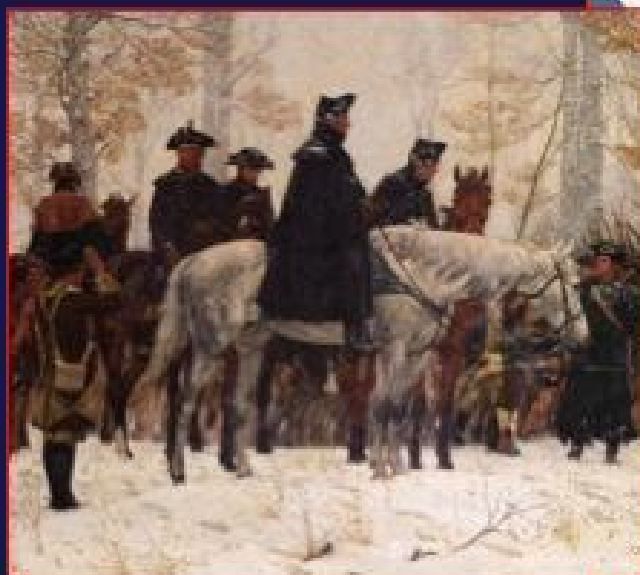
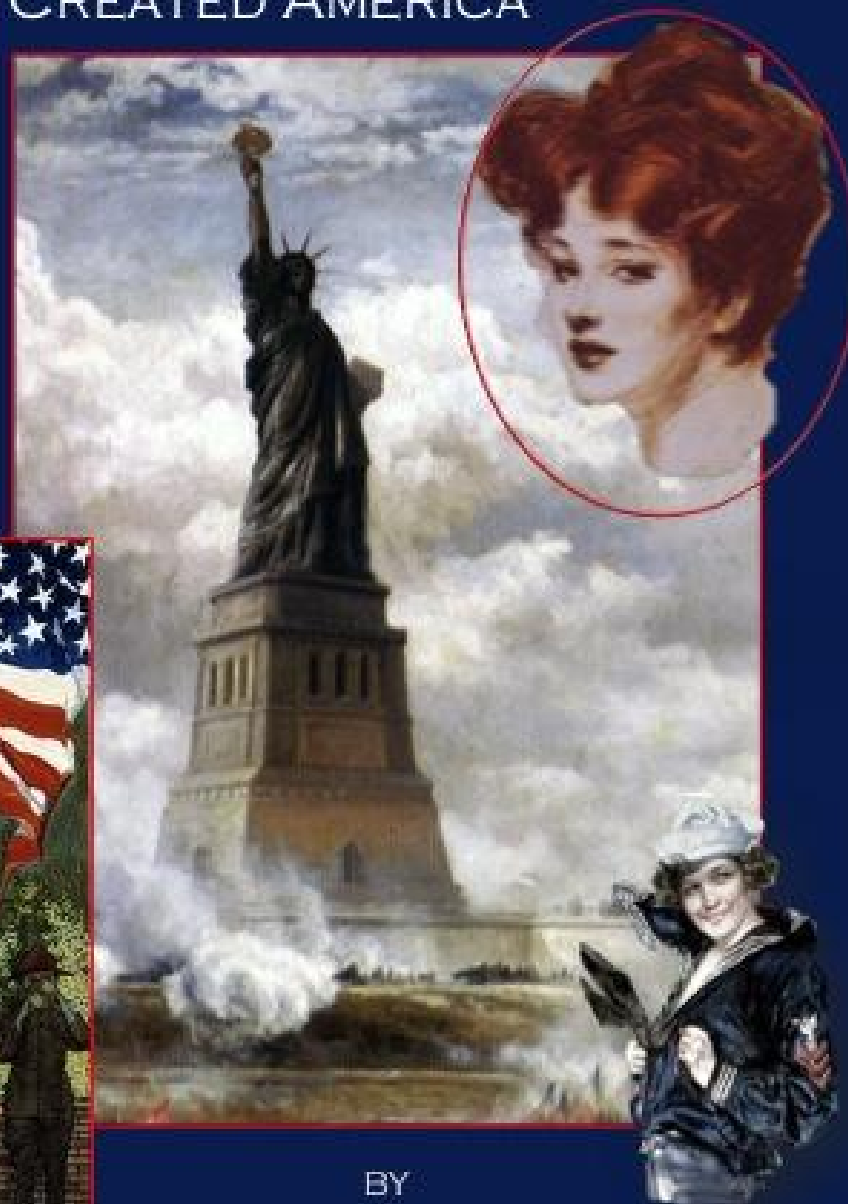


PAINTING AMERICA'S PORTRAIT

HOW ILLUSTRATORS
CREATED AMERICA



BY
JAMES C. THOMPSON

PAINTING AMERICA'S PORTRAIT

How Illustrators Created America

PAINTING AMERICA'S PORTRAIT

How Illustrators Created America

By

James C. Thompson

COMMONWEALTH BOOKS OF VIRGINIA
Richmond, Virginia

Copyright 2015
James C. Thompson

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be used or reproduced in any manner whatsoever without written permission except in the case of brief quotations in critical articles or reviews.

Commonwealth Books of Virginia
703-307-7715
www.commonwealthbooks.org
e-mail: info@commonwealthbooks.org

Library of Congress Control Number: NA
Clothe ISBN (print): 978-1-943642-41-0
Paperback ISBN (print): 978-1-943642-42-7
EPUB ISBN: 978-1-943642-43-4
PDF ISBN: 978-1-943642-44-1
MobiPocket ISBN: 978-1-943642-45-8

Cover and text design and composition
by John Reinhardt Book Design
Cover picture permissions are listed below.

Printed in the United States of America

CONTRIBUTORS & SPONSORS

THE ART COLLECTION OF THE
UNITED STATES SENATE
Washington, DC

AMERICAN ONLINE ART
ARCHIVES

AMERICAN ILLUSTRATORS
GALLERY
New York, New York

THE AMON CARTER MUSEUM OF
AMERICAN ART
Forth Worth, Texas

THE ATHENAEUM ONLINE ART
LIBERY

BIGGS MUSEUM
Dover, Delaware

BRANDYWINE RIVER MUSEUM OF
ART
Christine Podmaninczky,
Curator,
N.C. Wyeth Collections
Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania

BUTLER ART MUSEUM
Cleveland, Ohio

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
New York, New York

DELAWARE ART MUSEUM
Mary Holahan, Curator of
Illustration
Wilmington, Delaware

DENVER ART MUSEUM
Denver, Colorado

DUKE UNIVERSITY DIGITAL
COLLECTIONS
Durham, North Carolina

THE GE FOUNDATION
East Cleveland, Ohio

THE GREAT PLAINS MUSEUM
Lincoln Nebraska

THE HAGGIN MUSEUM
Stockbridge, Massachusetts

HARDCASTLE GALLERY
Centerville, Virginia

JOHN HENIZ CENTER
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania

KELLY COLLECTION
Great Falls, Virginia

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Washington, DC

MARINE CORPS MUSEUM
Joan Thomas, Superintendent
Quantico, Virginia

MEAD ART MUSEUM
Amherst Massachusetts

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM
New York, New York

MINNEAPOLIS INSTITUTE OF
ARTS
Minneapolis, Minnesota

MUNSON-WILLIAMS-PROCTOR
INSTITUTE
Utica, New York

MUSEUM OF AMERICAN
ILLUSTRATION
at the Society of Illustrators
New York, New York

MUSEUM OF PLAY
Washington, DC

MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

NATIONAL ARCHIVES
Washington, DC

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART
Washington, DC

NATIONAL GALLERY OF LONDON
London, United Kingdom

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WILDLIFE
ART
Jackson, Wyoming

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
New York, New York

The NORMAN ROCKWELL
MUSEUM
Stockbridge, Massachusetts

THE OLD PRINT SHOP
Robert K. Newman – Principle
New York, New York

PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM OF ART
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

POST ROAD GALLERY
Larchmont, New York

SCHOONOVER GALLERIES
Wilmington, Delaware

SOTHEBY'S
New York, New York

THE NORMAN ROCKWELL
MUSEUM
Stockbridge, Massachusetts

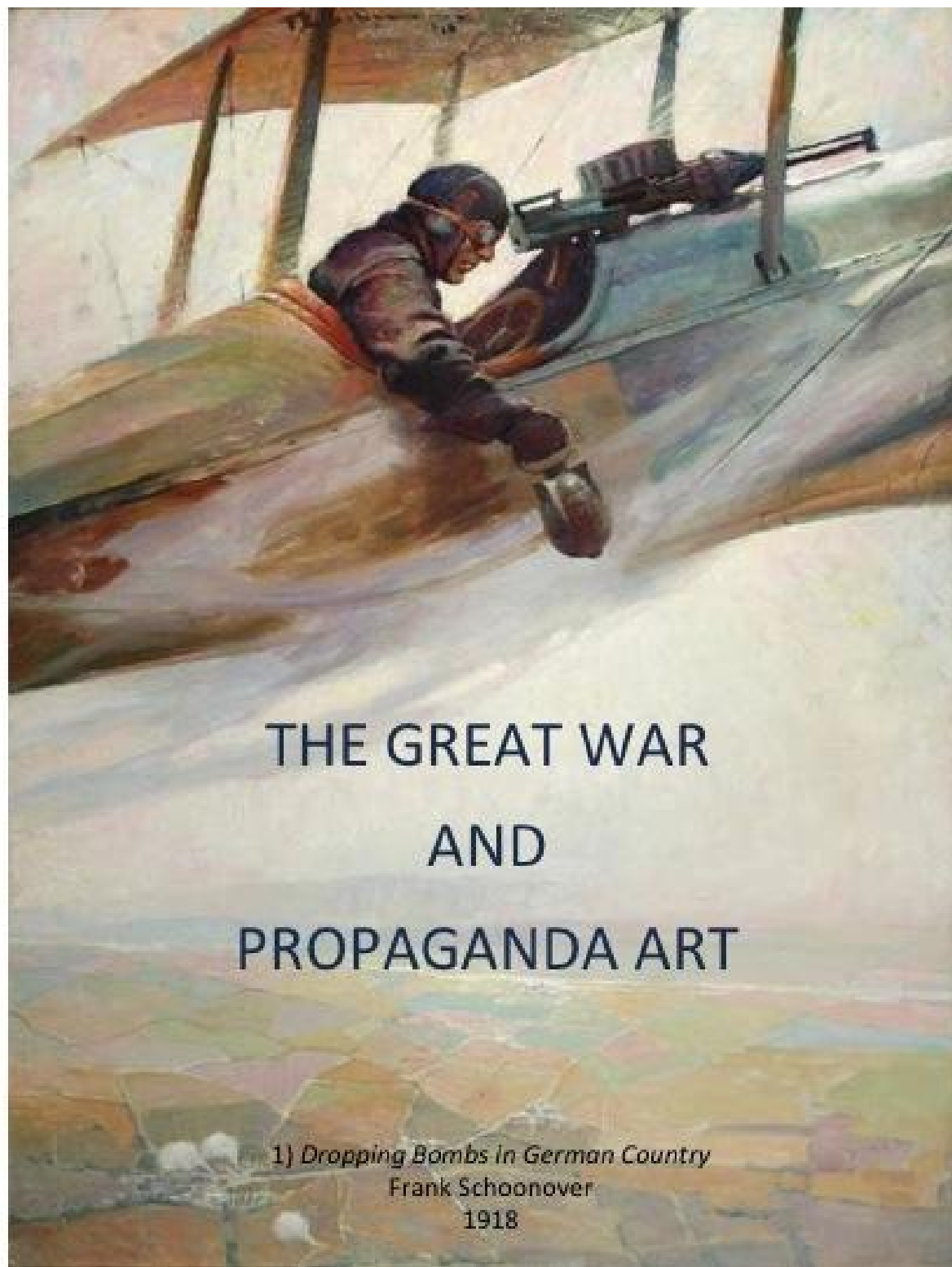
THE SOUTH DAKOTA ART MUSEUM
Brookings, South Dakota

STATE OF DELAWARE
Division of Historical and Cultural
Affairs
Dover, Delaware

TERRA FOUNDATION FOR
AMERICAN ART
Chicago, Illinois

THE TATE GALLERY
London, United Kingdom

WELLCOME LIBRARY
University of Glasgow
Glasgow, Scotland



THE GREAT WAR
AND
PROPAGANDA ART

1) *Dropping Bombs in German Country*
Frank Schoonover
1918

CONTENTS

CONTRIBUTORS

PATRONS

IMAGES AND ARTISTS

INTRODUCTION

PART ONE : WAR IN EUROPE

- War Breaks out in Europe
- Wilsonian Neutrality and Ending It
- Recruiting America's illustrators
 - the CPI and Charles Dana Gibson
- Three Assignments fo Uncle's Admen
 - Recruit young men and women into national service
 - Build support for the war
 - Record the heroism of "our boys"

PART TWO : PROPAGANDA ART

- Posters Themes
 - We're All in it Together
 - Join
 - Give / Invest
 - Liberty

PART THREE : PICTURE THE WAR

- The AEF's Eight Artists
- Campaigning with the AEF

PART FOUR : ARMISTICE AND PEACE

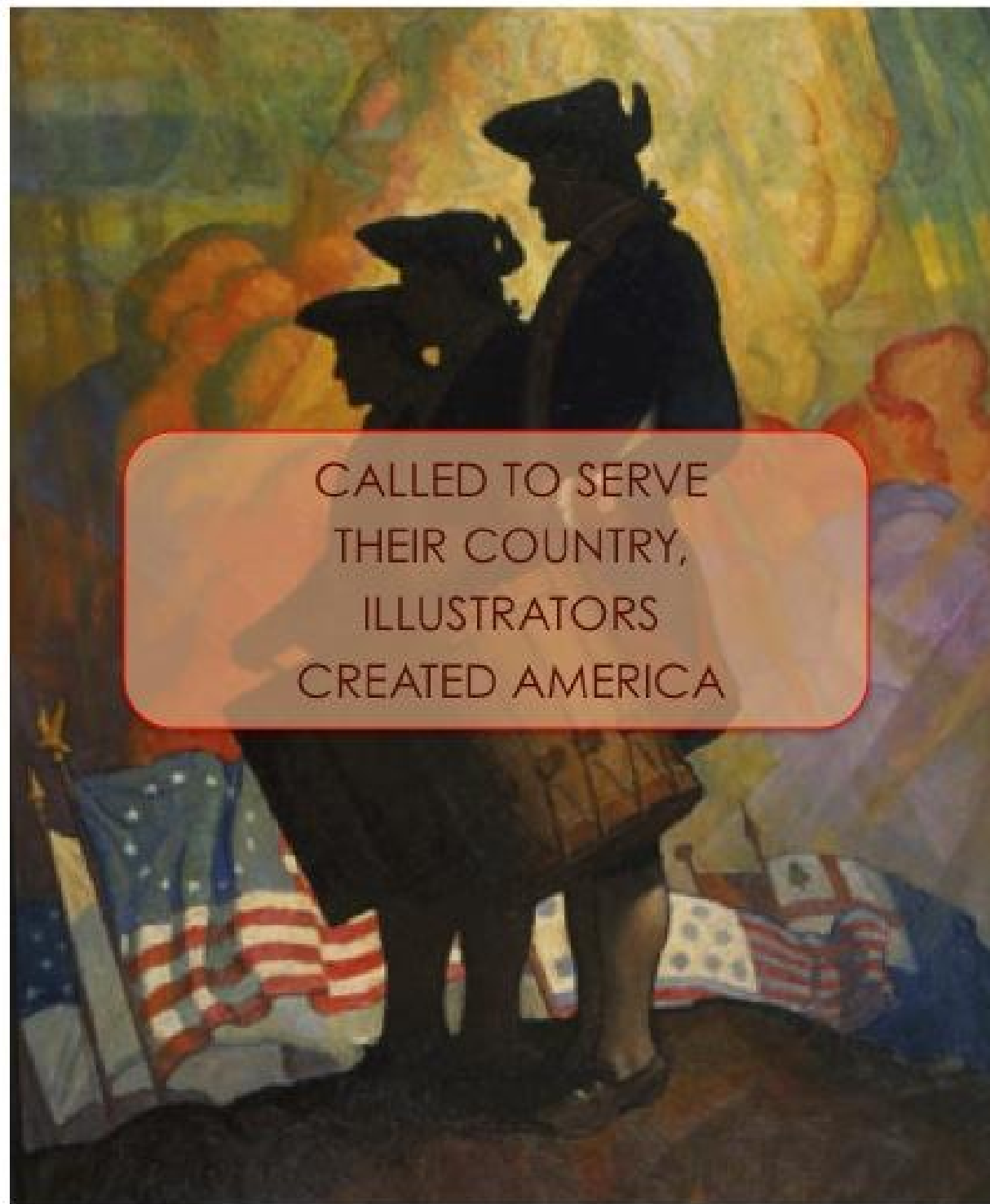
PART FIVE : America's New Mission

- Make the world Safe for Democracy
- The Arsenal for Democracy
- Americans are Exceptional
- The Portrait of America Finished

