University at Kingston, Conrad Heidenrich of York University, and Miss Sybille Pantazzi, Librarian of the Art Gallery of Ontario.

We should like to thank the members of the staffs of all the institutions that have generously allowed us to include their Smith holdings in the microfilm.

And, lastly, thanks are due our associates at Cornell — to McLean Dameron and Morris L. Brock and the operators in the Photo Science Studio of the University for their technical assistance, and to the staff of the Rare Books Collection for their courtesy in making Smith material available to us. We are especially grateful to the many members, regular and temporary, of the staff of the Collection of Regional History and University Archives, who have made our work on the Goldwin Smith project so very pleasant.

Patricia H. Gaffney

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## GENERAL INTRODUCTION

### *Smith Chronology*

- 1823—August 13, birth of Goldwin Smith at 15 Friar Street, Reading  
1836—entered Eton  
1841-1847—Oxford University, where he took a first in *Literae Humaniores*, received Hertford scholarship in Latin, the Ireland scholarship for Greek, and the Chancellor's prizes for Latin verse and English essay  
1848—February, invited to become a contributor to the *Morning Chronicle*  
1850—named joint secretary with A. P. Stanley to the Commission of Inquiry into the state of the university  
1855—became member of the original staff of the *Saturday Review*  
1858—appointed Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford  
1863—*The Empire*, letters to the *Daily News* on colonial emancipation  
1864—sailed August 20th for three-month tour of the United States and Canada  
1866—resigned Oxford professorship for personal reasons  
1868—arrived at Cornell on November tenth  
1871—moved to Canada  
1875—September 30th, married Harriet Elizabeth Mann Dixon, widow of William Henry Boulton  
1877—toured France and Italy in April and May  
1880—January, first issue of the *Bystander*  
1882—received Oxford D.C.L. at June encaenia  
1891—*Canada and the Canadian Question* published  
1893—loyalists attacked Smith in the St. George's Society and at Upper Canada College  
1893—*The United States*, an outline of political history  
1893—*Guesses at the Riddle of Existence*  
1899—*The United Kingdom*, a political history  
1903—awarded an LL. D. by the University of Toronto  
1904—cornerstone of Goldwin Smith Hall laid at Cornell  
1910—died June 7th at the Grange, Toronto

### *Biographical Sketch*

It is largely students of Canadian history that have kept alive the interest in Goldwin Smith. A Canadian scholar has written, "I suspect that his real influence is yet to come, and will be exercised upon those Canadian historians who settle down to study the Canada of 1867 to 1914 who fall under the spell of the *Bystander*, and come to see how shrewd were his comments upon current events, how enlightening his criticism of the nature of Canadian

nationality, and how far-reaching his conception of the place of Canada in the English-speaking world."<sup>11</sup>

Born in 1823, the son of Richard Prichard Smith, an affluent physician of Reading, in Berkshire, England, Smith displayed an uncommon intellect at an early age. He attended his first class before he was five and was sent away to school near Oxford a few days after his eighth birthday. At Eton he won the Newcastle prize medal in classics, and at Oxford he took most of the prizes offered in classics and English composition and was regarded as a "coming man."

Unsure of the career he should pursue, he read law and was elected Stowell Fellow of Civil Law at University College, Oxford, in 1846. He held the post of tutor in that college from 1851 to 1854, but his time was divided between Oxford and London, where he had a second home in the house of his step-mother's brother, Sir Henry Dukinfield. Early in 1848 John Douglas Cook had invited Smith to become a contributor to the *Morning Chronicle*, and later named him to the staff of his new *Saturday Review*.

Smith had observed the stultifying effect of ecclesiastical control of Oxford; customs of earlier centuries prevailed in the mid-nineteenth, religious tests were a condition to acceptance in some colleges, and most scholarships and fellowships were tied to ancient restrictions. Only Oriel and Balliol made their awards on the basis of merit, and to this Smith attributed their excellence. He put his pen to work in letters to the *Times* in support of a long-standing movement for university reform, and he has been credited with tipping the balance in favor of reform. He was appointed joint secretary with A. P. Stanley of the 1850-52 Commission of Inquiry into the state of the university. In preparing legislation based on the commission's findings, he worked closely with William Gladstone, then Chancellor of the Exchequer.

In 1858 Smith was named Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford, an appointment made, in part, in recognition of his work on the university commissions. Smith's literary brilliance and his experience among the political figures of London joined with his outspoken independence to make him a prominent and controversial figure on the Oxford scene.

The American Civil War crystallized Smith's strong interest in the development of republican institutions in the United States and Canada. He saw in them the English concepts of law and justice freed of the burdens of a state church and a hereditary aristocracy. The letters he wrote to the *Liberal Daily News* in 1862 and 1863 advocating colonial emancipation were published as *The Empire*, called by Underhill "the finest thing he ever wrote . . . They form the most perfect embodiment that we have of the . . . anti-imperial doctrines of the Manchester school."<sup>12</sup>

Smith wrote in defence of the cause of the American Union when it appeared that the British government was on the point of recognizing the

claims of the Confederacy. When he crossed the Atlantic late in 1864 to see for himself the land that, he wrote an American friend, "I have learnt to regard as almost my own,"<sup>13</sup> he was hailed as a powerful English champion of the North. Public receptions were held in his honor, and he was entertained by the political and intellectual elite. In Washington he met President Lincoln and was taken on a tour of an army camp on the Potomac by General Benjamin Franklin Butler. His visit to a field hospital fixed in his mind a horror of war that never abated. He was the guest of William Henry Seward in Washington and of George Bancroft in Newport, and he visited the philosophers of Cambridge and Concord.

Four years later, after a domestic tragedy had led him to resign his Oxford professorship, he was planning to return to America to write a history of the United States. However, Andrew D. White invited him to join the first faculty of Cornell University, the innovative new university that planned to open its door in the fall of 1868.

Smith's two years in the isolated college community formed a memorable segment of his life. He accepted no salary for his work on the faculty and indeed has been credited with providing substantial financial support as the need arose. He took rooms in Cascadilla Hall, the large boarding house shared by many of the students, faculty families, and the university president. He entertained small groups of students, studied the natural environment of Ithaca with Louis Agassiz as his guide, and took his exercise in long walks through the countryside. In the spring of 1869 he had his library sent from England to enrich the small collection the college had gathered in its first months, and provided a fund for further library development.

When he left Ithaca to make his home with relatives in Toronto, Smith retained his honorary professorship at Cornell and returned to lecture periodically through the rest of his active years. He repeatedly declined the proffered hospitality of Ithaca friends and took rooms among the students at the old hall, where, he wrote a friend, he felt like a fish put back in the water. In his late years he made Cornell University the chief beneficiary under his will, directing that his gift be used to promote liberal studies.

When Smith settled in Toronto in late 1871, he began investing in real estate and entered at once into the journalistic life of Canada, writing first in the *Canadian Monthly*, which he helped to edit, and then in the Canada First organ, *The Nation*, and the short-lived *Liberal*. In 1876 he helped to found the *Daily Telegram*, an independent paper run on regular commercial lines, to which as a writer he contributed only an occasional letter, and in 1880 brought out the first issue of his one-man monthly review, *The Bystander*. In December of 1883 he founded the *Week* and in 1890 assisted in launching the *Winnipeg Tribune*. From 1896 until shortly before his death he was chief proprietor and a regular contributor of the *Weekly*

*Sm*, a farm journal he acquired to give his free trade and anti-imperialist views a hearing before the Ontario voters.

