

Geodetic Survey he was a member of the United States Lighthouse Board; Superintendent of the Department of Weights and Measures; and a member of the Boundary Line Survey Commission, which established the boundary between Alaska and the Dominion of Canada. From 1896 to 1901 he was chairman of the Massachusetts Highway Commission.

He belonged to several scientific societies and was fellow of the American Society of Arts and Sciences, of which he was elected Secretary in 1876, Vice-President in 1882 and President in 1889. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and was elected to this Society in April, 1895, and served as member of the Council from the following October until 1901, when he resigned. He contributed a paper to the Proceedings in October, 1896 on "Twenty Unsettled Miles of the Northeast Boundary," and another in October, 1898 entitled "A Flag Episode." He also prepared the Report of the Council in October, 1896.

W. L.

### WOODROW WILSON

Woodrow Wilson, son of Reverend Joseph R. and Jessie (Woodrow) Wilson, was born at Staunton, Va., December 28, 1856, and died February 3, 1924, at Washington, D. C. Both his mother and father were of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He passed a year at Davison College, N. C., and then entered Princeton University where he was graduated in 1879 with the degree of A. B., receiving the degree of A. M. in 1882. He studied law at the University of Virginia, and practiced his profession at Atlanta, Ga., 1882-3. He then took a post-graduate course at Johns Hopkins, where he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1886. He was given an honorary degree of LL.D. by Wake Forest, 1887; Tulane, 1898; Johns Hopkins, 1902; Rutgers, 1902; University of Pennsylvania, 1903; Brown, 1903; Harvard, 1907; Williams, 1908; Dartmouth, 1909; and

of Litt. D. by Yale, 1901; and while in Europe in 1918-19 was the recipient of many degrees from foreign universities. He was associate professor of history and political economy at Bryn Mawr, 1885-1888; professor of the same at Wesleyan, 1889-1890; professor of jurisprudence and political economy at Princeton, 1890-1910; and President of that University from August 1, 1902 to October 20, 1910, resigning the office to enter a campaign for the governorship of New Jersey, to which office he was elected in the following November, and which he held until March 1, 1913. He then resigned as Governor, having been elected President of the United States, which office he held by a second election until March 4, 1921. It is unnecessary to detail here any of the events of the years of his presidency, they being a part of the history of the United States.

He was a prolific writer on historical and political subjects, aside from his numerous addresses while Governor and President, his most important work being "A History of the American People" published in 1908. He married, first, June 24, 1885, Ellen Louise Axson of Savannah, Ga., who died August 6, 1914; and he married, second, December 18, 1915, Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt of Washington, who survived him as did three daughters by his first wife.

He was elected to membership in this Society, in October, 1913, but owing to his official duties was never able to attend a meeting. Ten members of this Society have been Presidents of the United States, but of these only four, James Monroe, Andrew Jackson, William Howard Taft and Woodrow Wilson, were members while holding office; the others having been elected while Ex-Presidents.

W. L.

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