IMAGE CREDITS

ARTIST BIOGRAPHIES

ARTIST INDEX



CALLED TO SERVE
THEIR COUNTRY,
ILLUSTRATORS
CREATED AMERICA

2) Drums
N. C. Wyeth
1928
From the Author's
Collection

Artists and Images (In Progress)

c-1) *Marines in Action*
Dunn, Harvey (1884–1952)
1929

c-2) *I Want You*
Flagg, James Montgomery (1877–1960)
1917

c-3) *Unveiling the Statue of Liberty*
Moran, Edward (1829–1901)
1886

c-4) *Detail: March to Valley Forge*
Trego, William B. T. (1858–1909)
1883

c-5) *Philadelphia Patriotic Scene*
Godwin, Frank (1889–1959)
(1917)

c-6) *Cover: Life Magazine: 19 April*
1906
Gibson, Charles Dana (1867–1944)

1) *Dropping Bombs in German Country*
Schoonover, Frank (1877–1972)
1918

2) *Cover Painting for Drums*
Wyeth, N. C. (1882–1945)
1928

3) *The Assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sophie,*

Duchess of Hohenberg
Felix Schwormstadt
1914

4 & 5) *Contemporary Newspapers*
1914
Library of Congress

6) *Map: Europe* 1914

7) *Over the Top*
Bastien, Alfred (1873–1955)
1918

8) *A French Attack at Verdun*
Thiriat, Henri (Unknown)
1917

9) *The Battle of New Chappelle*
Bastien, Alfred (1873–1955)
1915

10) *Cold Steel for the Hun at St. Etienne*
Dadd, Frank (1851–1929)
1916

11) *Air Attack on a German Column*
Yohn, F. C. (1875–1933)
1918

12) *Hell*
Leroux, George (1877–1957)
1917

13) *Dead Soldier*
Rogers, Gilbert (1881–?)

c. 1917

14) *Infantrymen in a Trench, Notre-Dame de Lorette*
Flameng, Francois (1856–1923)
1915

15) *Civilian Dead*
Hoffbauer, Charles (1875–1957)
1915

16) *Photograph: Woodrow Wilson just before assuming the presidency*
Pach Brothers
1912

17) *Newspaper Headline: The Sun – 8 May* 1915
1915

18) *Poster: Remember Edith Clavell "Carrey"*
(1915)

19) *Photography: British Nurse Edith Clavell*
Unknown
c. 1910

20) *Photograph: President Woodrow Wilson asking Congress to declare war on Germany, April 2, 1917.*
Unknown
1917

21) *"Once a week the men gathered at an informal dinner"*
Wright, George (1872–1951)
1918

22) *Photograph: A Meeting of the principle members of the CPI's Division of Pictorial Publicity*
Unknown
c. 1917

23) *Poster: Flyer*
Leyendecker, L. C. (1884–1951)
1917

24) *Poster: I Want You*
Flagg, James Montgomery (1877–1960)
1917

25) *Detail: The Hostage*
Flagg, James Montgomery (1877–1960)
c. 1910

26) *Poster: Liberty Sowing*
DuMond, Frank (1865–1951)
1917

27) *Du Mond as a civilian artist: Frontispiece: Little Rivers* by Henry Van Dyke
1908

28) *Night Raid*
Dunn, Harvey (1884–1952)
1928

29) *Dunn as a civilian artist: Girl Driving Oxen*
1914

- 30) Detail: *O Captain! My Captain!*
Wyeth, N. C. (1882–1945)
1922
- 31) Detail: *Frontispiece for Poems of American Patriotism*
Wyeth, N. C. (1882–1945)
1922
- 32) Poster: *For the safety of womanhood ... help 'till it hurts*
Unknown
1918
- 33) Poster: *Teamwork Wins*
Kline, Hibberd Van Buren
(Unknown)
1917
- 34) Kline as a civilian artist:
Clear
1910
- 35) Poster: *Hip-Hip! Another Ship – Another Victory*
Wright, George (1872–1951)
1918
- 36) Wright as a civilian artist:
He went forward elucidating the caddy's pedigree
1916
- 37) *The Statue of Liberty*
Moran, Edward (1829–1901)
1886
- 38) Poster: *Unconditional Surrender*
Flagg, James Montgomery (1877–1960)
c. 1918
- 39) Poster: *Suffragists and Patriots*
Stahr, Paul (1883–1953)
c. 1917
- 40) Poster: *Together We Win*
Flagg, James Montgomery (1877–1960)
c. 1918
- 41) Poster: *Enlist in the Navy*
Wright, George Hand (1872–1951)
c. 1918
- 42) Poster: *For Every Fighter a Woman Worker*
Troidler, Adolph (1886–1981)
1918
- 43) Poster: *Women*
Honore', Paul (1885–1956)
1917
- 44) Poster: *Every Girl Pulling for Victory*
Penfield, Edward (1866–1925)
1917
- 45) Poster: *Get in the Game*
Leyendecker, J. C. (1884–1951)
1917
- 46) Poster: *Enlist*
Spear, Fred (Unknown)
c. 1917
- 47) Poster: *Tell That to the Marines*
Flagg, James Montgomery (1877–1960)
1917
- 48) Poster: *I Want You for the Navy*
Christy, Howard Chandler (1873–1952)
1917
- 49) Poster: *Nothing Stops These Men*
Giles, Howard (1876–1955)
1918
- 50) Poster: *America Calls*
Leyendecker, J. C. (1884–1951)
1917
- 51) Poster: *Over There*
Stern, Albert (1863–1946)
1917
- 52) *Debarking at Brest*
Duncan, Captain W. J. (1881–1941)
1917
- 53) *Doughboys First*
Schoonover, Frank (1877–1972)
1919
- 54) Map of the Western Front in 1918
Courtesy "American Expeditionary Force: Doughboys in WWI"
- 55) *An American attack in the Seicheprey region*
Dunn, Captain Harvey (1884–1952)
1918
- 56) *They Shall not Pass – The Second Battle of the Marne*
Hoskins, Gayle (1887–1962)
1919
- 57) *The Battle of Cantigny*
Frank Schoonover (1877–1972)
1918
- 58) *Among the wreckage. Troops going forward at night*
Dunn, Captain Harvey (1884–1952)
1918
- 59) Topographical Map: Chateau Thierry with Belleau Wood
From: *Mid-Week Pictorial, An Illustrated Weekly*
- 60) *How 20 Marines took Bouresches – The Wheatfield Charge*
Schoonover, Frank (1877–1972)
c. 1919
- 61) *Belleau Wood - Where the Marines Stopped the Kaiser on his Way to Paris*
Schoonover, Frank (1877–1972)
1919
- 62) *American Marines in Belleau Wood*
Scott, Georges (Unknown)
1918
- 63) *American Wounded*
Harding, Captain George M. (1882–1959)
1918

64) <i>First Aid Station With American Wounded</i> Harding, Captain George M. (1882–1959) 1918	72) <i>Relief Entering Nesle (Detachment Fourth Infantry)</i> Aylward, Captain William (1875–1956) 1918	79) <i>Poster: Hun or Home</i> Raleigh, Henry (1880–1940) 1918	1918
65) <i>Walking Cases – Wounded men stopped for a rest on their way back from the firing line.</i> Dunn, Captain Harvey (1884–1952) 1918	73) <i>Crossing the Pontoon Bridge, at Château-Thierry</i> Aylward, Captain William (1875–1956) 1918	80) <i>Raleigh as a civilian artist: Detail: The Party Dress</i> 1929	88) <i>Francis Scott Key – The Star Spangled Banner</i> Moran, Percy (1862–1935) 1923
66) <i>Poster: The Greatest Mother in the World</i> Foringer, Alonzo (1878–1948) 1918	74) <i>Street Barricade at Château-Thierry</i> Aylward, Captain William (1875–1956) 1918	81) <i>Poster: Lest We Perish</i> Betts-Bain, Ethel Franklin (1877–1959) 1918	89) <i>The Old Continental</i> Wyeth, N. C. (1882–1945) 1922
67) <i>Poster: Your Angel of Mercy</i> Christy, Howard Chandler (1873–1952) 1917	75) <i>Clearing Out the Road through Mont St. Père</i> Aylward, Captain William (1875–1956) 1918	82) <i>Betts-Bain as a civilian artist: The Complete Mother Goose</i> 1909	90) <i>Detail: The Old Continental</i> Wyeth, N. C. (1882–1945) 1922
68) <i>Poster: The Girl on the Land</i> Penfield, Edward (1866–1925) 1917	76) <i>Valley of the Marne at Mont St. Père</i> Harding, Captain George M. (1882–1959) 1918	83) <i>The attack of the 32nd Infantry of the Sixth Division on July 18, 1918</i> Morgan, Captain Wallace (1875–1948) 1918	91) <i>The Machine Gunner</i> Dunn, Captain Harvey (1884–1952) 1918
69) <i>Poster: Wake Up America!</i> Flagg, James Montgomery (1877–1960) 1917	77) <i>Poster: That Liberty Shall not Perish from the Earth</i> Pennell, Joseph (1857–1926) 1917	84) <i>Marines in Action</i> Fisk, Harry T. (1887–1974) 1919	92) <i>Returning Refugees – Hatton Chattel</i> Aylward, Captain William (1875–1956) 1918
70) <i>Poster: Be Patriotic</i> Stahr, Paul (1883–1953) 1918	78) <i>Poster: Sunrise or Sunset</i> Deland, Eugenie (1872–?) 1917	85) <i>They Shall not Pass – The Second Battle of the Marne</i> Hoskins, Gayle (1887–1962) 1919	93) <i>Troops at Neufchateau</i> Aylward, Captain William (1875–1956) 1918
71) <i>Poster: For Victory, Buy More Bonds</i> Williams, J. Scott (Unknown) 1917		86) <i>Rounding Up Bosche Prisoners</i> Harding, Captain George M. (1882–1959) 1918	94) <i>American Troops Supply Train</i> Aylward, Captain William (1875–1956) 1918
		87) <i>Prisoners and Wounded</i> Dunn, Captain Harvey (1884–1952)	95) <i>The Road</i> Sargent, John Singer (1856–1925) 1918

96) *American troops entering a village in pursuit of the enemy*
Harding, Captain George M. (1882–1959)
1918

2

3

4

97) *In Pursuit Of The Enemy*
Harding, Captain George M. (1882–1959)
1918

98) *Marines in Action*
Dunn, Captain Harvey (1884–1952)
1929

99) *Night Patrol in No-Mans Land*
Harding, Captain George M. (1882–1959)
1918

INTRODUCTION

(Not yet available)

Part One

THE GREAT WAR

On 28 June 1914, Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria and his wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg were assassinated by a self-proclaimed "Yugoslav nationalist aiming for the unification of all Yugoslavs."

3) The Assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sophie, Duchess of Hohenberg
Felix Schwormstadt
1914

Private Collection / Bridgeman Images



Der Anschlag auf den Erbprinzen-Fürst Franz Ferdinand von Österreich und seine Gemahlin in Sarajewo am 28. Juni.

THEIR MURDERS IGNITED A CATAclySM

PRINTS THE NEWS WHILE IT IS NEWS

The Evening Herald

KLAMATH FALLS OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER

Eight Years—No. 8,470

KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON, MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1914

Price, Five Cents

ASSASSINATION MAY LEAD TO WAR

AUSTRIAN ARCH DUKE IS KILLED; BELIEVED THAT EMPEROR WILL DIE; GIGANTIC MURDER PLOT IS FEARED

ARMY SERBIAN AND AUSTRIAN WOMEN ARE CLASHING FRONTIERS

While many authorities believe that this will lead to a war that will change the boundaries, British international lawyers hope the killing of the heir apparent will mark the end.

London, June 29.—The assassination of Arch Duke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, and his wife, at Sarajevo today by Gavrilo Princip, may change the map of Europe.

Princip and his associates have been arrested. It is expected that serious charges will be made.

The police and military have been charged to prevent gatherings, but there are disturbances, and the fate of the arch duke is uncertain.

It is feared that there will be a slaughter when the bodies of the arch duke and wife are removed from the scene tonight.

Princip, from Sarajevo, was arrested today. He is believed to be the assassin.

It is directly believed by the Austrian government that the assassination was the work of a conspiracy. It is believed that the conspirators are the government and people of Serbia.

London, June 29.—The British government has announced that it will support the Austrian government in its demand for the arrest and extradition of the assassin.

New York Tribune

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1914

PRICE ONE CENT

HEIR TO AUSTRIAN THRONE ASSASSINATED; WIFE BY HIS SIDE ALSO SHOT TO DEATH; EARLIER ATTEMPT ON THEIR LIVES FAILED

HEIR TO THE AUSTRIAN THRONE AND HIS WIFE, VICTIMS OF ASSASSIN.



Francis Ferdinand, Nephew of Emperor Francis Joseph, Killed in Bosnia Capital an Hour After Warning of Bomb Which Injures Sore.

SLAYER A SERBIAN SOCIALIST

While from Sarajevo, the Assassin and Captain of Volunteers, They Are Driving Together to Innsbruck, in Town of Sarajevo—June 28th, 1914.

London, June 29.—The Austrian Emperor, Francis Joseph, has issued a decree of mourning, and the mourning will be observed in all the Austrian lands. The news of the assassination of the heir to the throne, and his wife, and the fact that the assassin had announced he intended to kill the emperor, has caused a great excitement in all the lands of the empire.



THE GREAT WAR
continued for three years before America entered it.



7) *Over the Top*
Alfred Bastien
(1918)
Bridgeman

Armies emerged from flooded and infested trenches to fight hand-to-hand in no man's land.