These ventures in Canadian publishing took a good share of Smith's income, but his belief in the power of the press was very great, and most journals of wide circulation maintained a pronounced political bias inimical to his personal views. Letters from publishers and a collection of receipts among Smith's papers testify to the constant demand from successful magazines for his articles. Miss Wallace wrote, "Despite ample private means he made a point of being paid for his contributions to well-established journals, although his own immediate wants might have been supplied by the salary of his footman. He thought it unfair for writers who had to earn their living to face competition from a man with access to literary circles who wrote for nothing. For struggling Canadian periodicals, however, he not only wrote without payment, but constantly contributed large sums of money to keep them on their feet."<sup>4</sup>

From the time of his letters on colonial emancipation in the early 1860s Smith's belief that Canada's destiny lay in union with the United States, or at least in closer commercial and political alliance with her continental neighbor, and a weakening of ties with the mother country offended the loyal British of Toronto. The record of Smith's life among them is punctuated with charges of disloyalty and treason. When, in 1896, it was announced that the senate of the University of Toronto had voted to award him an honorary degree, a few Loyalists in the university and among the alumni expressed strong disapproval. Smith declined the honor, but his name was cheered at the ceremony in his absence, and the university president expressed to the assemblage his "extreme regret that the gentleman for whom you have just given three cheers is not here to receive the honour which the Senate of the university unanimously decided to confer upon him on this occasion." Through his later years Smith accepted several honorary degrees, from Brown University in 1864, the University of the State of New York in 1869, Oxford in 1882, Princeton in 1892, the University of Toronto in 1903, and McMaster University in 1906.

Smith's residence in Toronto, called by John Bright his "voluntary exile," was regarded by his friends as a tragic loss to England. Many speculated on the reason for so drastic a step as his departure in 1868. He confided to Charles Eliot Norton that one reason was his desire to get quietly out of the Anglican Established Church. "I cannot get out of it here," he wrote, "without something like a formal secession attended with a disruption of connections and an amount of domestic scandal from which, not being a Luther, I most intensely shrink."<sup>5</sup> His public explanation was also convincing, for his professorship was gone and his inheritance made him ineligible to renew the fellowship he held in Oriel. He wrote a friend that he needed a new object of interest.

Early in 1875 he once again was casting about for a new "object of interest." He used the phrase in writing to White at Cornell and suggested that he felt a need to be again among educated men, and he proposed to come for six months of the year as a regular professor, and, as he had assumed the support of his home with Toronto relatives, he would accept a small salary, enough to maintain himself at Ithaca. The trustees duly elected him to this professorship in June, but before the fall term began he had found in Toronto a new "object of interest." On the thirtieth of September he married an old friend, Harriet Elizabeth Mann Dixon, the widow of William Henry Boulton and mistress of the Grange, the venerable mansion that was henceforth his home.

From time to time in the early years of his expatriation, he was offered safe constituencies if he would return to stand for Parliament, and the Mastership of University College was, in effect, offered him. But he seems never to have contemplated a return, except to visit. On more than one occasion he considered running for office in Canada, not as a step to a political career but as a means of sharpening his insight as a political analyst. Smith deplored the effect of visiting royalty on Canadian character; he considered the office of governor-general a useless appendage; and he called the Canadian Senate "the House of the political dead."

Though his political views had made Smith's relationships with many segments of Toronto's society strained, his social and intellectual eminence was recognized. The Grange, an historical mansion associated with the United Empire Loyalists in the early 19th century and the scene of meetings of the "Family Compact" in later decades, continued to be a haven of hospitality. Old friends and visiting dignitaries from other parts of the Dominion, the United States, and Britain were entertained at the Grange, and the dining room was the scene of the seventy-seven meetings of the royal commission that charted the merger of several independent colleges into a new University of Toronto in 1906. In Smith's late years he came to be regarded as a "grand old man." His birthdays were observed with editorials and feature stories throughout Canada, and he was called Toronto's first citizen, "the sage of the Grange." The Grange estate was left by the Smiths to the people of Toronto, the grounds to become a park, and the house an art gallery.

Smith's writing career extended over a period of sixty-five years, from the publication of a small volume of Latin verse in 1845 to the political letters printed in the *Spectator* of May 1910, a few weeks before his death. His histories of the United States and the United Kingdom were his largest books, and they were called by their author, "political outlines." *Irish History and Irish Character*, published in 1861, and *Canada and the Canadian Question* published just thirty years later were considered among his ablest



works, but most of his thirty-six books were collections of lectures and essays. The many articles, book reviews and letters he produced during the daily writing schedule he maintained throughout his life were printed in some two hundred different periodicals. The greater part of his output appeared in twenty magazines and newspapers to which he was a frequent contributor. Sidney Lee identified Goldwin Smith as a controversialist.<sup>5</sup> It seemed a part of his nature to defend unpopular truths. Seldom has anyone had the independence to direct all his energy to influencing the thought of his time, nor the insight and skill to attract a wide readership, even among those who disagreed with him.

A glance at the titles of Smith's essays will reveal the more frequent targets of his verbal warfare; Home Rule, British and American imperialism, woman suffrage, trade barriers, prohibition, war, Socialism, political corruption, and ecclesiastical coercion. The persons and practices he attacked are largely forgotten; the underlying evils he described reappear in new guise and may be identified in the institutions of succeeding decades. Smith's lucid writing still testifies to the elevation of his thought, and his belief in honor as the *sine qua non* of all action, personal and political, shines through the mist of years that obscures the import of old controversies.

Edwin Godkin called Goldwin Smith "the greatest master of English style."<sup>6</sup> His style, however, was merely the tool of his trade, journalism, and Smith himself said that the works of a journalist were ephemeral. "To be immortal," he told a group of Canadian newsmen in 1881, "you must not only have an undying genius, but an undying subject." Matthew Arnold defined the nature of Smith's genius when he wrote, "With singular lucidity and penetration he saw what great reforms were needed. . . , and the order of relative importance in which reforms stood. Such were his character, style and faculties, that alone perhaps of men of his insight he was capable of getting his ideas weighed and entertained by men in power."<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Frank H. Underhill, *In Search of Canadian Liberalism*, Toronto, 1960, pp. 85-86.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 90-91.

<sup>3</sup> Letter to Charles Eliot Norton, July 22, 1864, Houghton Library, Harvard University. Also published by the Massachusetts Historical Society, December, 1915, p. 109.

<sup>4</sup> Elisabeth Wallace, *Goldwin Smith: Victorian Liberal*, University of Toronto Press, 1957, p. 80.

<sup>5</sup> Letter to Charles Eliot Norton, November 16, 1867, Houghton Library, Harvard University.

<sup>6</sup> Sidney Lee in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, Supplement 1901-1911, Oxford University Press.

<sup>7</sup> Edwin Lawrence Godkin in the *New York Evening Post* of December 30, 1899.

<sup>8</sup> Matthew Arnold, *Civilization in the United States*, third edition, Boston, 1888, p. 148.

### *Description of the Collection*

In the preface to her book on Goldwin Smith, Elisabeth Wallace wrote, "His hobby was writing letters to editors, to which he attached almost as much importance as to essays and editorials. At the same time he kept up a voluminous correspondence with friends in Great Britain and the United States. His papers in the Cornell University Library contain letters from leading statesmen, journalists, and literary men, with some of whom he corresponded for half a century."

Smith burned his correspondence when he left England in 1868, and retained little during his first years in America. He opposed the practice of saving letters, for he felt the awareness of possible publication would hinder the free exchange of opinion. He did, however, keep a few personal letters, which he had pasted in a scrapbook as mementoes of his friends. (The possession of this scrapbook was for a time contested by heirs of Mrs. Goldwin Smith, but the letters and autographs it contained are in the possession of the Art Gallery of Ontario.) Some other correspondence he retained for its bearing on subjects in which he was particularly interested as a writer.

Through the last two decades of his life his correspondence was carefully preserved, probably through the initiative of his secretaries. In preparing the selection of letters that he published in 1913, Smith's last secretary, Arnold Haultain, collected many letters and copies of letters from Smith's principal correspondents. Some letters sent to their writers to secure approval for publication were not returned. Chief among these were a large number from Sir Francis Channing. Channing contemplated publishing the exchange that had continued through much of the forty years of friendship between the two men, but the project was abandoned and the letters have dropped from sight.

For these reasons the preponderance of material on the early reels is Smith's own, collected by Haultain shortly after Smith's death in 1910 or copied from other collections for this microfilm project.

An investigation into the acquisition by Cornell Library of the Goldwin Smith papers has clarified the time and circumstances of their arrival at Ithaca. The letter books of Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell University from 1892 until 1920, are the chief source of information.

On November 28, 1908 Schurman acknowledged the receipt of letters from Smith and his attorney that he had "placed in his vault for safekeeping," so he had long been aware of the terms of the will when he reported to the trustees in the fall of 1910 that "Cornell University as residuary legatee will receive about \$700,000 of an estate of \$833,000." A passage from the will declared, "All the Rest and Residue of my estate I give, devise, and bequeath to Cornell University in the State of New York, United States of America, absolutely to be used by the Board of Trustees for the promotion especially

of liberal studies, Languages, Ancient and Modern, Literature, Philosophy, History and Political Science, for which provision has been made in the new Hall which bears my name and to the building of which my wife has contributed."

By the terms of the will the papers went to Theodore Arnold Haultain, Smith's "excellent secretary," whom he named his literary executor. The will referred to manuscripts and unpublished works already given to Haultain. Through Smith's lawyer and distant relative, Goldwin Larratt Smith of Toronto, Cornell agreed to continue Haultain's salary from the time his former arrangement with Goldwin Smith terminated. This payment was to cover only a short term, during which time Haultain was to prepare for publication such selections as he chose from the manuscripts in his care.

On May 18, 1911 Schurman wrote Haultain, "I come now to the new proposition contained in your letter with reference to the 'literary executorship.' You suggest that this duty be entrusted after your death to Cornell University, and you state that if you bequeath to Cornell what Goldwin Smith bequeathed to you, namely 'all his writings and manuscripts,' this would in effect hand on the literary executorship to Cornell University . . . It would be especially appropriate for Cornell University to have in its library all the published and unpublished writings of Goldwin Smith it could get. There is no reason why you should not publish anything you choose. . . even if some arrangement could be made between you and Cornell University whereby this original material should all come into possession of the University. And if you have something of that sort in mind, I suggest that you name a price that I might submit to the Trustees for their consideration."

On February 14, 1912 Schurman acknowledged the receipt by the university library of some Smith manuscripts, and on April 16 he wrote, "I laid before the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees the request contained in your letter to me of March 15, *i.e.* that Cornell University should continue for one year more, from February first, nineteen hundred and twelve (1912), the existing financial arrangement with you of two hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$225.00); you agreeing on your part to hand over to the University your bibliography of Goldwin Smith's works and all the literary material now in your possession ("consisting of books, pamphlets, excised articles from magazines, newspaper clippings, etc., etc.")"

A letter of March 20, 1913 from the librarian, George W. Harris, to the university president reported that three boxes of Smith papers had arrived with a letter from Haultain and a rough listing of the contents, as follows:

- "14 Volumes of Newspaper cuttings
- 1 Package of old pamphlets
- 20 Large Diaries

- 8 Small Diaries and Address Books
- 1 File of Receipts, etc.
- 1 Box of Book-plates
- 6 Packages of Manuscripts
- 1 Package of Newspaper Clippings
- 1 Large Cardboard Letter-file filled with letters
- 7 Packages of Old Letters"

An enclosed letter contained Haultain's condition that "if any pecuniary profit should accrue from any use of them, this shall, after deduction of all expenses, go to myself, my heirs or assigns." In a note of April 17 Haultain expressed himself as "abundantly satisfied" with the decision of the Trustees to limit the condition to a period of twenty-five years.

The Goldwin Smith collection is stored in some fifty boxes in the Cornell University Archives under the number 14/17/134. In 1939 Walter Dymond Gregory presented the university with an original file of manuscript Bystander articles that were printed in the *Weekly Sun*, 1904-1910. Two file boxes of copies of editorials and Bystander paragraphs have been acquired from Queen's University at Kingston, Ontario, where the originals form a portion of the Gregory collection.

A number of individual letters have been acquired by the university since the main bulk of the collection arrived, and many Smith letters among the papers of the early Cornell faculty have been copied and interfiled. A scrapbook of Goldwin Smith clippings held by the Toronto Public Library has been put on microfilm for the Goldwin Smith collection, as have the Smith correspondence in the Grey papers at the University of Durham in England, and may be consulted in Ithaca.

For this project copies of hundreds of Goldwin Smith letters held by other repositories in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, and the Republic of South Africa have been integrated into the original Cornell holdings. All such copies have been identified on the film.

The names of cooperating persons and institutions follow:

- Art Gallery of Ontario
- University of Birmingham
- Bishopsgate Institute
- Bodleian Library, Oxford
- Boston Public Library
- Miss Anne Bourassa
- British Museum
- Houghton Library, Harvard University
- Borough of Hove, Sussex
- John Rylands Library
- Milton S. Eisenhower Library, Johns Hopkins University

Lambeth Palace Library  
 Liverpool University Library  
 London School of Economics and Political Science  
 Massachusetts Historical Society  
 Mr. J. H. Max-Muller  
 Metropolitan Toronto Central Library  
 National Library of Scotland  
 Library of New South Wales  
 New-York Historical Society  
 New York Public Library  
 Ontario Department of Public Records and Archives  
 Public Archives of Canada  
 Public Records Office, London  
 Douglas Library, Queen's University at Kingston  
 University of Rochester Library  
 Dr. M. A. T. Rogers  
 Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts  
 Sophia Smith Collection, Smith College  
 South African Library  
 University of Toronto  
 Trinity College, University of Dublin  
 Miss Elisabeth Wallace  
 West Sussex County Record Office  
 Dr. Williams's Library, London

### *Editorial Procedures*

The correspondence has been arranged in a single chronological order, with copies from various sources interfiled with the Cornell holdings. Dates have been supplied in brackets whenever possible. Inclosures are filmed with the related letters, where they have been identified, instead of by their actual dates. Occasional speeches and letters to editors have been included in the run of correspondence.

There is a running title of the microfilm across the bottom of each frame, and each page of material borrowed from another repository carries an identifying line just above the running title. The reels are divided into segments to facilitate location of specific items. Segment divisions are listed on a guide sheet following the reel note at the beginning of each reel, and the segments are introduced by a card placed on a heavily striped black and white target.

The correspondence fills the first twenty-one reels and is followed by three reels of undated correspondence, a short run of late material, and the

chronologically arranged correspondence of Haultain through Smith's last years and the period following June of 1910, when Haultain was collecting letters for publication.

Choice of the five volumes filmed on reel twenty-five and of those included among the series on reels twenty-six and twenty-seven has been governed by two considerations, the evaluation by contemporary scholars and the availability of the works in libraries.

Cornell supported a plan to republish much of Smith's work, but after a proposal to bring out twenty-one volumes, President Schurman appointed three men from Cornell to assist Haultain in making a less inclusive selection. The plan approved by George Lincoln Burr and Ralph Charles Henry Catterall of the Cornell history department and Librarian George William Harris has been followed as far as possible in selecting the series of pamphlets and articles on reels twenty-six and twenty-seven.