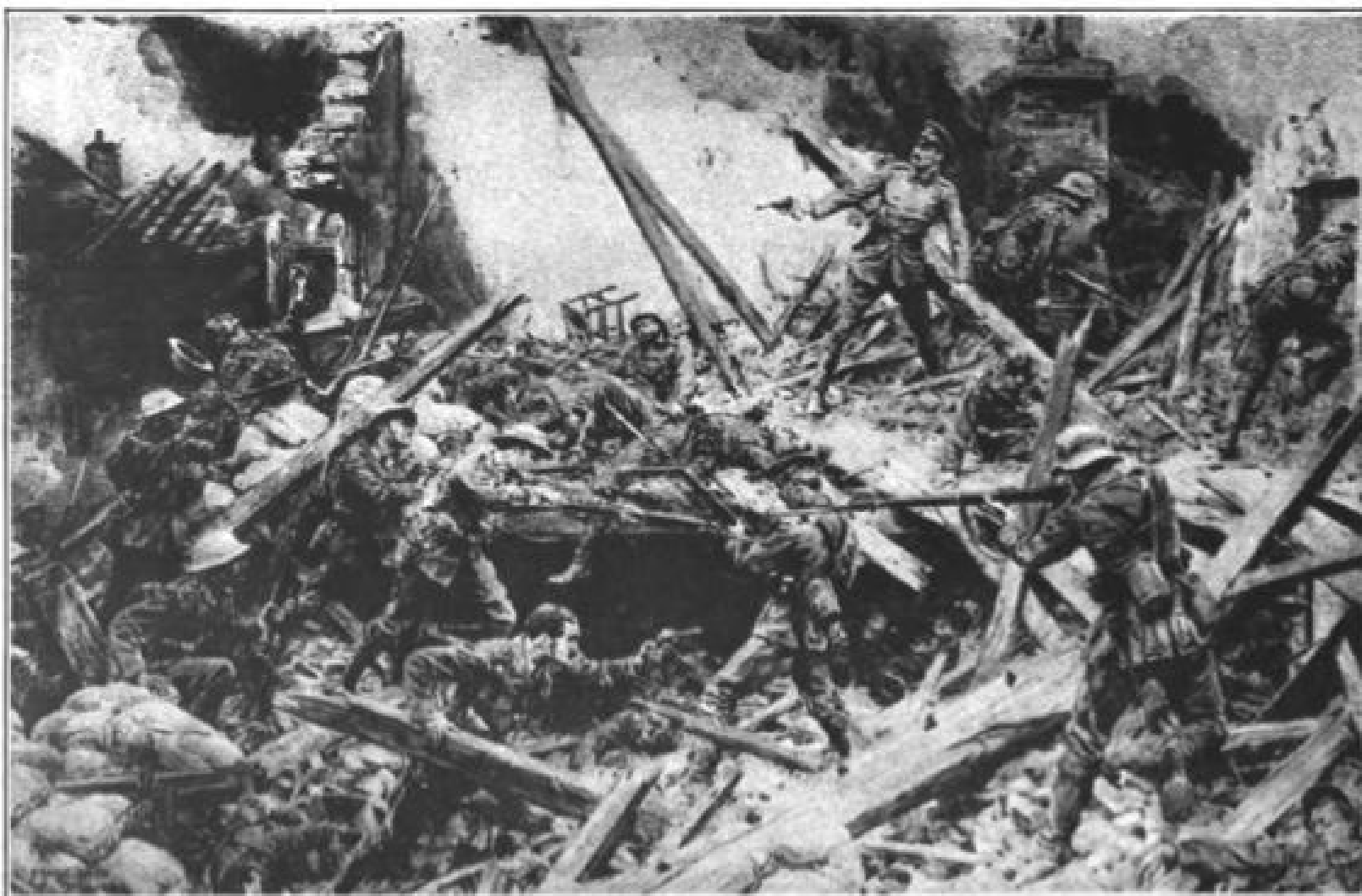


8) *A French Attack at Verdun*
Henri Thiriat
1917
Unknown

The courage of the men who fought is beyond the understanding of an observer today.



9) *The Battle of New Chappelle*
Alfred Bastien
1915
Bridgeman



COLD STEEL FOR THE HUNS AT ST. ETIENNE

With rifle, pistol, bayonet and fists the doughboys of the Second Division captured the town of St. Etienne early in October, 1918, forcing the Germans to fall back from before Rheims and yield positions they had held since September, 1914.

10) Cold Steel for the Huns at st. Etienne

Frank Dadd

1916

Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

Powerful new weapons added to the carnage.



11) Air Attack on a German Column
F. C. Yohn
1918
Bonham's

Where armies met, nothing natural remained.



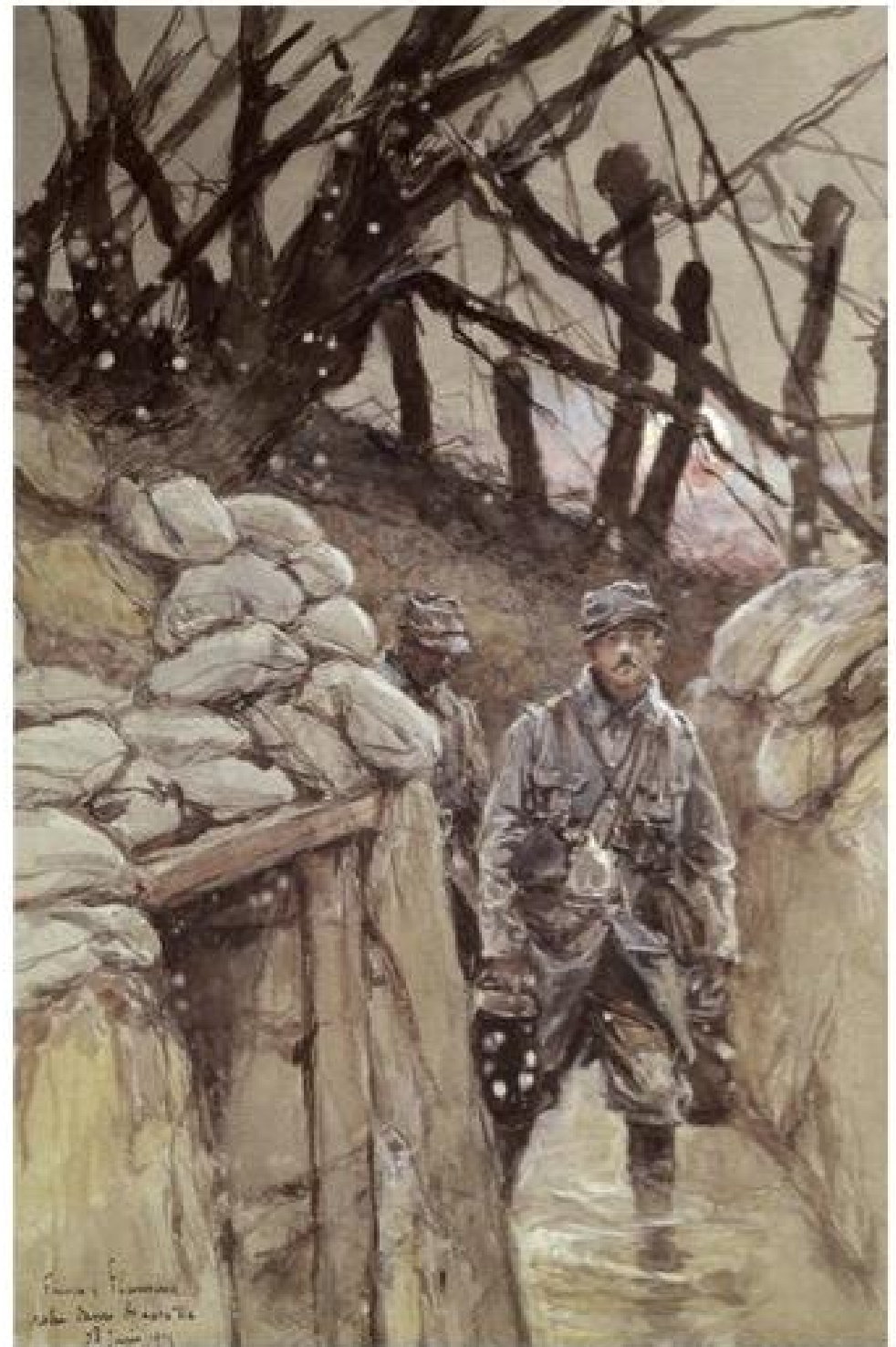
12) Hell
George Leroux
1917
Bridgeman



13) *Dead Soldier*
Gilbert Rogers
c. 1917

Private Collection / Topham Picturepoint / Bridgeman Images

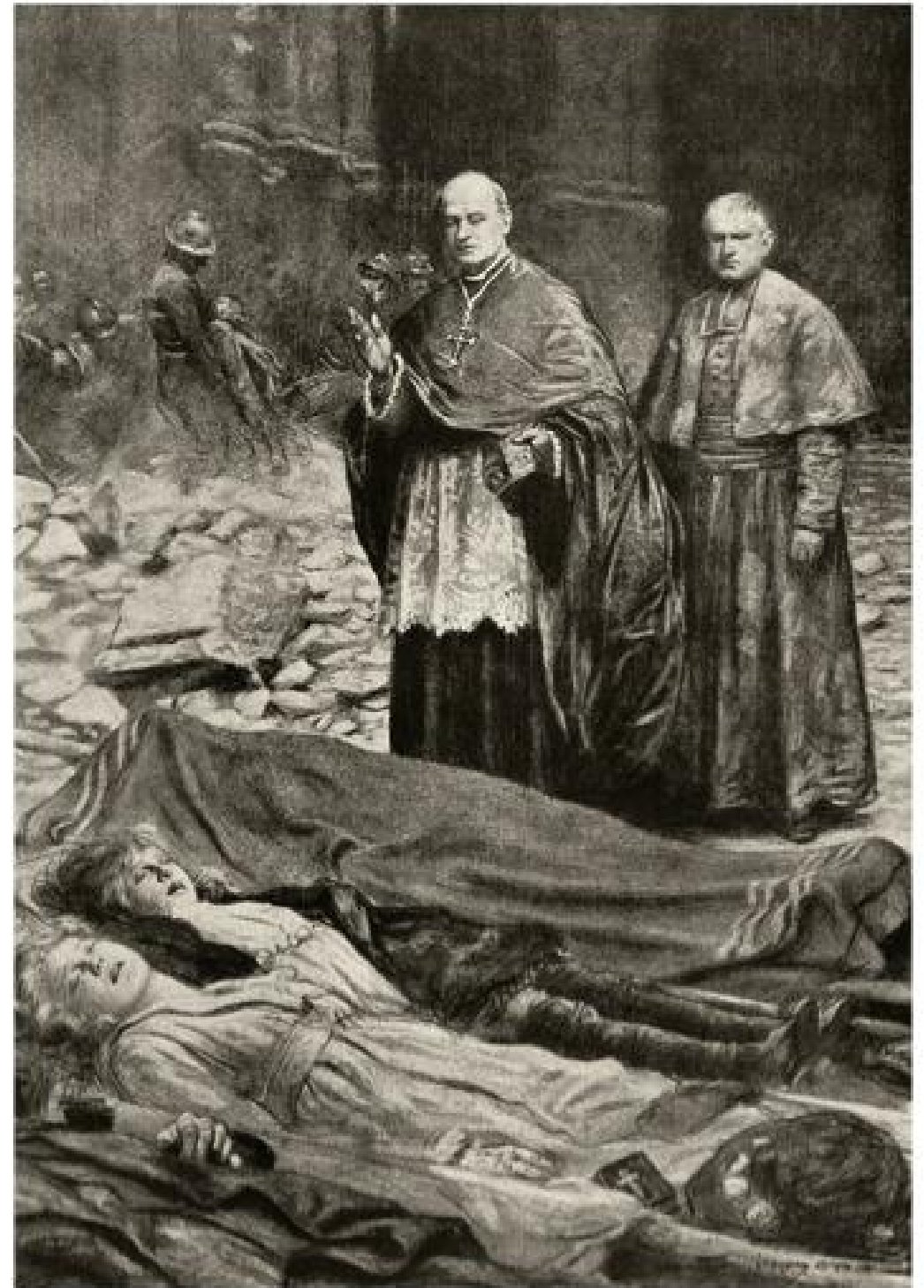
The trenches were hardly less dangerous or gruesome than no-man's land. Thousands of men died in them before and after battle.



14) *Infantrymen in a Trench, Notre-Dame de Lorette*
Francois Flameng
1915

Musee de l'Armee, Paris, France / Bridgeman Images

Civilian casualties may have been as great as those suffered by members of the warring armies.



15) *Civilian Dead*
Claude Hoffbauer
1915

Whereabouts Unknown

Wilsonian Neutrality



16) Photograph: Woodrow Wilson
(just before assuming the
presidency)
Pach Brothers
1912
Library of Congress

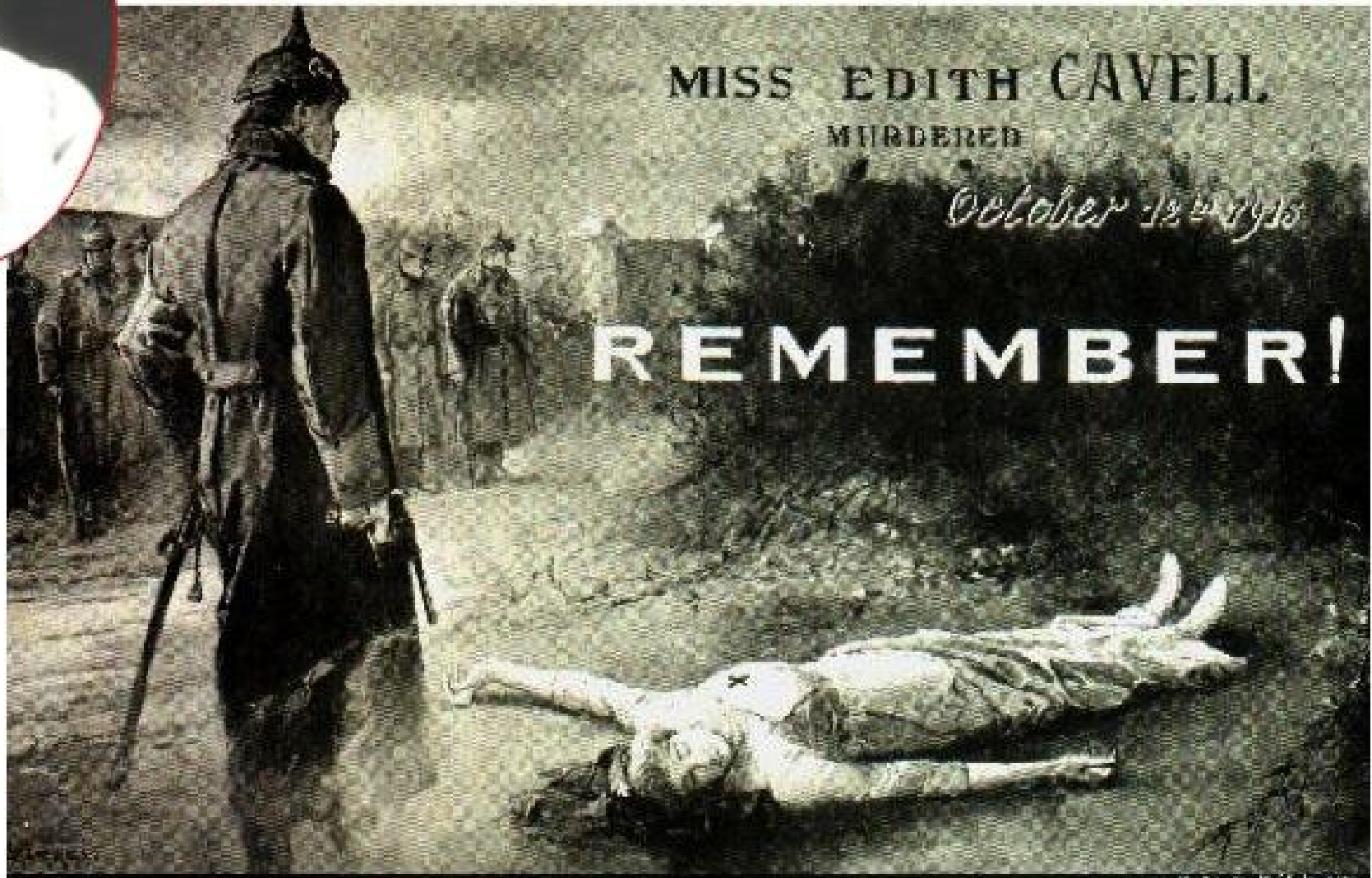
Americans were shocked when Germany invaded Belgium in August of 1914. President Woodrow Wilson responded when the war began with a policy of neutrality. A large majority of his countrymen, including German-Americans, Irish-Americans, Swedish-Americans, farmers, church leaders, and women, supported Wilson's policy.

Seemingly safe on the far side of the Atlantic, Wilson refused to place the United States on a war footing in spite of the barbarity of Germany's aggression. He held his course in the face of mounting atrocities.

Another act of inhumanity was the murder of Edith Cavell. Nurse Cavell served in Belgium where she was "executed" by Germans for aiding the escape more than 200 allied soldiers.



19)
British Nurse
Edith Cavell
EdithCavell.org



18) Poster: Remember Edith Cavell
"Carrey"
(1915)

THE PRESIDENT CHANGES COURSE

President Wilson had not been willing to take America into the war, but he had been willing to supply England and France with food and equipment.

By 1915, vessels carrying these supplies were also targets for German U-boats. As the loss of American ships and seaman mounted, public support for Wilsonian neutrality collapsed.

On 2 April 1917, America's President changed his course. Woodrow Wilson went to the capital that day and asked Congress to declare war on Germany. America would, he announced, "make the world safe for democracy."

Congress acted on President Wilson's request, declaring war on 6 April 1917.



20) President Wilson asking Congress to declare war on Germany, April 2, 1917
Library of Congress



Once a week the men gather at an informal dinner and listen to men who know what the war is

CHARLES DANA GIBSON MOBILIZES AMERICAN ILLUSTRATORS

BY HONORÉ WILLSIE

DRAWING BY GEORGE WRIGHT

Yet, strangely enough, few, if any, of his imitators recognized that aside from his technical skill, the thing that made Gibson great was that he was doing the same thing for America that Hogarth did for England. He was putting into pictures the life and the people that were peculiar to America. And he was doing it so gently, so humorously, so tenderly, his drawings were of themselves so charming that he set a new pace, supplied a new vision for American illustration. That is why I say that no matter if you don't recall a single one of Gibson's drawings you know him just by looking at any high-class magazine illustrations to-day.

And so Mr. Gibson, having watched for a good many years the bickering of which we spoke in the sad part of our story, came to the conclusion that the time had come to put a stop to family rowing and to mobilize the really magnificent talent and skill of American illustrators for the purposes of war.

Mr. Gibson told them that he wanted to offer his services, and he hoped that they would offer their services, to our Government to do whatever pictures might do in prosecuting the war. Everybody was enthusiastic over the suggestion, though there was the usual amount of discussion of just how the thing was to be done. But, finally, committees were formed and arrangements were made for offering the artistic skill of this country free for the nation's war usages.

THE offer was duly made and a curious thing happened. The Government refused to be interested! It apparently just didn't want the help of the artists of America. To many, this was irritating and inexplicable, but this is what Mr. Gibson said:

"If this Government doesn't realize the importance of pictures in this war, the fault belongs to us artists and not to the people in Washington. Our work hitherto has not



22) Photograph: A Meeting of the principle members of the CPI's Division of Pictorial Publicity
c. 1917 [Courtesy: the Society of Illustrators]

Willsie's account of the process is disputed in an article published in 2001 by the Public Broadcasting System [see Image Credit for citation]. According PBS, a week after asking Congress to declare war, President Wilson formed the Committee of Public Information "to build public support for the war." Shortly after CPI Chairman George Creel assumed his post, the article noted, he formed the Division of Pictorial Publicity "to create posters on behalf of the war effort." Creel then asked the country's foremost illustrator to lead the agency. Charles Dana Gibson agreed and formed its team of artists.

As propagandists, America's artist admen and storytellers began applying their unique skills to help Uncle Sam do three things:



23) Poster: *Flyer*
J. C. Leyendecker
1917
Bridgeman

23a) Leyendecker as a civilian artist:
Golf or Tennis
1910
Bridgeman



FIRST

They helped him recruit
young men and women
into their nation's
service.

25) Flagg as a civilian artist
The Hostage
1910



24) Poster: *I Want You*
James Montgomery Flagg
1917
Library of Congress



LIBERTY SOWING the SEEDS of VICTORY



SECOND

They helped shape public opinion in support of the new national mission.

27) Du Mond as a civilian artist:
Frontispiece: *Little Rivers*
by Henry Van Dyke
1908



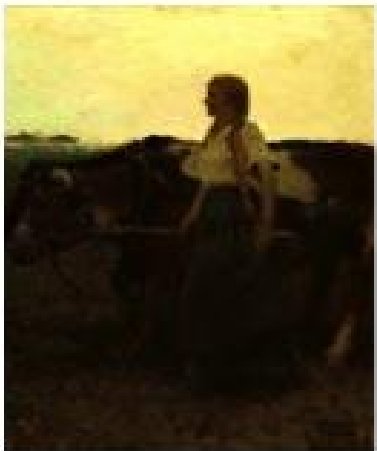
26) Poster: *Liberty Sowing*
Frank DuMond
1917
Library of Congress

The image of the Little Rivers is a reproduction of the original painting by Henry Van Dyke.

THIRD

They would record the
heroism of "our boys"
over there.

29) Dunn as a civilian artist:
Girl Driving Oxen
1914
South Dakota Museum of Art



28) *Night Raid*
Harvey Dunn
1928

American Legion Magazine
The Kelly Collection



Part Two

PROPAGANDA ART

Uncle Sam's pitchmen learned their trade as peace time admen and storytellers. When they became propaganda artists, they knew what to do. First, they would engage their audience, which they could do by wrapping their messages in compelling patriotic imagery. They could then sell their products using variations of an overarching theme: *we're all in this together.*

WE'RE AMERICANS!



30) Detail:
O Captain! My Captain!
N. C. Wyeth
1922
For *Poems of American Patriotism*



31) Detail: *Frontispiece*
N. C. Wyeth
1922
For *Poems of American Patriotism*

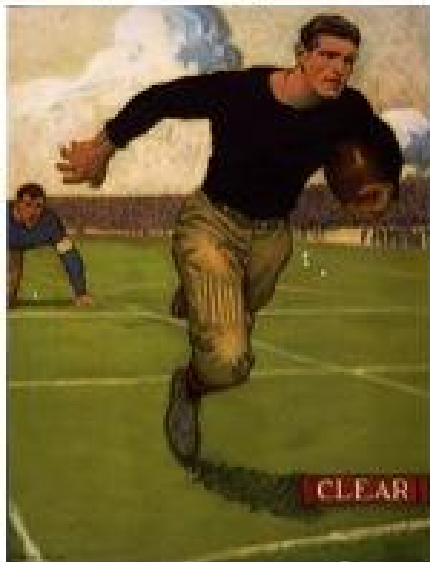
While repeating this message over and over, they picture the individuals in their diverse, dispersed, disconnected audience under a common banner.



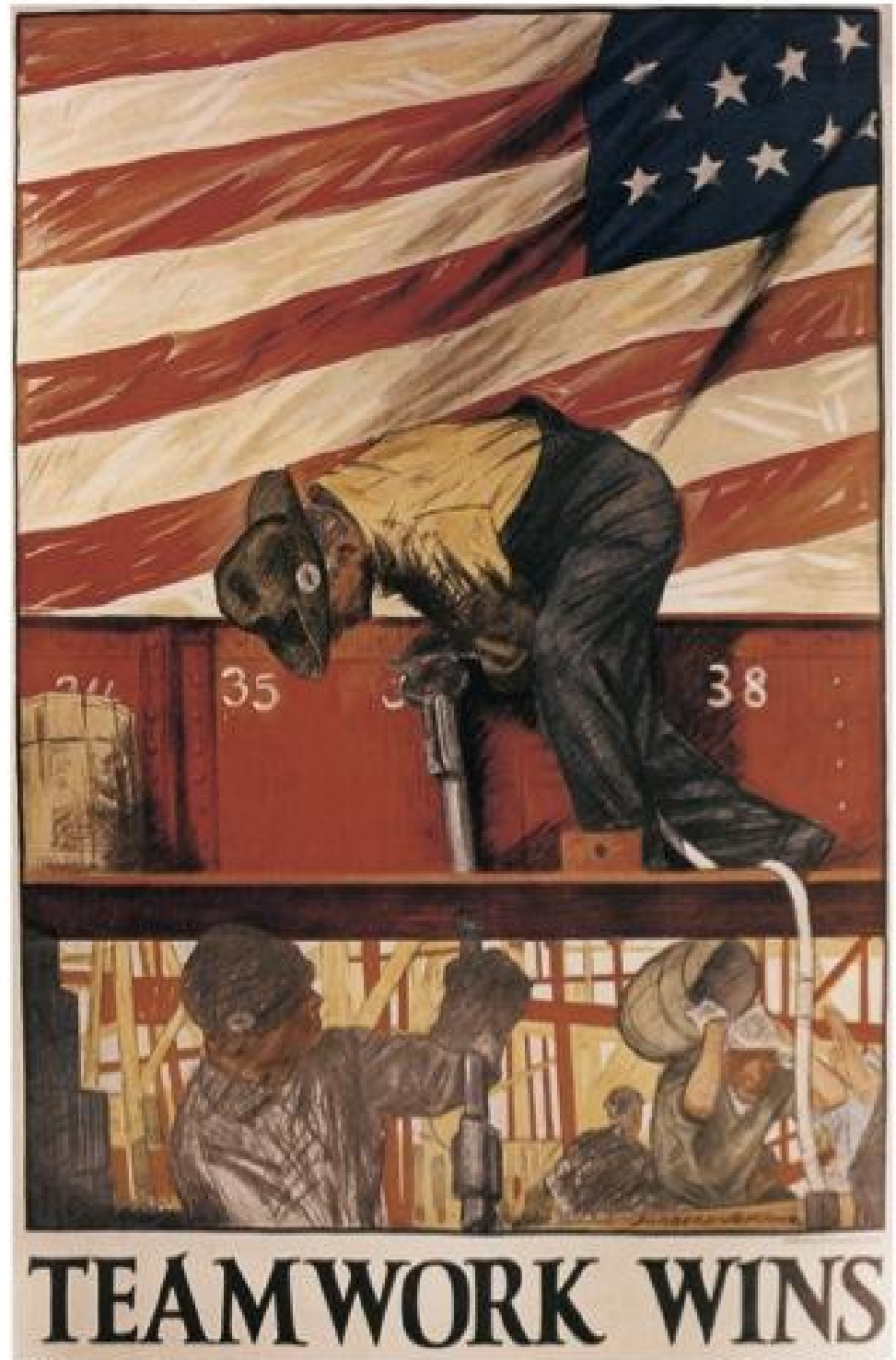
32) *Poster: For the safety of womanhood ...
help 'fill it hurts*
Gerrit Beneker
1918
Library of Congress

By working together America's men and women—from East and West, from North and South—would “make the world safe for democracy.”

34) Kline as a civilian artist:
Clear
1910
Library of Congress



33) Poster: *Teamwork Wins*
Hibberd Van Buren Kline
1918
Library of Congress



Uncle Sam's artist admen sold the Great War to the people in America by picturing them as members of the same team.

All of them shared the same honor. They all had the same duty, which was to defeat tyranny. The world was counting on America. The world was counting each of them!

36) Wright as a civilian artist:
He went forward, elucidating the caddy's pedigree
1916
Library of Congress



35) Poster:
*Another Ship –
Another Victory*
George Wright
1918

Library of Congress



**ANOTHER SHIP –
ANOTHER VICTORY**

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD  EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION

AMERICANS would win the peace and make the world safe for democracy.



37) *The Statue of Liberty*
Edward Moran
1886
National Geographic



38) Poster: *Unconditional Surrender*
James Montgomery Flagg
c. 1918
National Museum of Illustration Art

POSTERS TARGETED WOMEN
AND MEN.



39) Poster: *Suffragists and Patriots*
Paul Stahr
c. 1917
Society of Illustrators Museum of Fashion



40) Poster: *Together We Win*
James Montgomery Flagg
c. 1918
Library of Congress

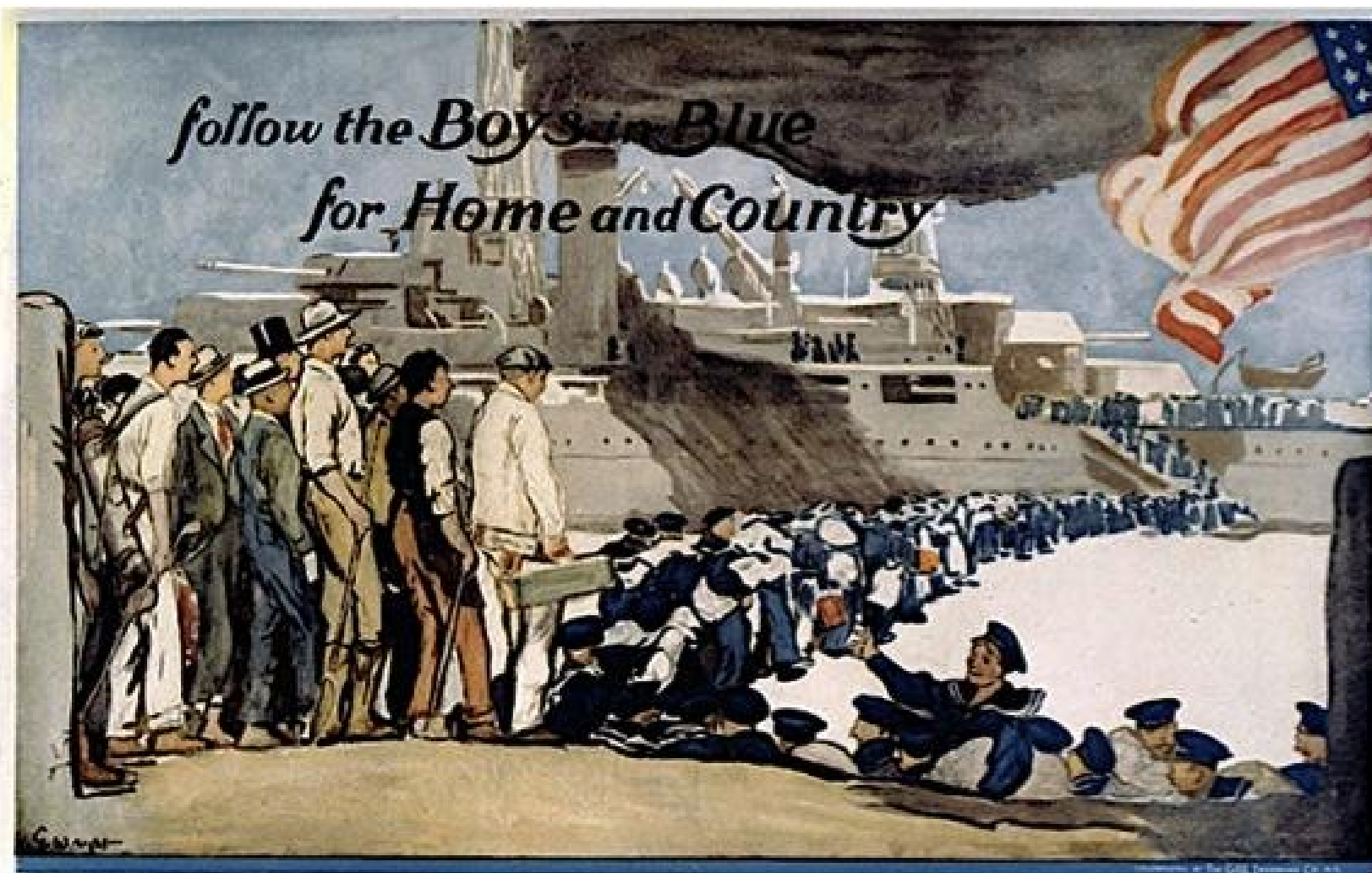


41) Poster: *Tell That to the Marines*
James Montgomery Flagg
1917
Library of Congress



42) Poster: *I Want You for the Navy*
Howard Chandler Christy
1917
Library of Congress

Uncle needed his boys in uniform on land and sea.