Work on a comprehensive bibliography of Smith's published works was begun by Haultain and expanded by Waterman Thomas Hewett, a retired Cornell professor of Germanic language and literature. A bound typescript bibliography, with extensive revisions and additions in Hewett's hand, has been filmed on reel twenty-eight. Hewett also prepared indices to the Bystander columns in the *Week* and the *Toronto Weekly Sun*. These have been filmed immediately before the scrapbooks of columns to which they refer. An index to the columns for the *Weekly Sun* for the years 1905-1909 is filmed at the end of the bibliography, for no scrapbook exists for the period.

Twenty-six boxes of book manuscripts, pamphlets, and articles extracted from periodicals are preserved in the collection, but have not been filmed. There are groups of clipped reviews of several of Smith's books and scrapbooks of his contributions to periodicals as well as clippings kept as a working file for his writing. Most of the clippings have been arranged in sufficiently good order to be useful for research, though they have proved too repetitive and too varied in size and kind to be transferred to microfilm. Another element of the collection is a series of letter registers kept by Smith's secretaries during the writer's last twenty years. There are many notes and sketches on early epochs of British history, written by Smith at an early period of his life, and several school notebooks. There is also some genealogical material and a folder of photographs. A guide to this miscellany is maintained in the Collection of Regional History and University Archives of Cornell in Ithaca.

## REEL NOTES

### Reel 1, August 5, 1844-June 1870

A group of letters from Smith to Roundell Palmer begin this reel. Some were written during Smith's Oxford years. These are followed by an exchange with William E. Gladstone during the preparation of a legislative bill to implement the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry into the state of the universities, which Smith had served as assistant secretary-treasurer. A series to Richard Cobden in the early 1860's dealt with the Irish question, disestablishment, and the abolition of religious tests in the universities.

Smith's sympathy with the Union in the American Civil War led to his corresponding with several Americans before and after his visit to the United States and Canada in the fall of 1864. A number of detailed accounts of the journey were addressed to Cobden. Americans Smith wrote to were George Bancroft, John Murray Forbes, Charles Greely Loring, Charles Eliot Norton, and William H. Seward.

The illness and death of his father led Smith to sever his ties with Oxford, and he turned his attention to the Jamaica Committee and the political campaign in the fall of 1868 before leaving England.

The first months of Cornell University's operation were recorded in informal accounts to English friends. After a few months in America Smith began to write and speak about diplomatic and economic relations among England, Canada, and the United States.

### Reel 2, July 1870-December 1879

In the summer of 1870 Smith wrote to Oxford friends Max Müller and George Waring about the advance of Germany in Europe, the Fenian raid he had witnessed in Canada, and about life in a small American college. Letters to George Howell, secretary of the Reform League in Britain, were largely devoted to politics, as were those written to James Bryce and Gladstone.

To George W. Curtis, Daniel Willard Fiske, and Edwin Lawrence Godkin he wrote about American politics and Cornell. The introduction of coeducation by Cornell's administrators without due consultation with the faculty was one consideration that led Smith to loosen his ties to the University and make a home for himself with relatives in Toronto.

He solicited stories and articles in the fall of 1871 for the new *Canadian Monthly*, which he helped manage. In the spring of 1873 he contributed articles and financial support to the weekly *Nation*, and in 1876 he invested in a new independent newspaper, the *Evening Telegram*. Smith's

candid comments on men and events led to a long controversy with *Globe* editor George Brown and another with the chief superintendent of public instruction for Ontario.

Smith planned to return as a paid professor to deliver a six-month course of lectures at Cornell in 1875, but instead, in September, he married, and thereafter made his wife's home, the "Grange", his headquarters. In October of 1876 the Smiths left Canada for a prolonged visit to England and the Continent.

Some correspondents addressed on the reel are Edward Blake, Charles Lindsey, John A. Macdonald, and John X. Merriman.

### Reel 3, January 1880-December 1887

This reel covers an active period in Smith's journalistic life in Canada. The *Bystander*, his one-man monthly magazine, took most of his time during its run of eighteen issues that began in January of 1880. Late in 1883 he became "part proprietor" of the *Week*, in which he wrote many signed articles and a weekly section of comment. In December of 1885, after some weeks of illness, he wrote George W. Curtis that he was no longer a contributor to the *Week*.

In June of 1881 he left Canada for a year. He spoke to a number of English audiences on as many subjects, and addressed an economy and trade group in Dublin in October. In succeeding months much of the correspondence concerned Irish problems. There are many letters from James Laister, who with Smith engaged in a journalistic controversy over the nature of the Jewish problem in Russia and elsewhere. Laister supplied Smith with clippings and citations supporting the view that Jewish customs were inimical to citizenship in a democratic society.

Other subjects discussed in the correspondence are the fisheries dispute, British Parliamentary reform, female suffrage, American presidential elections, Canadian-American trade relations, and the Gladstone government.

Some correspondents of note on the reel are Matthew Arnold, Lord Ashbourne, John Bright, John Duke Coleridge, the third Earl Grey, Lord Lansdowne, and John Tyndall. A letter from Viscount Wolseley on September 11, 1886 has some remarks on the obstacles to reform in the British army.

### Reel 4, January 1888-September 1892

Smith's attention at this period was concentrated on Canada. He revived his publication the *Bystander* in October of 1889 to give his views an organ. He often wrote to Sir Wilfred Laurier to offer him advice, and he collected information from various correspondents about Manitoba's politics and its school question, Canadian railroads, the export-beef market, and the Jesuit

Estates Act. His real estate holdings in Toronto were considerable, and there are interesting letters from his lawyers and from a local alderman about the cost of city government and the system of tax assessment. Smith's book *Canada and the Canadian Question* was published in 1891, and his speech *Aristocracy* was delivered and much written about in that year.

The fisheries dispute between Great Britain and the United States created waves of ill-feeling in Canada and the United States which Smith tried to quiet. He joined a Canadian organization that circulated pamphlets and promoted lectures on behalf of commercial union between the two English-speaking neighbors, and he conferred with Americans who advocated continental union. This brought cries of "Treason!" from the ultra-loyal Canadian press, and charges of conspiracy were made on both sides of the border.

The American presidential elections of 1888 and 1892 were the subjects of a number of letters to and from Americans, and the correspondence with Andrew D. White discussed the lawsuit between the McGraw-Fiske heirs and Cornell University, which Smith continued to visit each year, to see old friends and to deliver a few lectures.

#### Reel 5, October 1892-August 1894

Canadian topics dominate the papers on this reel. In a controversy over the comparative merits of public and church schools, Smith questioned the right of the state to support public schools by taxation, maintaining that the parent should bear the responsibility for educating his children and had the right to choose the kind of education he preferred. He continued to support the Toronto Athletic Club and other social and athletic organizations that he thought of benefit to the city. For some time he paid the salary of a public relief officer to coordinate the efforts of Toronto's charitable agencies, and he took part in the controversy over operating street cars on Sunday. In 1893, while he was absent from Toronto as usual in the late winter, a move was made to request his resignation from the St. George Society because of his active advocacy of union with the United States. Smith replied that an Englishman's political views were no bar to his social acceptability, but six months later, after the affair was largely forgotten, he formally withdrew from the society and sailed for England to spend the winter.

There are many letters from George P. Brett of the Macmillan Company all through the reel relating to the publishing of Smith's historical work, *The United States*, and some smaller volumes of essays and verse. In England Smith renewed his associations with literary men and arranged to write some articles for British magazines. On his return to Canada in the spring he prepared a report on the Canadian school system for the British Commission on Secondary Education. Tariff legislation and woman suffrage were frequently mentioned in the correspondence.