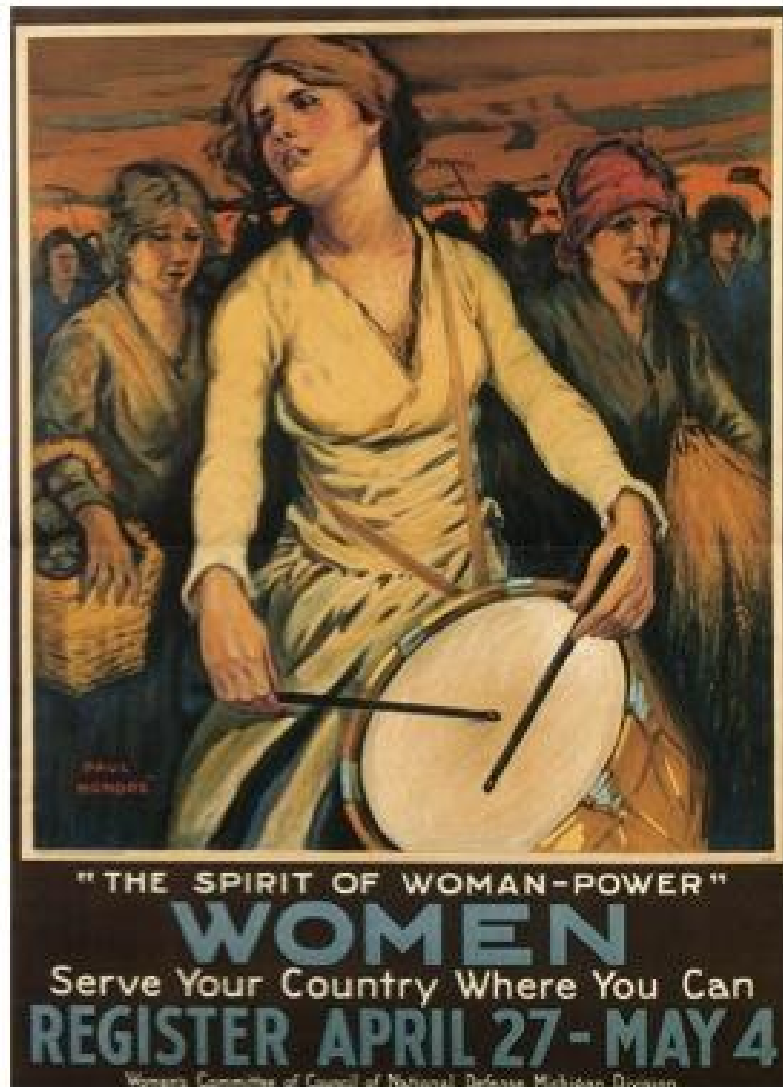
43) Poster: Enlist in the Navy
George Wright
1918
Library of Congress

He needed his girls to keep them supplied.



44) Poster:
For Every Fighter a Woman Worker
Adolph Trierler
1918
Bridgeman Images

Appeals to women, like the ones to men, rested on the idea that "we're all in this together."



45) Poster: Women
Paul Honore
1917
Bridgeman



46) Poster: Every Girl Pulling for Victory
Edward Penfield
1917
Library of Congress



Get in the Game With Uncle Sam

47) Poster: *Get in the Game*
J. C. Leyendecker
1917
Museum of Play

Submarine torpedoed the Lusitania.

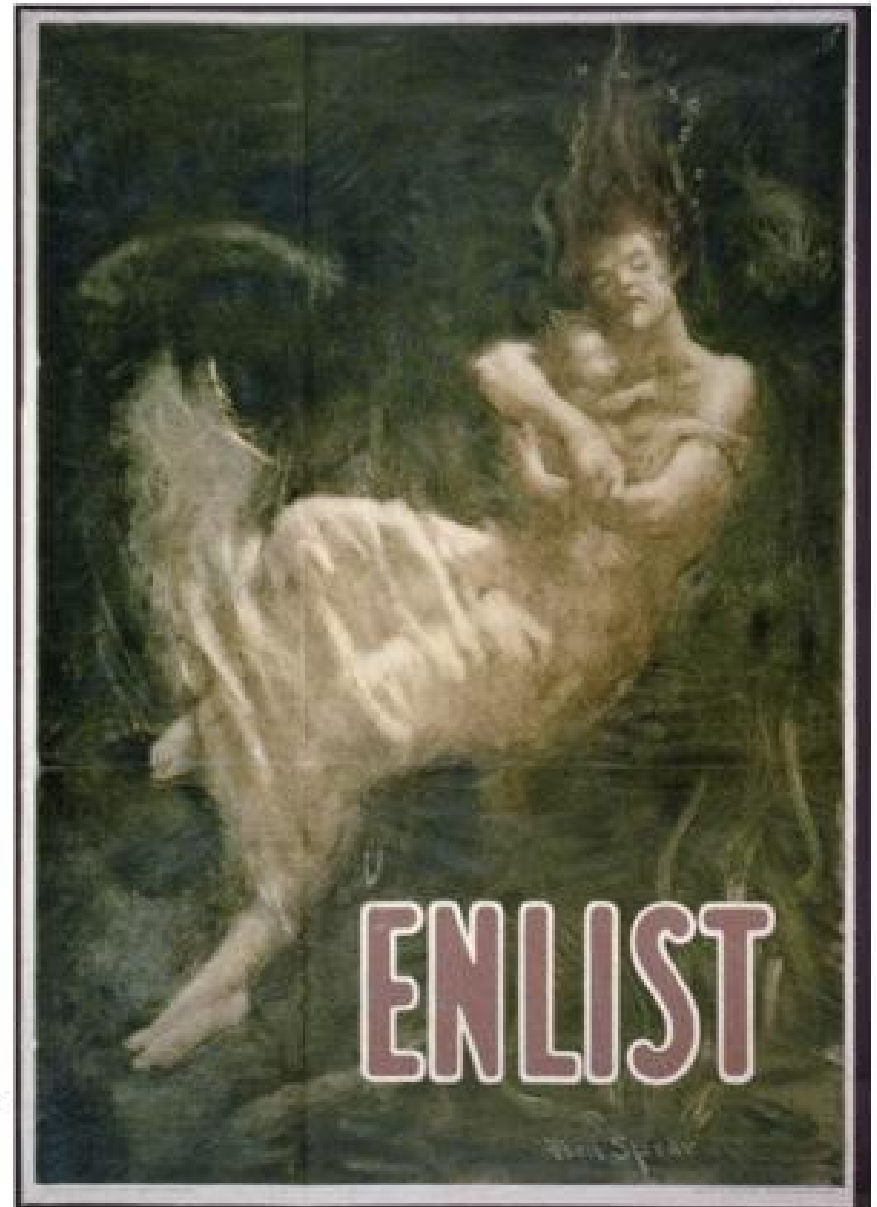
Popular adman J. C. Leyendecker created one of the first posters. He produced a humorous image of the old boy at bat. In his caption, he ordered his viewers to “get in the game.”

Fred Spear took a different approach by playing on the emotions of his viewers. Spear pictured an mother and child sinking to their deaths after The German

The German

48) Poster: *Enlist*
Fred Spear
c. 1917

Marine Corps Museum



America's boys responded to the call in a tidal wave.



NOTHING STOPS THESE MEN LET NOTHING STOP *YOU*

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD  EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION

49) Poster: *Nothing Stops These Men*
Howard Giles

1918

Library of Congress

Liberty welcomed recruits and showed them the way.



**AMERICA CALLS
ENLIST IN THE NAVY**

50) Poster: J. C. Leyendecker 1917



51) Poster Albert Sterner 1917

Part Three

PICTURING THE GREAT WAR

Gibson helped recruit eight members from his 1400-man legion to accompany Uncle Sam's Expeditionary Force to Europe. Five of these men trained under Howard Pyle:

- William James Aylward *
- Walter Jack Duncan
- Harvey Thomas Dunn *
- George Matthews Harding *
- Wallace Morgan
- Ernest Clifford Peixotto *
- J. Andre Smith
- Harry Everett Townsend*

These eight brave men, all captains in the US Army, went where the army went and recorded its heroic story through the spring, summer, and fall of 1918. Many others, including Pyle students Harold Brett, Gayle Hoskins, Frank Schoonover, and N. C. Wyeth, create war pictures and propaganda art at home.



NEWLY ARRIVED TROOPS DEBARKING AT
BREAST
BY W. J. DUNCAN
TRANSMITTED FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT
14572 61+ 25657

52) Debarking at Brest
Captain W. J. Duncan
1917

National Museum of American History

The British high command estimated that America would send no more than 250,000 men in the year after it entered the war. It missed the mark by a factor of four.

The first 14,000, call "dougboys" by the war hardened French, arrived in France on 26 June 1917.

THE CAMPAIGNS
OF
THE AMERICA EXEPEDIONARY FORCE

By May of 1918, over one million Americans were stationed in France, half on the front lines where they were stood in the path of General Ludendorff's massive spring offensive.

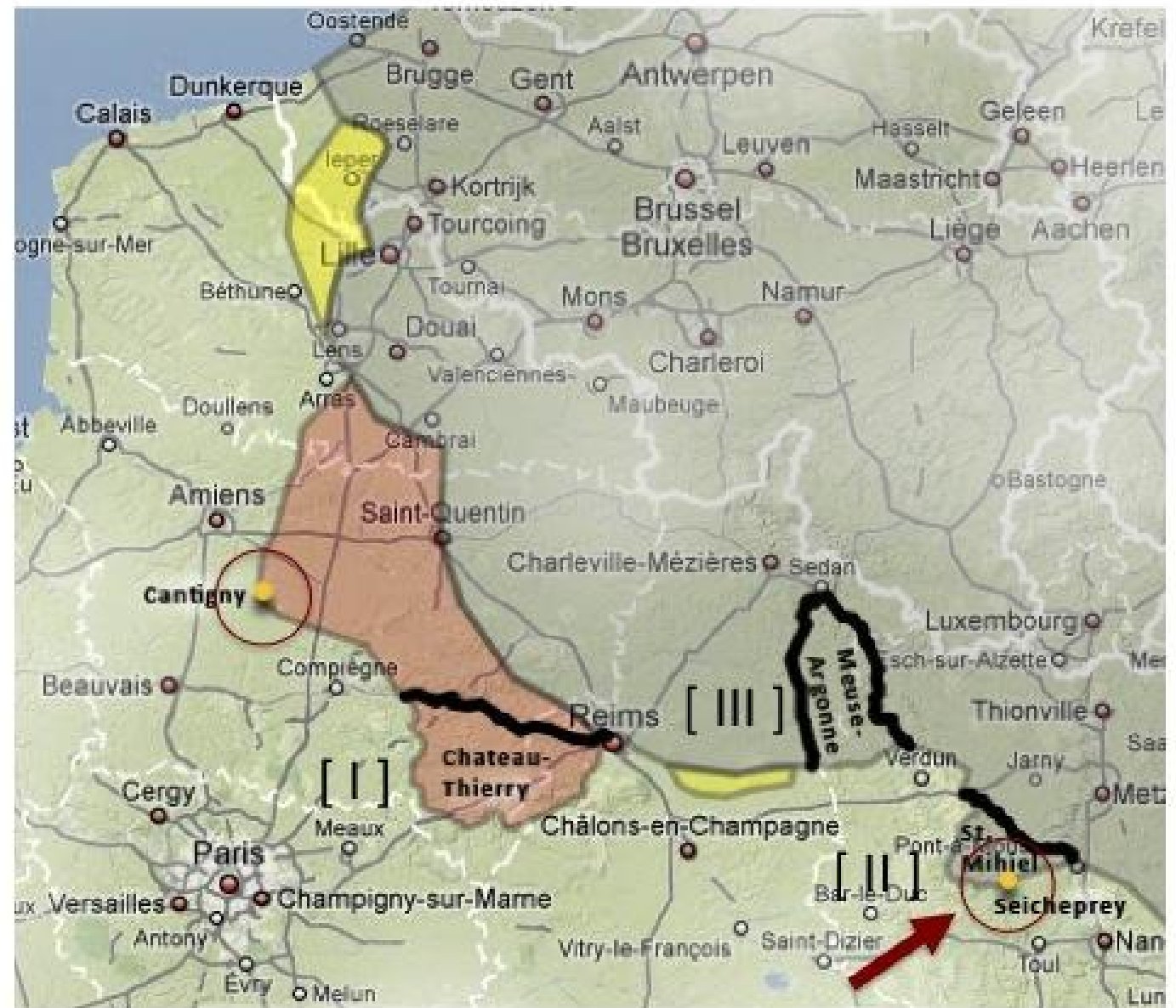


53) *Doughboys First*
Frank Schoonover
1919
Delaware National Guard

During the year they were engaged, American Expeditionary Forces took part in various raids and in three great offensives along the Western Front. The offensives were:

- 1) Stopping the last German Offensive (in the Spring of 1918).
- 2) Leading the St. Mihiel Offensive (12–15 September 1918).
- 3) Leading the Meuse-Argonne Offensive (26 September–11 November 1918).

The first battle the Americans fought was a German “raid” in force at Seicheprey. The Battle of Seicheprey was fought on 20 April 1918 by the AEF’s 26th Infantry Division.



54) Map of the Western Front in 1918
Courtesy "American Expeditionary Force: Doughboys in WWI"

The 26th, known as the "Yankee Division" because it was formed in Boston, suffered heavy casualties while repelling the German incursion. Captain Harvey Dunn recorded the American counter-attack.



55) *An American attack in the Seicheprey region*
Captain Harvey Dunn
1918

The 1st Division met the advance of Ludendorff's *Kaiserschlacht* on 27 May 1918. The Big Red One stopped the German drive during four days of fierce fighting in the Battle of Cantigny on the northern end of the line.



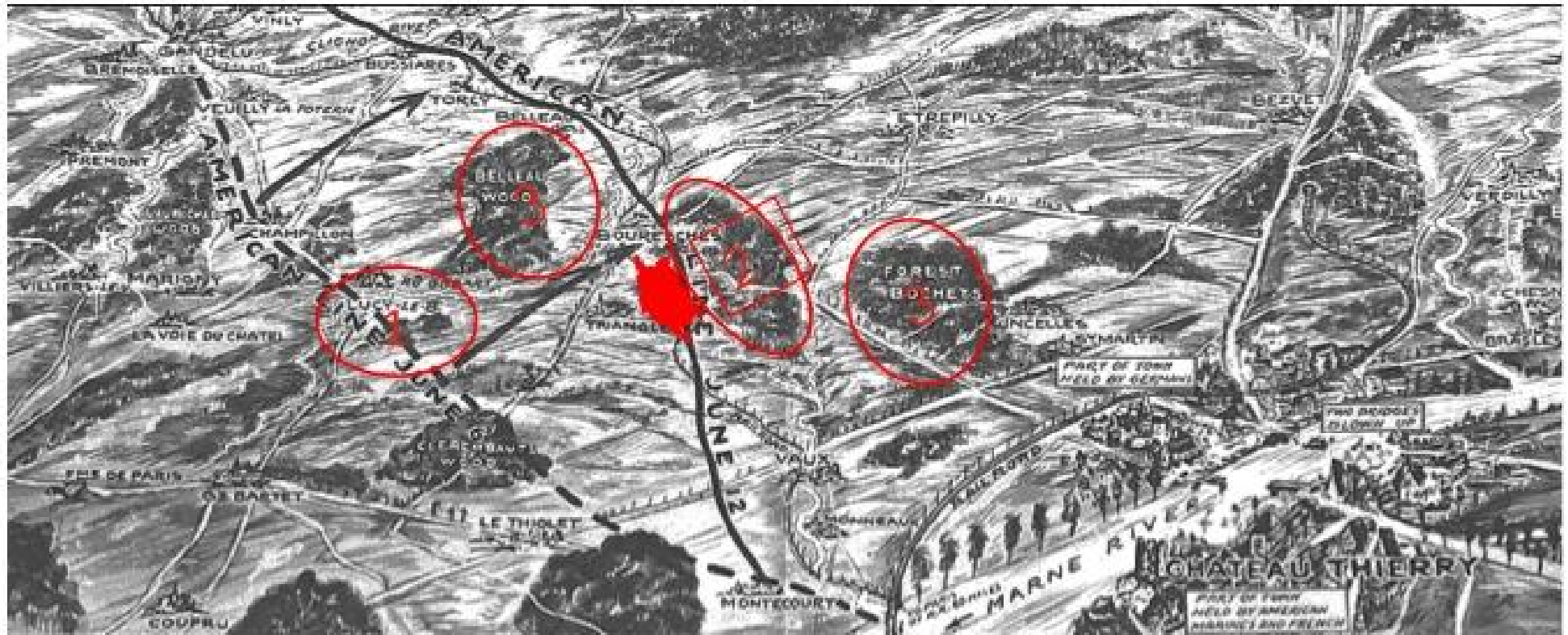
56) *The Battle of Cantigny*
Frank Schoonover
1918

Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia



57) Among the wreckage. Troops going forward at night
Capt. Harvey Dunn
E.R.C. SC. Photos Laboratory, Vincennes, Seine, France.
Local Identifier 111 SC 31699.