#### Reel 6, September 1894-December 1895

During this period Smith was preparing a book on British political history, *The United Kingdom*. George M. Wrong of the University of Toronto spent several months editing the manuscript, marking passages he questioned and suggesting improvements. Smith continued to write articles and book reviews for a number of periodicals, including the *American Historical Review*. In addition to buying books he needed for his work, Smith borrowed many from Toronto libraries and the Library of Parliament in Ottawa, as well as from Cornell University, to which he had given his library in 1869.

Some Canadian topics that appear in the letters are the Manitoba school question, copyright legislation, an investigation of the University of Toronto, the financial status of Newfoundland, and continental union. Unemployment had become serious in Toronto, as elsewhere, and a number of Englishmen sought Smith's advice and assistance in finding work.

Settlement of the Bering Sea question in favor of Britain had aroused some anti-British feeling in America, and in 1895 the United States invoked the Monroe Doctrine in asking Great Britain to submit the Venezuelan boundary dispute to arbitration. This international tension was referred to by a number of correspondents. There were also letters about restrictions against Protestants in Latin America, about Australian federation, and labor disturbances in the United States.

#### Reel 7, January 1896-May 1897

Early in 1897 the press speculated on the possibility of the Venezuelan boundary dispute growing into a war, but Smith dismissed the idea and refused to give the possibility credence by writing about it. During his winter visit to the United States he wrote to Walter Dymond Gregory, his associate in the continental union movement, of his efforts to secure some American backing for the *Weekly Sun*. Smith became the chief stockholder, and the reel contains letters from other men associated with the paper, including its original sponsor, the Patrons of Industry. Some letters discuss the Canadian copyright law, and Mrs. Anna Parker Pruyn wrote at some length about the effects of woman suffrage in the states that had adopted it.

Smith and the Continental Union Association were under frequent attack by the Canadian press, and the protest of a few dissenters was so bitter that he declined the honorary degree that the Senate of the University of Toronto had unanimously voted to award him in June. This incident and a clash with the prohibitionists were mentioned in the summer's correspondence.

The Bryan-McKinley contest, the Monroe Doctrine, and the Cuban situation were among American subjects discussed. In October Smith represented Oxford at Princeton's sesquicentennial celebration and was awarded a Ph.D. Charles F. Benjamin sent reports from Washington for the *Weekly Sun*, and Representative Robert Roberts Hitt wrote Smith about the Dingley Tariff Bill and its implications affecting Canadian commerce.

Among correspondents inviting Smith to write articles were Lord Acton and Charles Dudley Warner. Publication of Smith's *Guesses at the Riddle of Existence* inspired a number of letters from readers in early 1897.

#### Reel 8, June 1897-August 1898

One topic, the emergence of the United States as a colonial power, dominates the correspondence on this reel. On December 5, 1897, Smith wrote Wendell P. Garrison that he feared the United States was going to annex Cuba and Hawaii. Smith was in Washington in the interval between the "Maine" disaster and the declaration of war, and he found no war spirit among his acquaintances. He felt that the sinking was being used by politicians to intensify American support of the revolutionists. He suggested to friends in the British Parliament that they seek to effect a settlement between the United States and Spain, and advised them not to count too heavily on the sudden show of Anglo-American amity.

Several journals and news syndicates asked Smith to write for them about the role the United States was assuming in world politics. In August of 1898 a number of newsmen wrote in answer to Smith's inquiries about the "yellow press," and Benjamin sent a detailed account of the patriotic fever that had inspired widespread display of the American flag and the proliferation of patriotic pictures and souvenirs commemorating the "Maine."

Smith's work for the *Weekly Sun* included a search for British literary works to reprint. Some other topics mentioned in the letters are Canadian copyright, the sale by municipalities of utility rights, Canada's reluctance to support the Imperial Navy, and the removal from office of the principal of Upper Canada College in 1895 without due compensation.

#### Reel 9, September 1898-November 15, 1899

The administration of the colonies the United States took over after the Spanish-American War is the subject of several letters on the early part of this reel. Abram S. Hewitt wrote about the inevitability of American involvement; Carl Schurz wrote two notes; and General James H. Wilson wrote February tenth and March third about the efforts of Americans to help Cubans set up a stable government.

On March eleventh Smith wrote Gregory of a change that would allow

the Canadian House of Commons to veto a Senate bill by a two-thirds or three-fifths vote. Several letters in April questioned the legality of the handling of stock by the Canada Life Company, and there were several letters about Canadian copyright from English and Canadian publishers. Letters from Sidney on August 18th and October 26th comment on the Australian Constitution Bill that was before the legislature.

The failure of negotiations in South Africa and the outbreak of the Boer War form the subject of much of the correspondence in the later months of 1899. James Bryce, W. Bourke Cockran, Merriman and John Morley were among those who joined the discussion.

#### Reel 10, November 16, 1899-October 1900

Appalled by the war spirit in Toronto, Smith and his wife went to Italy for the winter of 1899. In the spring he returned, by-passing England, for, as he wrote to Merriman, ". . . the Jingoism there would sicken me." The Toronto *Weekly Sun* continued to carry Smith's column of political comment, and he sent frequent suggestions to W. D. Gregory concerning the paper's management. Much of the *Sun's* circulation fell away, and Smith found it necessary to subscribe increasing amounts to keep the journal going.

After the great numerical superiority of British forces in South Africa had made the outcome of the war a certainty, interest, as shown in the correspondence, was transferred from the war itself to the terms of settlement. Merriman wrote frequently from Cape Town, and Bryce and Morley concurred in Smith's view of the war. Bryce explained the futility of attempts to alter British opinion, "The nation is making so many sacrifices that it is determined to believe that the sacrifices are being made for a worthy object."

American writers in 1900 show a lack of enthusiasm for either presidential candidate, but letters from two New England women attest to a new awareness of political affairs among their sex. Smith's article *Commonwealth or Empire* was acclaimed by a few who shared his dismay at the apparent departure of Britain and the United States from their roles of protectors of smaller states. *The United Kingdom*, a two-volume political history, was praised for its literary quality.

Among correspondents on the reel are Henri Bourassa, Cockran, C. S. Parker, William R. Thayer, and Pasquale Villari.

#### Reel 11, November 1900-November 1901

Many letters were inspired by Smith's published articles, *Commonwealth or Empire*, *Genesis and the Outlook of Religion*, and *War as Moral Medicine*. From Washington Benjamin wrote his views of the Catholic Church in America, of certain bishops and Jesuit colleges. The editor of the *Winni-*

*peg Tribune* wrote that his election to Parliament was being contested. The *Atlantic* and *Collier's* sought articles about Queen Victoria shortly after her death. *Collier's* offered to give Smith's piece first place in the paper and said, "We'll meet you on price."

To Lord Mount Stephen, who had asked advice about the best way he might use the money he intended to give to an American cause, Smith wrote, "The thing it seems to me most needed is a rise in industry for the Blacks." On September 25th Charles B. Spahr of the *Outlook* wrote of the popularity and influence of the autobiographical article written for the magazine by Booker Washington.

Among overseas correspondence are letters from Merriman about his visit to Britain to seek more reasonable terms for South Africa. Letters from M. E. Grant Duff in February and May contain recollections from his experience of the complexities facing any government of India. In discussing the actions of Germany in China, Smith referred to the German Emperor as "that scoundrel or madman."

Henri Bourassa commented on the moral weakness in the United States that was revealed by the McKinley assassination and its aftermath. The *London Daily News* published a Smith letter in September and said that though they had no wish to rob the *Manchester Guardian* of his contributions, they should "always be delighted to catch a few crumbs from the table."