On 1 June 1918, units of the 2nd Division dug in along a defensive line west of Belleau Wood in the vicinity of Lucy-le-Bocage [1]. The following day, the vanguard of the German 237th Division entered the forest [2] from the northeast. Several more German divisions arrived the next day [3]. The three week long Battle of Belleau Wood began on the 4th with a German assault on Marine positions at Triangle Farm on the western edge of the woods.



58) Topographical Map: Chateau Thierry with Belleau Wood
From: *Mid-Week Pictorial, An Illustrated Weekly*
published by the New York Times. Volume VII, Number 7.
June 20, 1918

On 6 June, twenty Marines from the 6th Regiment captured the town of Bouresches while counterattacking German positions in Belleau Wood.



59) *How 20 Marines took Bouresches – The Wheatfield Charge*

Frank Schoonover

1919

The Delaware National Guard

In the wood, Marines from the 5th and 6th Regiments charged and captured heavily entrenched Germans.



Painted by F. S. Schoonover for The Ladies Home Journal's Greatest Pictures of the World War

BELLEAU WOOD: WHERE THE MARINES STOPPED THE KAISER ON HIS WAY TO PARIS

HISTORY will record it as one of the most critical moments of the war. So sure were the boches that nothing stood between them and Paris that they marched along the roads singing. They had yet to meet the fury of the charge of the 5th and 6th American Marines! The boches, bewildered and infuriated by the unexpected resistance, fought desperately but—they did not pass!

60) Belleau Wood – Where the Marines Stopped the Kaiser on his Way to Paris

Frank Schoonover

1919

Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

On 11 June, after two days exchanging bombardments, the Marines launched a series of assaults. Fighting, frequently hand-to-hand, continued for several days. On 26 June, the 5th Marines of the 3rd Battalion under command of Major Maurice Sheares, with support from two companies of the 4th Machine Gun Battalion and the 15th Company of the 6th Machine Gun Battalion, made a final attack, which cleared the forest. In his report to headquarter later that day, Shearer reported, "Woods now U.S. Marine Corps' entirely."



61) *American Marines in Belleau Wood*
Georges Scott
1918

"Originally published in the French Magazine *Illustrations*"

The Americans had dealt Ludendorf's German Army a costly setback, but the Germans were not yet finished.



62) American Wounded
George M. Harding
1918

National Museum of American History



64) *Walking Cases* – Wounded men stopped for a rest on their way back from the firing line.

Captain Harvey Dunn

1918

National Archives



5-10 Gassed
John Singer Sargent
1917
Bridgeman



65) Poster: The Greatest Mother
Alonzo Foringer
1918
Library of Congress

As Uncle Sam's Doughboys fought "the Hun", his admen recruited caregivers to aid those wounds in battle.



66) Poster: *Your Angel of Mercy*
Howard Chandler Christy
1917
Unknown

Harper's Edward Penfield's famous poster encouraged "the girl" to serve at home.



67) Poster: The Girl on the Land
Edward Penfield
1917
Library of Congress

The American public was constantly reminded of its duty.



68) Poster: *Wake Up, America!*
James Montgomery Flagg
1917
Library of Congress



69) Poster: *Be Patriotic*
Paul Stahr
1918
Library of Congress



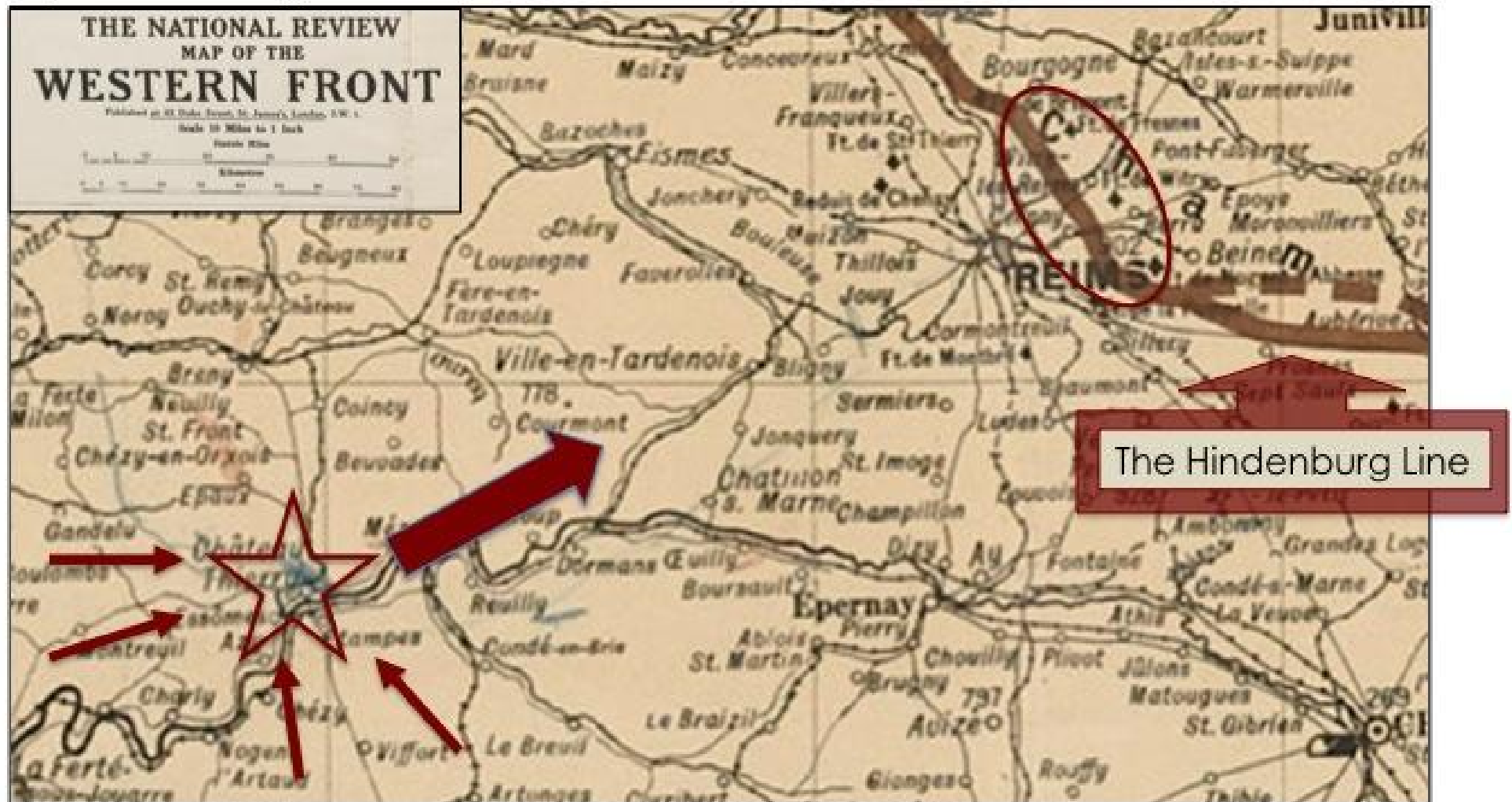
70) Poster: For Victory, Buy More Bonds

J. Scott Williams

1917

Library of Congress

After halting the German spring offensive, American troops gathered at Chateau Thierry then followed the Germans toward Rheims, behind which ran the so-called Hindenburg. The Germans where they expected to fight another battle.



Map Detail: The Western Front
1917
National Army Museum
The United Kingdom Ministry of Defense

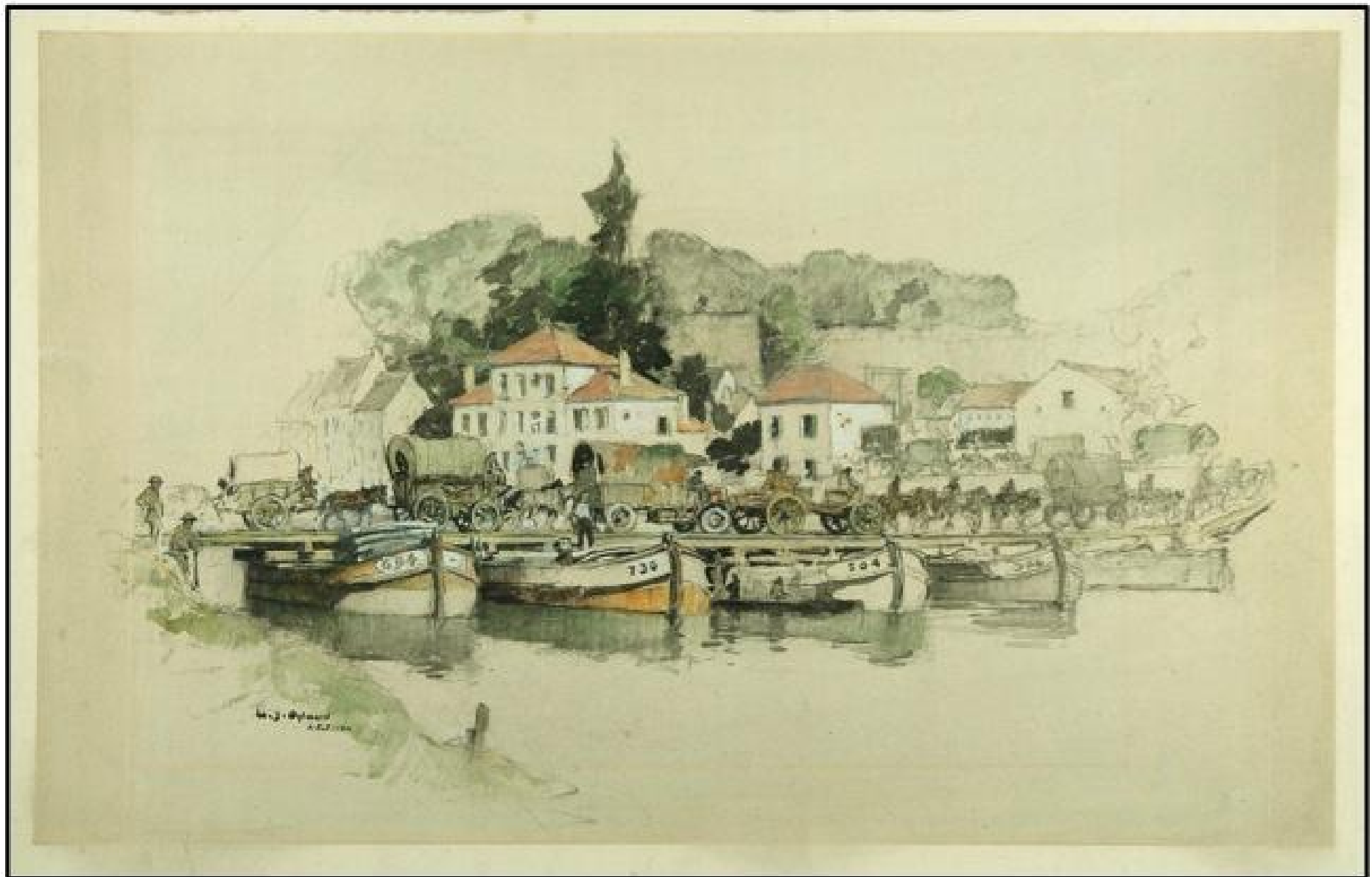
American troops approached Chateau Thierry from the south.



71) *Relief Entering Nesle (Detachment Fourth Infantry)*
William Aylward
1918
National Museum of American History



72) *Street Barricade at Château-Thierry*
William Aylward
1918
National Museum of American History



73) *Crossing the Pontoon Bridge, Chateau Thierry*
William Aylward
1918

National Museum of American History



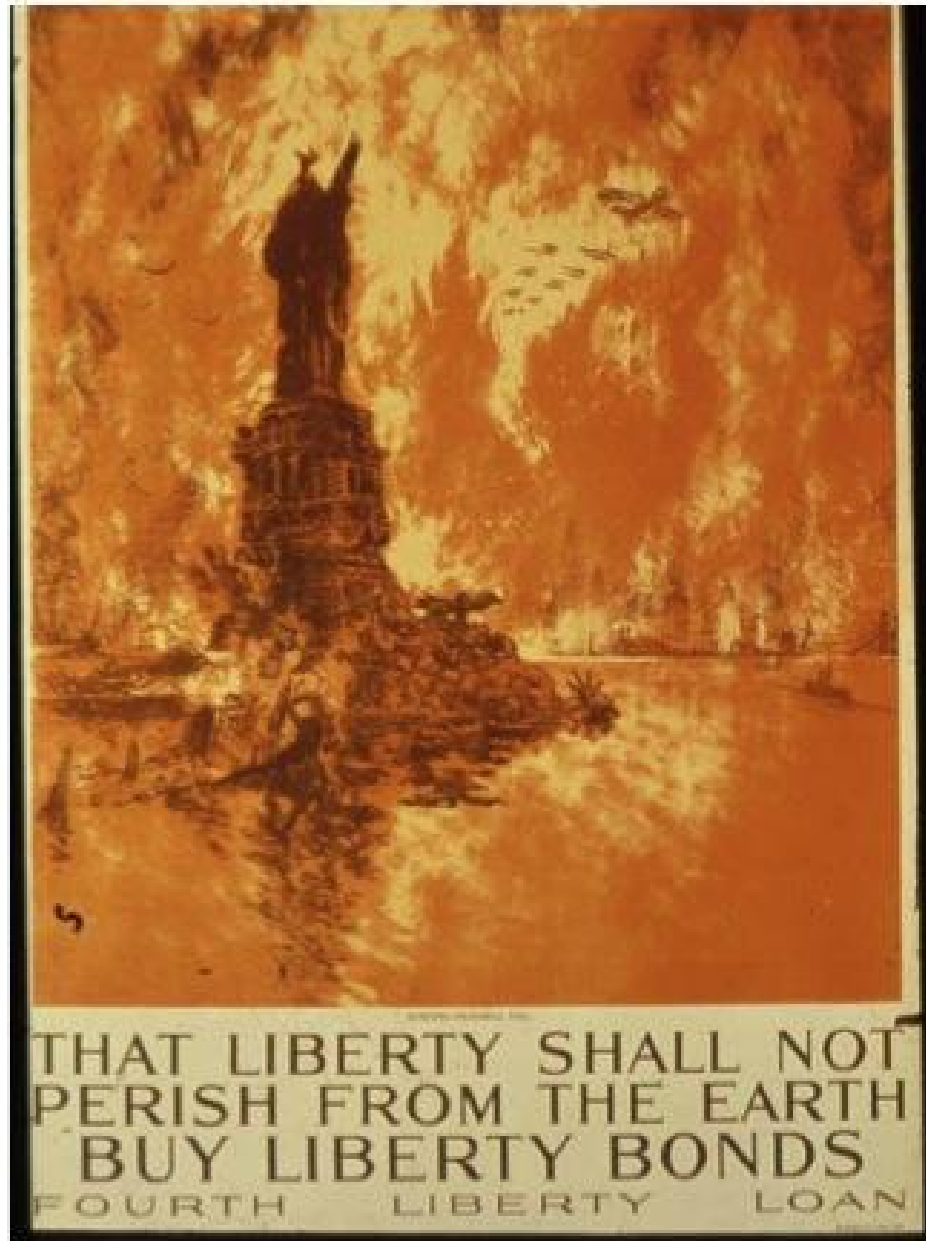
74) *Clearing Out the Road through Mont St. Père*
William Aylward
1918
National Museum of American History

From Chateau Thierry they marched east along the Marne to Mont St. Père. Not far ahead was another German attack. This would be a decisive battle.