#### Reel 12, December 1901-January 1903

Many letters are from readers of Smith's articles and pamphlets. A Boston man wrote on the first of December to thank Smith "for your staunch advocacy of the cause of the race in this country." The ends of both years are marked by requests for and acknowledgments of donations by the Smiths to a variety of charitable institutions and schools. On January 16, 1903, Smith wrote of his wife's intention to leave the Grange to some public use, and referred to portions of the original estate that they would like to see recovered and incorporated in the park.

Education was the subject of many letters, for school legislation was under discussion in both Canada and Great Britain. On April fifth Smith complained to Lord Mount Stephen that the only moral principle taught by the Canadian public school system was "that it is miserable to remain and do your duty in the station in which you were born." An English friend deplored the fact that Liverpool and Manchester, "following the ill-omened lead of Birmingham," had built universities. A correspondent from Oxford wrote on the first of July that the most important controversy in late years had been "that as to the extent to which women should be admitted to university privileges."

Among journals that invited him to contribute were the *Monthly Review*, the *Canadian Magazine*, the *New York Times*, and the Hearst Syndicate, which induced him to write his views on the "Divorce Evil."

#### Reel 13, February 1903-February 1904

Among Canadian topics mentioned on the reel are the selection of a site for a new central library in Toronto, the fund collected to build Convocation Hall at the University of Toronto, the decision given in the Alaska boundary dispute, and the formation of a citizens' education committee.

Smith wrote articles and letters about the Irish question, reciprocity, protection, the policies of Joseph Chamberlain, and about religious topics. The publication of his little book *The Founder of Christendom* inspired a number of letters from readers. Some responses expressed disagreement with Smith's views.

From time to time he received letters from persons he had not heard from for decades, including the Warden of Bradfield College, Reading, and an elderly Englishman who had been Smith's coachman in the eighteen seventies. Lord Mount Stephen wrote of their first meeting in Montreal, and American financier L. V. F. Randolph wrote of accompanying Smith on his first journey to Niagara in 1864.

#### Reel 14, March 1904-November 1904

Though he was growing frail, Smith maintained his busy writing schedule. He occasionally spoke in public, delivering a brief address in October at the laying of the cornerstone of Goldwin Smith Hall at Cornell. The titles of pamphlets prepared in this period are *The Spirit of Religious Inquiry*, *My Memory of Gladstone*, and *Early Days at Cornell*.

The American presidential election and Canadian-American reciprocity received passing attention. Smith's "English Poetry and English History" in the October *American Historical Review* drew comment from Charles Francis Adams and Daniel H. Chamberlain, the former Governor of South Carolina, and was scheduled to be reprinted in the *Literary Digest*.

The Archbishop of Canterbury (Randall Davidson), James Bryce, and Robert Morley visited Toronto in the fall of 1904, and a number of Smith's Oxford friends signed a memorial that was forwarded to him in November. On July 8th C. S. Firth recalled that Smith's history lectures at Oxford had been the last to attract a university-wide audience. Firth and others commented on the new Rhodes Scholars.

Toronto topics on the reel include the building of a Labor Temple, in which laborers might hold meetings and spend their leisure hours, and the projected formation of a stock company to build and maintain "Artisans Dwellings" under the auspices of the Associated Charities.

Reel 15, December 1904-October 1905

Smith traveled no farther from his Toronto home than Niagara Falls in 1905. In late December he mailed his address to the American Historical Association to be read before the annual meeting, for although he had been honored by election as president of the association for 1904, Smith felt himself unequal to the journey to Chicago.

Consequently his interest in Toronto affairs was intensified. Housing for the poor, university federation, separate schools, and temporary housing for the Toronto art museum were among the topics discussed. Succession duties, the closing of woolen mills for want of sufficient tariff protection, and the quality of school history textbooks claimed his attention. He was in communication with some of the leaders of organized labor in the city, and offered his services as intermediary in an attempt to effect a settlement between an employer and the lithographers' union.

Smith revised his earlier study of Ireland, prepared a short study of the monetary system, and undertook to inform himself about the record of British rule in India. The turmoil inside Russia and the settlement of the Russo-Japanese war were mentioned, and a number of letters refer to a bust made by Moses Ezekiel for Goldwin Smith Hall at Cornell.

Reel 16, November 1905-August 1906

A collection of Smith's letters to the *New York Sun* about religious speculation was published under the title *In Quest of Light*. The little volume inspired replies from a number of readers, as did his pamphlet on the labor movement, *Progress or Revolution?*

Smith was host at the Grange to seventy-seven meetings of the University Commission, which developed a plan for linking several independent colleges to form a single University of Toronto. Carnegie was his guest when he visited Toronto to inspect plans for the new library he had agreed to build there, and Smith joined a controversy over the failure of the city to enforce laws to control the industrial smoke that threatened the health of its inhabitants.

There were a few letters from Bryce, who had been appointed Secretary for Ireland. In August a Scottish-born Canadian wrote of his experiences with the Liberal party in Wales in Gladstone's time, and he wrote about the misrule by the great landowners of Ireland and Scotland. Other topics mentioned on the reel are Socialism, woman suffrage, and a charge of Jewish control of the American press. On November 24th Smith wrote to Charles Eliot Norton of his preference for cremation and of his intention to destroy his private correspondence.

Reel 17, September 1906-June 1907

Smith directed his attention to the growing antagonism between workmen and employers. He met with company representatives on behalf of striking piano-workers with little success, and he wrote a letter for a labor paper, the *Open Shop*. Later he expanded the piece and distributed it among business leaders in the United States and Canada in the form of a small book, *Labour and Capital*. A Socialist broadside issued during the local election is enclosed with a letter of January fourth.

As a member of the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto, Smith received letters about candidates for the presidency. He asked legal advice about duties levied against estates as he arranged to leave his fortune to the support of the humanities at Cornell. In exchanges of letters in December Andrew D. White and Smith agreed that military drill at the university should be continued.

He assailed plans for old-age pensions in letters to the British press, and was asked by the *New York Times* for an article on the new British ambassador, Bryce. A Toronto editor, in asking that a portrait be made of Smith and his guest during Bryce's visit to the Grange, said that the two men were "among the greatest in the British Empire today."

A Charles F. Benjamin essay; "Woman Suffrage in the United States," is filmed under the date of March 20th. There are letters from the Rational Sunday League, letters about workmen's housing, the Irish problem, Toronto charitable organizations, and letters from readers of his contributions to magazines and newspapers.

Reel 18, July 1907-June 1908

A topic of interest in 1907 was the limiting of Oriental immigration. Smith wrote Bryce in September that Canada was dependent on the Chinese for domestic service. The October *Cosmopolitan* carried Smith's article, "The World Menace of Japan," and a correspondent in Oregon responded with a long letter praising Japanese culture. In January a writer claimed that Roosevelt had said the American people would not allow the government to recognize Japan's legal rights, and that unless the Japanese consented to being humiliated, war was inevitable.

In January a friend wrote of Oxford's financial problems. Fortnum had left them treasures, but the university had to build a museum to house them; Rhodes gave a fortune for scholarships, but made no provision for an increase in faculty or facilities. American educator Jacob Gould Schurman complained that all over the country men were graduating in professional and technical courses "with an incredible ignorance of literature, history, philosophy, and



economic and political science. Many . . . cannot even use their own language correctly."

In March a traveling Englishwoman wrote, "Montreal has become as French as Quebec was 19 years ago." She complained of new regulations that had made entry into the United States from Canada or Mexico as troublesome for a tourist as for an immigrant. W. D. Gregory wrote in April about increased postal rates for American and English newspapers mailed to Canada. Smith supported a local Independent Labour candidate, declaring his intention to promote "the presence in the legislature of a direct representative of the toiling class."

Reel 19, July 1908-March 15, 1909

This reel contains letters from Bryce and Lord Rosebery about the House of Lords, British political parties, and the growing support for tariff protection. One of the few letters in the collection from Francis A. Channing is dated January first and explains his approval of old age pensions, which Smith had long opposed in letters published in the *Spectator*. There are a number of letters from old friends in England, and a few from Americans commenting on the new administration in Washington.

Merriman discussed the difficulty of creating a constitution for South Africa. In November he wrote, "A high qualification and a franchise without any colour line is the solution that commends itself to me." He observed that while one race got rich through its labor, the other sank through idleness "into a condition of apathetic and contented poverty. We have not yet got to the condition of S. Carolina."

Though he had withdrawn from active participation in the Associated Charities of Toronto, Smith supported the development of a free employment bureau and personally maintained a relief fund administered by the Labour Temple. He opposed a temperance movement that sought to reduce drastically the number of liquor licenses without compensating the licensees who would summarily be put out of business. There are a number of letters and copies of documents concerning the Cobalt Lake case, a dispute that began over mining claims. A Canadian court decided that subsequent legislation made an earlier contract invalid. Smith joined with others in questioning the legality of the decision.

Reel 20, March 16, 1909-November 15, 1909

There are several letters from A. V. Dicey, whom Smith consulted about the legality of the Canadian court's decision that the government could deprive a citizen of his property without compensation. Smith also showed

a continuing interest in the advance of Labour. In June he mentioned to W. L. Mackenzie King his work with Titus Salt's "Saltaire," and in August he wrote Lord Mount Stephen, ". . . the ultimate solution, it has always seemed to me, must be some form of cooperative works, giving Labour an interest."

Lord Rosebery wrote that the Budget presented to Parliament was "designed to sweep away the House of Lords and the gentry of this country." Dicey pointed out that the "insuperable" obstacle to reform of the Lords was that in strengthening the upper house the members of the Commons would lessen their own power.

With Bryce and Merriman Smith discussed the demand for high tariff barriers and the related drive for Canadian support of the powerful navy needed to protect British sea commerce from the threat of German attack.

Mrs. Goldwin Smith died in September, and Smith prepared to turn over the Grange to the city of Toronto. He hoped to spend his last days at Ithaca, with a physician "to smooth the last descent."

Reel 21, November 16, 1909-June 1910

The final reel of chronological correspondence holds little new about Smith's life and work. His health declined so rapidly that his plan to find rooms at Ithaca was replaced by a decision to enter a sanitarium at Clifton Springs. Before this was effected he fell in his home and was confined to bed for the last months of his life. A paragraph from a letter sent to the New York Sun shortly before his fall shows his mind in fair working order, "Jefferson says that all men are created equal. Equal, surely, they are not created; but rather infinitely diverse, physically, mentally, and morally. Nor can you by any social machine roll humanity flat."

An inquiry was sent Smith on December 10 by a man seeking "the facts of the Negro's ancient history . . . and facts connecting him with the civilization of his time." In May Smith and Burt Green Wilder exchanged notes about Wilder's paper on the Negro that he had presented at a conference on race.

Letters from Schurman detail the use to which Cornell proposed to put the bequest Smith had arranged to make to the university. There is further mention of the Cobalt Lake case, the legal question that was the last public issue with which Smith was actively engaged. Oxford professor of law A. V. Dicey sent his memorandum on the Privy Council's judgment in the case on April 19th.

Much of the correspondence during June was addressed to Smith's secretary and literary executor, Theodore Arnold Haultain. It contains a number of tributes to Smith from organizations and individuals.

## Reel 22

The first segment of this reel is made up of a chronological run of letters that were uncovered too late to include in the main body of correspondence. Some of them had been filed with manuscripts to which they referred, and many are drafts of letters to editors that were dictated by Smith.

The second segment is a collection of notes and letters in Smith's hand, or that of an amanuensis, arranged in alphabetical order by addressee. Those with no identifiable addressee are placed at the end.

The third segment is undated letters arranged in alphabetical order by correspondent from A to K.

## Reel 23

This reel has the undated correspondence L-Y, and the anonymous or illegible pieces. The second and third segments are made up of the correspondence of Smith's secretary, Theodore Arnold Haultain. They cover the years 1893-1905, and are for the most part related to his work as amanuensis.

## Reel 24

This reel is devoted to Haultain's correspondence from 1906 through 1915. The month of June 1910 is missing, for this material was included in the chronological run of correspondence on Reel 21.

The Haultain letters for the years after Smith's death show his work in preparing Smith's manuscripts and letters for printing. He arranged for the publication of portions of the autobiographical material in magazines before the volume of *Reminiscences* was released. The collecting of Smith letters and the securing of permission to print letters written to Smith took many months. A number of correspondents never returned letters Haultain sent them for approval, but others sent originals or copies that now form the bulk of the Smith collection.

A number of letters to Haultain from Jacob Gould Schurman have been copied from the Schurman letter books in the Cornell University Archives. A definitive edition of the works of Goldwin Smith was contemplated, and Schurman appointed a committee to assist Haultain in the selection of material for publication.

## Reel 25

### Segment 1

*The Empire*, a series of letters published in the *Daily News*, 1862,

1863 by Goldwin Smith, Oxford and London: John Henry and James Parker, 1863.

### Segment 2

*The Bystander*, a monthly review of current events, Canadian and general. Volume I, January to December 1880, Toronto: Hunter, Rose and Company, 1880. Volume II, January to June 1881, the same publisher, 1881.

### Segment 3

*The Bystander*, a quarterly review of current events, Canadian and general, Volume III, 1883, Toronto: Hunter, Rose and Company, 1883.

*The Bystander*, a monthly review of current events, Canadian and general. New Series, October 1889 to September 1890, the same publisher, 1890.

Reel 26, "REVISED SCHEME for a COLLECTION OF GOLDWIN SMITH'S WORKS, following the suggestions of the Committee"

### Volume 1

#### Historical and Political—General

- I. *The Political and Social Benefits of the Reformation in England*  
Oxford: Francis Macpherson, 1847
- II. *Lectures on the Study of History* (with a later preface)  
Oxford and London: James Parker and Co., 1865
- III. *England and Slavery*, a lecture given at Case Hall, July 31, 1869  
An offprint from an unidentified Cleveland, Ohio, newspaper
- IV. *The European Crisis of 1870*  
Toronto: Adam, Stevenson & Co., 1871
- V. The Aim of Reform  
*The Fortnightly Review* of March 1, 1872
- VI. The Ninety Years' Agony of France  
*The Contemporary Review* of December 1877
- VII. The Machinery of Elective Government  
*The Nineteenth Century* of January 1882
- VIII. Party Government on Its Trial  
*The North American Review* of May 1892
- IX. Wellington  
*The Atlantic Monthly* of June 1901
- X. The Cult of Napoleon  
*The Atlantic Monthly* of June 1903
- XI. Burke on Party  
*The American Historical Review* of October 1905
- XII. The Lesson of the French Revolution  
*The Atlantic Monthly* of April 1907

## Volume II

### Historical and Political—America

- I. The Foundation of the American Colonies, a lecture delivered at Oxford June 12, 1860. pp. 185-215 in *Lectures on the Study of History*, New York: Harper and Brothers, Publishers, Franklin Square, 1865
- II. *England and America*, a lecture read before the Boston Fraternity, Boston: Ticknor and Fields, 1865
- III. *The Civil War in America*: an address read at the last meeting of the Manchester Union and Emancipation Society, January 22, 1866. London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co., Stationers' Hall Court. Manchester: A. Ireland & Co., 1866
- IV. The Experience of the American Commonwealth, *Essays on Reform*, chapter IX, London: Macmillan and Co., 1867
- V. *The Relations between America and England*, an address delivered before the citizens of Ithaca, May 19, 1869. G. C. Bragdon, Publishers, Ithaca, New York, The Ithacan Office, 1869
- VI. *The Schism in the Anglo-Saxon Race*, an address before the Canadian Club of New York. New York: The Trade supplied by the American News Company Publishers' Agents, 1887
- VII. American Statesman, the *Nineteenth Century* of January, June, and August of 1888
- VIII. The American Commonwealth, *Macmillan's Magazine* of February 1889
- IX. A Constitutional Misfit, the *North American Review* of May 1897
- X. Is the Constitution Outworn? the *North American Review* of March 1898
- XI. A special introduction to the edition of *The Federalist* published in 1901 by The Colonial Press, New York
- XII. England and the War of Secession, the *Atlantic Monthly* of March 1902
- XIII. The Innovations of Time on the American Constitution, the *Monthly Review* of June 1904