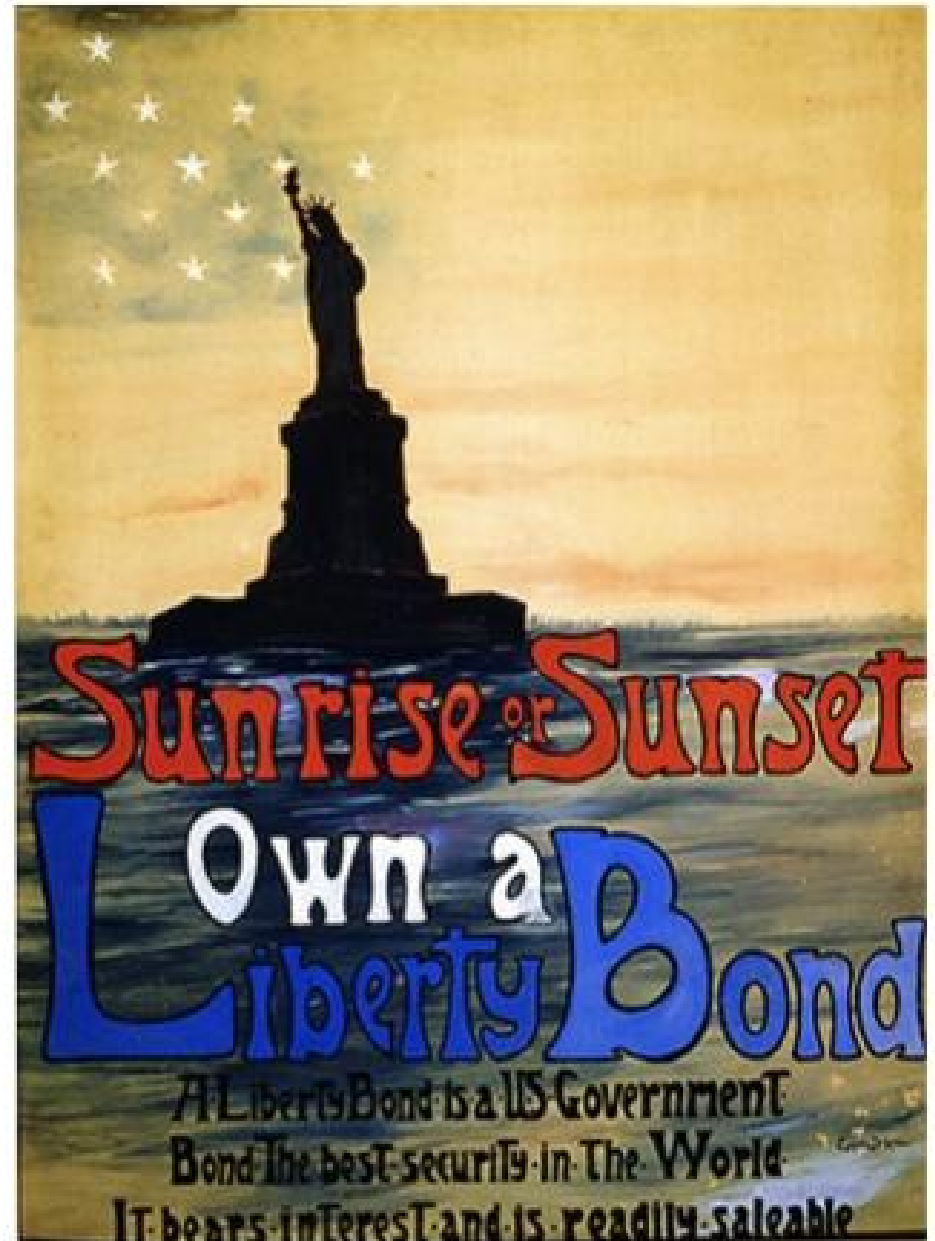


75) *Valley of the Marne at Mont St. Père*
George M. Harding
1918
National Museum of American History

At home, Gibson's legion were also hard at work.



76) Poster: Joseph Pennell 1917



77) Poster: Eugenie Deland 1917

After their defeat at Belleau Wood, the Germans withdrew past Rheims where they regrouped. On 15 July, they attacked the French Sixth Army along the Marne below Rheims.

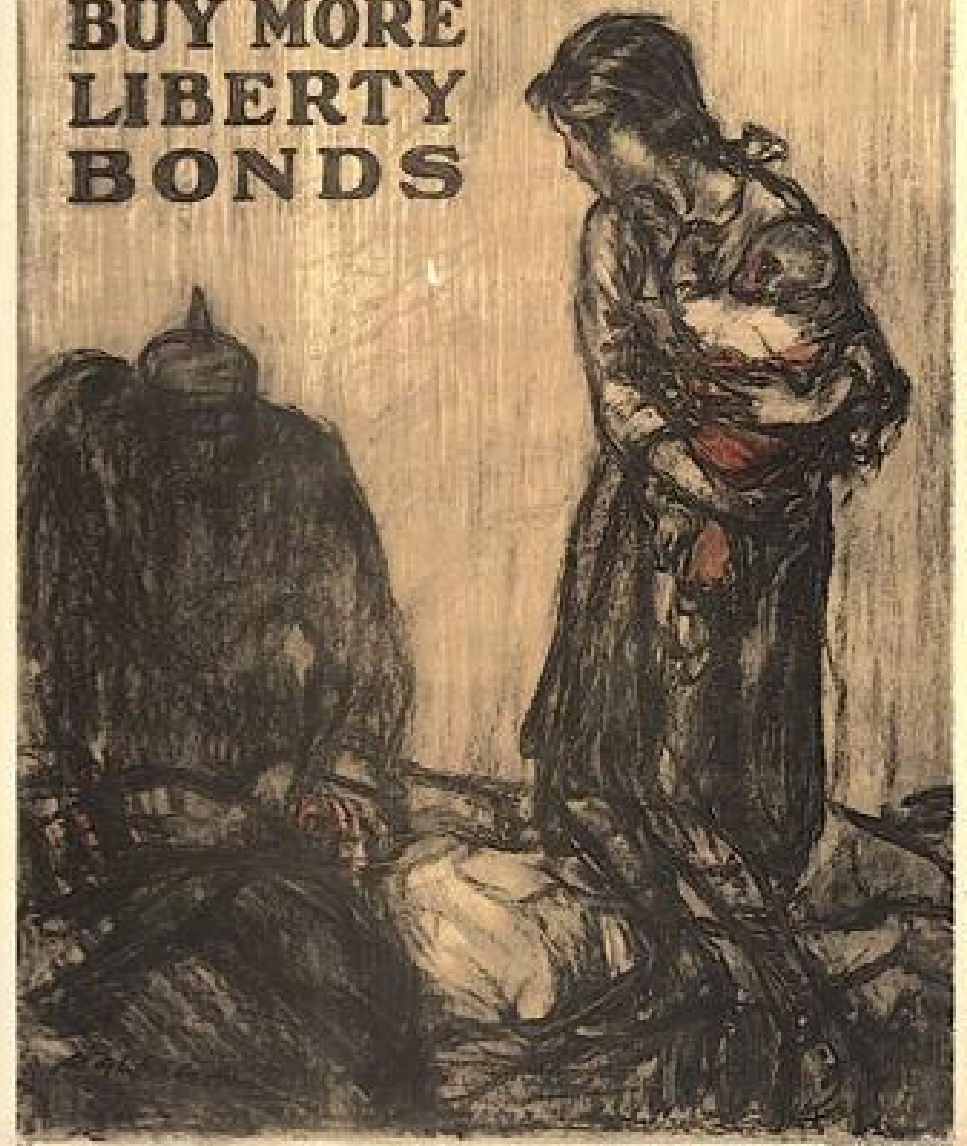
Henry Raleigh was famous for his liting images of society at play. Here he portrays a frightened child being overtaken by a monster.



79) As a civilian:
Detail: *The Party Dress*
1929
Society of Illustrators

HUN OR HOME?

**BUY MORE
LIBERTY
BONDS**



78) Poster:
Hun or Home
Henry Raleigh
1918

Library of Congress



The Germans drove the French and their Americans allies across the Marne. On 18 July, the 32nd Infantry launched a fierce counterattack at Dormans that halted "the Hun's" advance.

81) Betts Bain as a civilian artist:
The Complete Mother Goose
 1909
 Author's Collection



80) Poster: *Lest We Perish*
 Ethel Franklin Betts Bain
 1918
 Library of Congress

82) The attack of the the 32nd Infantry of
the Sixth Division on July 18, 1918
Wallace Morgan
1918



83) *Marines in Action*
Harry T. Fisk
1919



The 2nd Battle of the Marne ended on 5 August 1918 with the Germans in full retreat. Paris was again safe, this time for good.



Painted by Gayle Porter Hoskins—© C. P. Co., 1918.

"THEY SHALL NOT PASS!"—THE SECOND BATTLE OF THE MARNE

Across the pontoon bridges the Germans came, streams of gray-green, writhing under the bombs from allied airplanes, into the arms of the Americans. Everywhere they were hurled back. The bridges blew up under them, the river seized them, the bombs rained upon them. And above the clamor rose the battle cry of the marines.

84) They Shall not Pass – The Second Battle of the Marne

Gayle Hoskins

1919

Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia



85) Rounding Up Bosche Prisoners
George M. Harding
1918
National Museum of American History



63) *First Aid Station With American Wounded*
George M. Harding
1918

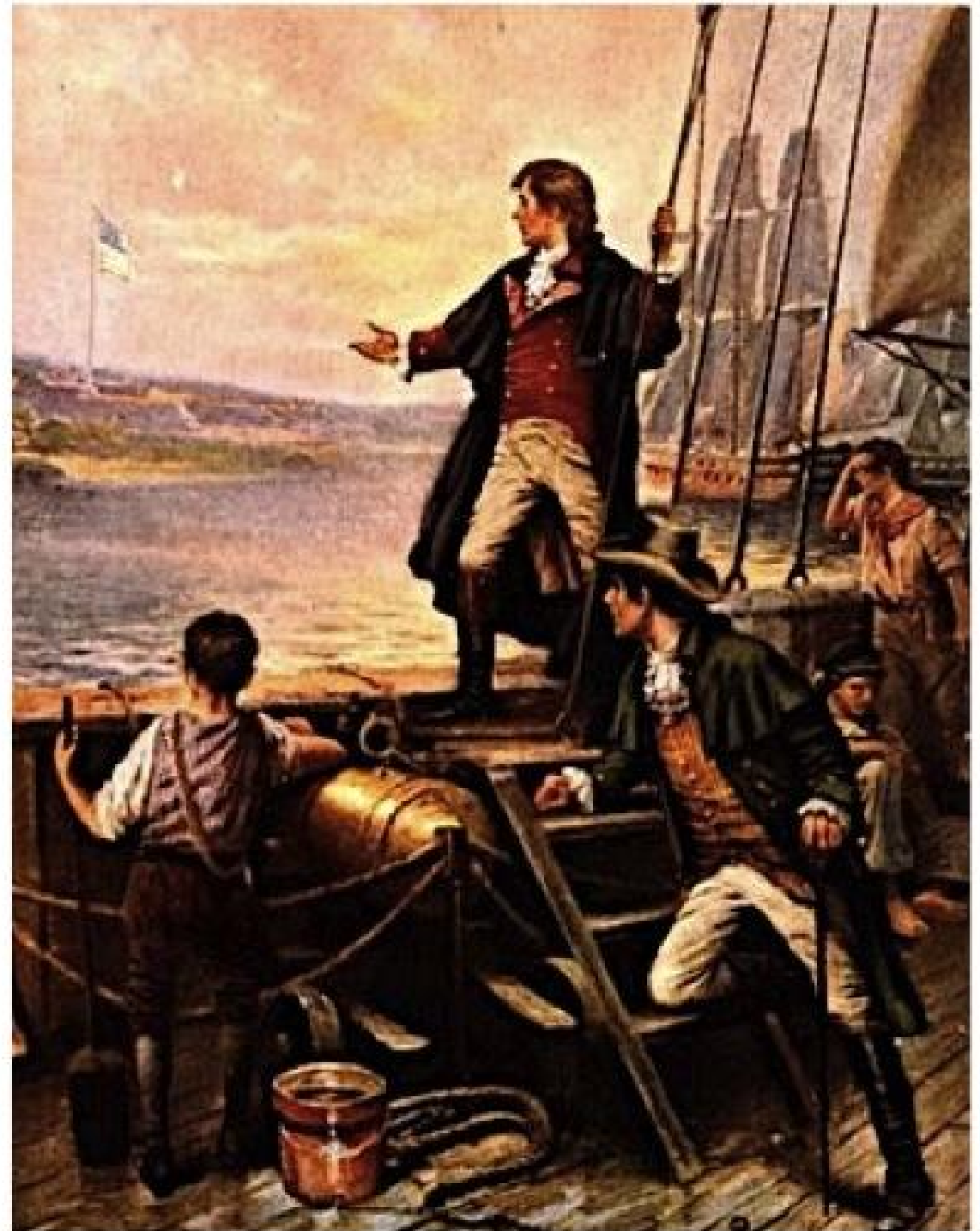
National Museum of American History

Francis Scott Key coined the phrase "the land of the free and the home of the brave" after watching the defenders of Baltimore's Fort McHenry withstand the devastating British bombardment of 14 September 1814.

Key commemorated the bravery of these men in what became his country's national anthem. He did not, however, identify them as "Americans". Nor in the decades that followed did his countrymen have much reason to consider themselves *Americans*.