## Volume III

### Biographical

- I. President Lincoln, *Macmillan's Magazine* of February 1865
- II. The Death of President Lincoln, *Macmillan's Magazine* of June 1865
- III. *Cowper*, New York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers, Franklin Square, 1880 (English Men of Letters series edited by John Morley)
- IV. Peel and Cobden, the *Nineteenth Century* of June 1882
- V. John Bunyan, the *Contemporary Review* of October 1886

- VI. *Life of Jane Austen*, London: Walter Scott, 24, Warwick Lane, 1890 (Great Writers series edited by Professor Eric S. Robertson, M.A.)
- VII. *William Lloyd Garrison*, Toronto: Williamson & Co., 1892
- VIII. Columbus, the *New York Independent* of June 2, 1892
- IX. Burke, *Cornhill Magazine* of July 1896
- X. George the Third, *Cornhill Magazine* of December 1896
- XI. Canning, *Cornhill Magazine* of February 1897

## Volume IV

### Religious

- I. *Rational Religion, and the Rationalistic Objections of the Bampton Lectures for 1858*, Oxford: J. L. Wheeler. Whittaker & Co., London, 1861
- II. The Immortality of the Soul  
*The Canadian Monthly* of May 1876
- III. The Prospect of a Moral Interregnum  
*The Atlantic Monthly* of November 1879
- IV. Has Science yet Found a New Basis for Morality?  
*The Contemporary Review* of February 1882
- V. Evolutionary Ethics and Christianity  
*The Contemporary Review* of December 1883
- VI. Will Morality Survive Religion?  
*The Forum* of April 1891
- VII. *Keeping Christmas*  
Printed for private circulation, Toronto: Hart & Riddell, 1894
- VIII. Christianity's Millstone  
*The North American Review* of December 1895
- IX. Free Thought  
Reprinted from *The Progress of Century*, New York & London: Harper and Brothers, 1901

## Reel 27

### Volume V

#### Educational

- I. The Colleges of Oxford, an anonymous article in *Fraser's Magazine* of April 1852, marked by Smith as his
- II. *The Reorganization of the University of Oxford*, Oxford and London: James Parker and Co., 1868
- III. University Extension, the *Fortnightly Review* of January 1878
- IV. Oxford Revisited, the *Fortnightly Review* of February 1894
- V. The Moral Element in Common School Education, an unidentified

newspaper report of a talk delivered before the Ontario Teachers' Association in August 1873

- VI. The Place of Religion in Public Education, published in the minutes of the convention of the Ontario Teachers' Association of August 11, 1874, Toronto: Copp, Clark & Co. Printers, Colborne Street, 1874
- VII. The Benefits of Education, an inaugural address as president of the Salt Schools for 1877, reprinted from the *Bradford Observer* of September 28, 1877
- VIII. The Study of the Classics, from the *Canada Educational Monthly* of June and July, 1893
- IX. Shall the State Educate? from the *Monthly Review* of January 1903
- X. *The Early Days of Cornell*, Ithaca, New York, 1904 (printers, Andrus and Church)

#### Volume VI

*Lectures and Essays*, New York: Macmillan & Company, 1881

##### Contents

The Greatness of the Romans  
The Greatness of England  
The Great Duel of the Seventeenth Century  
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An Address to the Oxford School of Science and Art  
The Ascent of Man  
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#### Volume VII

*Questions of the Day*, New York: Macmillan and Company and London, 1893

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Social and Industrial Revolution  
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#### Volume VIII.

*Reminiscences*, by Goldwin Smith, edited by Arnold Haultain New York:

The Macmillan Company, 1910

#### Volume IX

Contributions to the New York *Nation*

Miss Mitford's Letters

Life of Gibson, the Sculptor

The Life of Fairfax

Earl Stanhope's "Reign of Queen Anne"

Lyte's History of Eton College

Carlyle's Early Kings of Norway

Hopkins's Puritans and Queen Elizabeth

Gairdner's Richard III, parts one and two

Child's Church and State under the Tudors

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Froude's "Divorce of Catherine of Aragon"

Clark's Colleges of Oxford, parts one and two

Lord Rosebery's Pitt

Freeman's Historical Essays

Ramsay's Lancaster and York

Stebbing's Sir Walter Raleigh

Strachey's Rohilla War

Secret Service under Pitt

Fox's Sir Philip Sidney

France under the Regency

Besant's London

Sir Lepel Griffin's Ranjit Singh

Wright's Cowper

Mr. Morse Stephens's Albuquerque

Walter Scott

Pepys's Diary

Robert Lowe, Lord Sherbrooke

Coleridge  
Lord Wolseley's Marlborough  
Ludlow's Memoirs  
Simpkinson's Laud  
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Jingoism and the Rights of Nations (Norman's *All the Russias*)  
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Bourinot's Lord Elgin  
Bradley's "Canada"  
Lord Acton's Letters  
Richard Cobden  
Sir Wemyss Reid's Memoirs

#### Volume X

1. U. S. Notes, a manuscript journal kept by Smith during his first visit to the United States and Canada, August 13th to December 25th of 1864
2. Smith's "U. S. Notes," transcribed and indexed by Arnold Haultain, and published in his book, *Goldwin Smith, His Life and Opinions*, T. Werner Laurie, Ltd., Clifford's Inn, London, E. C., 1913
3. Manuscript of a speech made by Goldwin Smith at the opening of Sage College at Cornell on May 15, 1873, and a letter dated November 13, 1890, conveying the Smith letter to Andrew D. White
4. An autograph letter from Smith to J. G. Schurman dated November 2, 1903, and an autograph manuscript of Smith's address at the laying of the cornerstone of Goldwin Smith Hall on October 19, 1904

#### Reel 28

First on this reel is the bibliography of the writings of Goldwin Smith begun by his secretary and continued by Waterman Thomas Hewett. This copy is a bound typescript with extensive additions and emendations in Hewett's hand. Though this copy is less readable than the carbon copy, it has been filmed because of the large amount of additional information it contains. Following the bibliography is a subject index to Smith's contributions to the *Weekly Sun* from 1905 to 1909.

The second segment of the reel contains a scrapbook of Bystander columns from the *Week*, from December of 1883 to January 15, 1885. The scrapbook is preceded by a subject index.

The third segment begins with a subject index to the Bystander columns in the *Weekly Sun* from August 5, 1896 through December 28, 1904. \*This

is followed by three scrapbooks of columns from a corresponding period. These collections are very nearly complete, and the periods covered by each are as follows:

1. August 5, 1896 - December 27, 1899
2. January 3, 1900 - December 31, 1902
3. January 7, 1903 - February 8, 1905

\*SCRAPBOOKS PHOTOGRAPHED D/P AT 14X REDUCTION



The film described in this pamphlet may be borrowed on Interlibrary Loan or purchased at the rate of twelve dollars (\$12.00) per reel. Extra copies of the pamphlet may be obtained for one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50).

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