87) Francis Scott Key – The Star Spangled Banner
Percy Moran
1923

Baltimore City Life Museum Collection

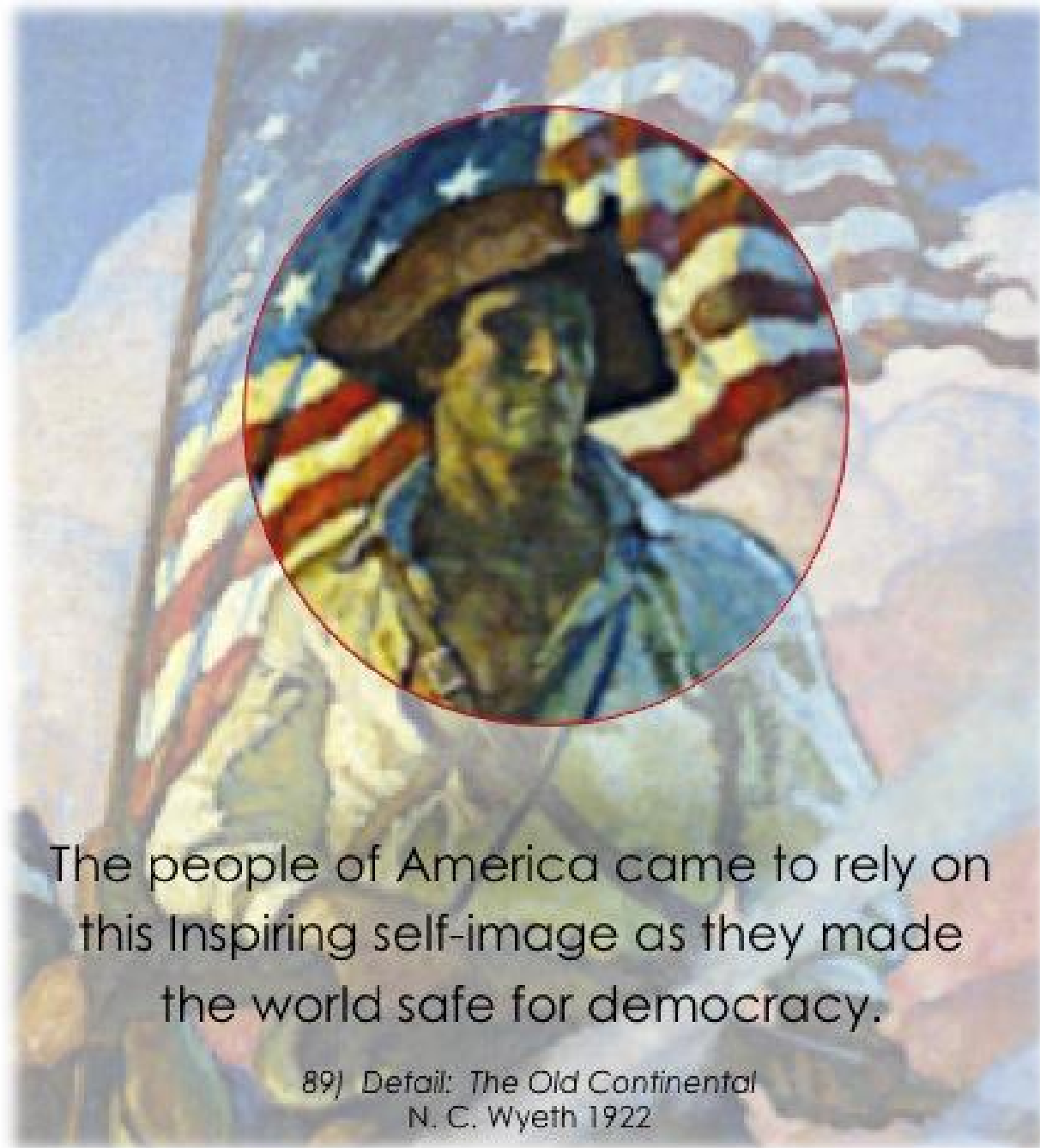


This changed during the War to End All Wars. Uncle Sam's artist admen and storytellers accomplished it by portraying "*the land of the free and the home of the brave*" as the home of Americans.



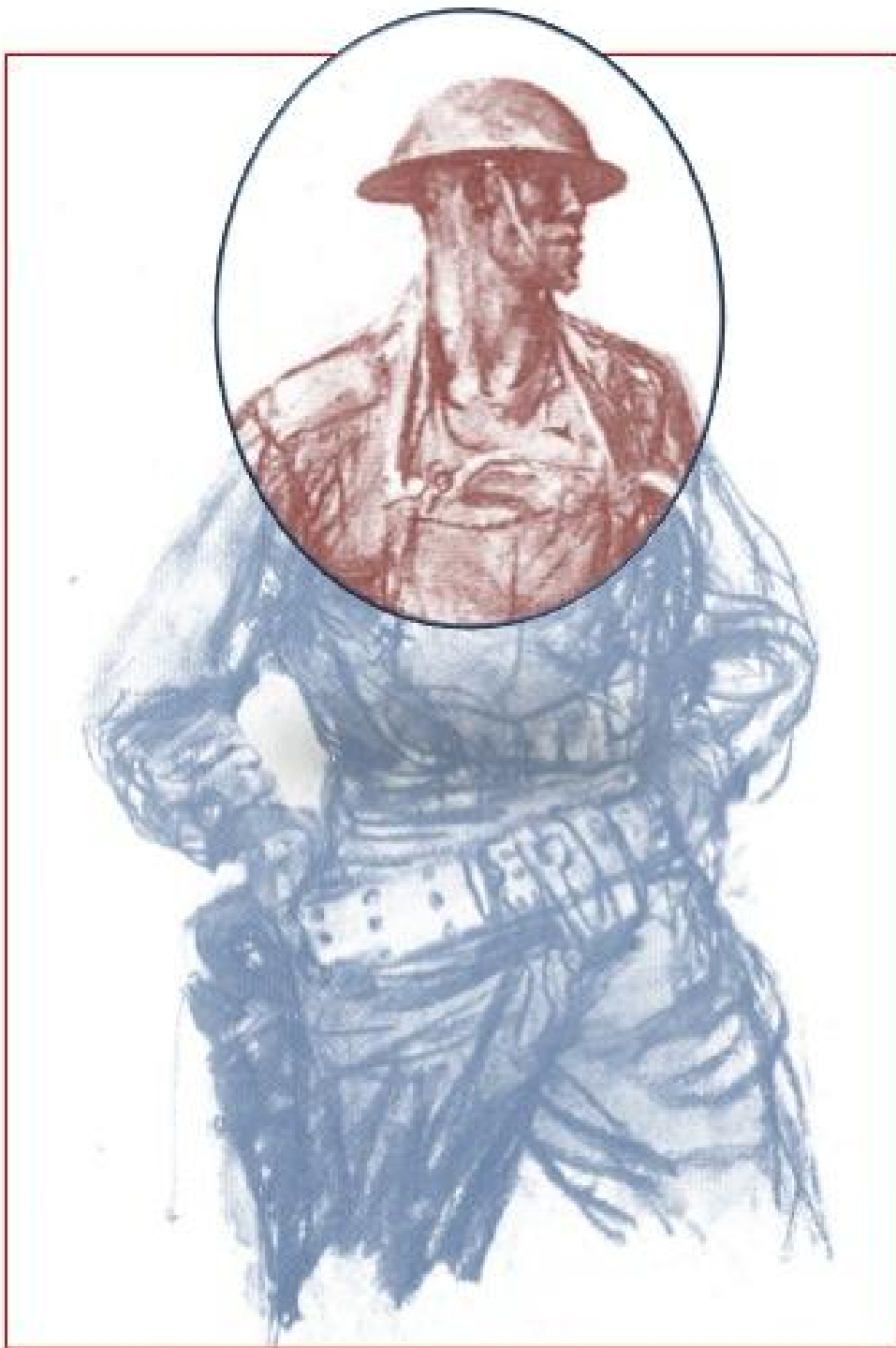
88) *The Old Continental*
N. C. Wyeth
1922

Frontispiece: *Poems of Patriotism*



The people of America came to rely on
this Inspiring self-image as they made
the world safe for democracy.

89) Detail: *The Old Continental*
N. C. Wyeth 1922



Captain Harvey Dunn and his fellow artist warriors also updated the image of America's heroes.

90) *The Machine Gunner.*
Capt. Harvey Dunn
1918
National Archives



91) *Returning Refugees* – Hatton Chattel
William Aylward
1918
National Museum of American History

The allied victory at the Marne left the Germans with only one bastion in French territory—the St. Mihiel Salient.

The American went there.

92) Troops at Neufchateau
William Aylward
1918

National Museum of American History



Ludendorff's spring offensive having stalled, the German army withdrew to the east where they still held the St. Mihiel Salient.

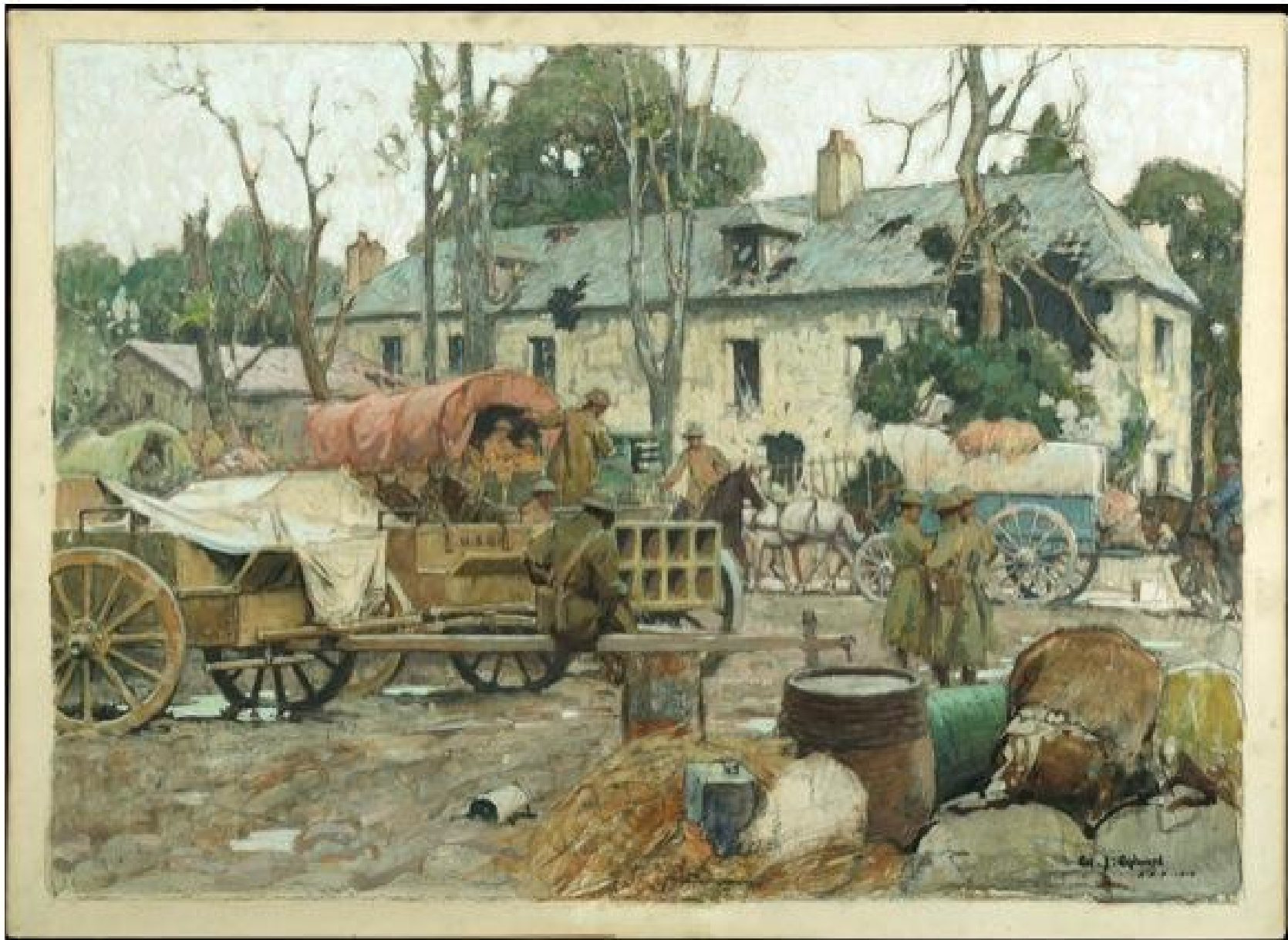


Map Detail: The Western Front
1917

National Army Museum
The United Kingdom Ministry of Defense



94) The Road
John Singer Sargent
1918
Museum of Fine Art,
Boston, Massachusetts



93) *American Troops Supply Train*
William Aylward
1918

National Museum of American History



95) *American troops entering a village in pursuit of the enemy*

George M. Harding

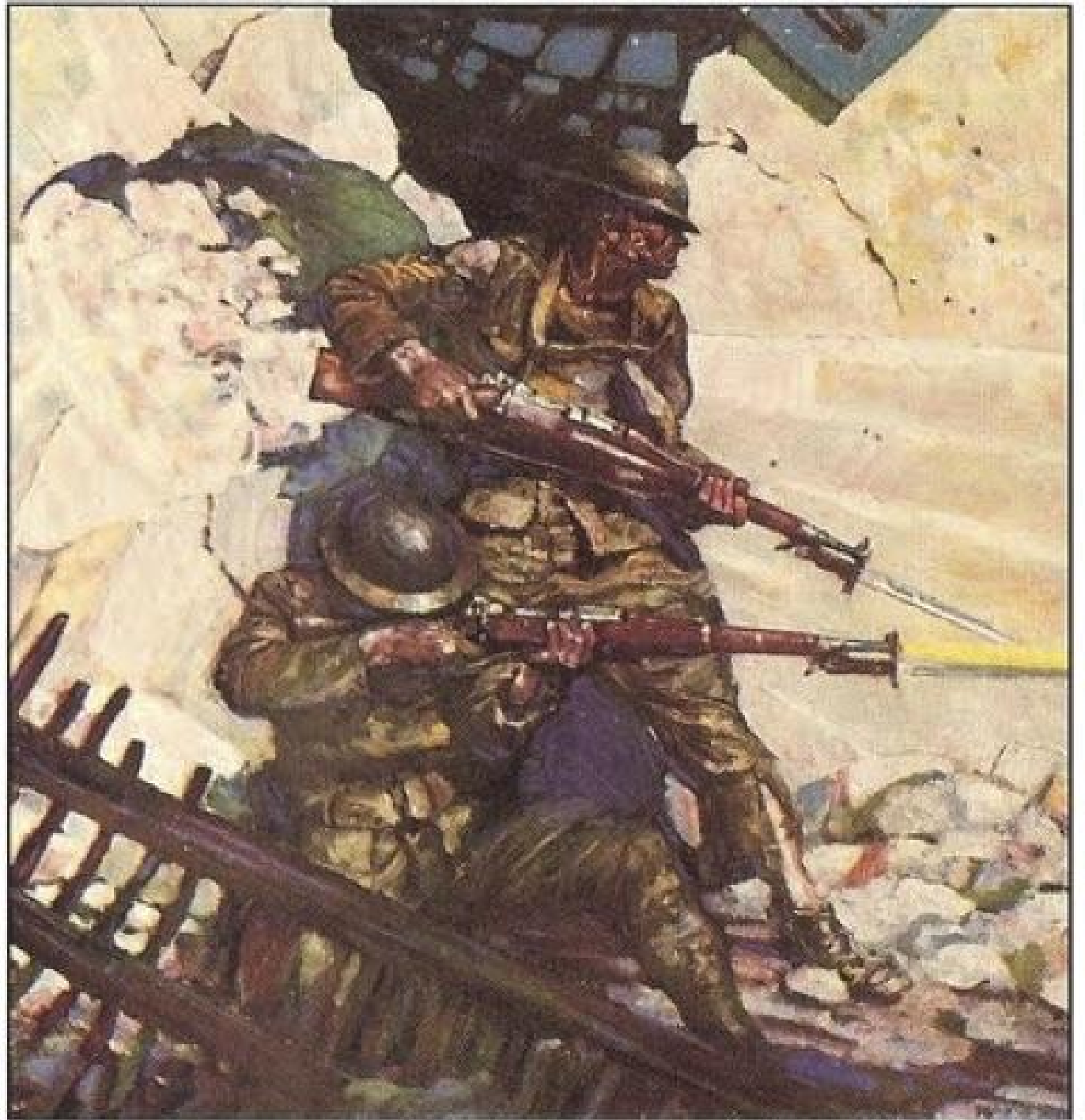
1918

National Museum of American History



96) *In Pursuit Of The Enemy*
George M. Harding
1918

National Museum of American History



97) *Marines in Action*
Harvey Dunn
1929
Unknown



98) *Smashing the Hindenburg Line*
Frank Schoonover (1877–1972)
1919

Norman Rockwell Museum
Stockbridge, Massachusetts



xx) Mopping Up
George M. Harding
1918

Historical Society of Pennsylvania



The Final Thrust

THE MEUSE-ARGONNE OFFENSIVE

"Between 26 September and 11 November, 22 American and 4 French divisions, on the front extending from southeast of Verdun to the Argonne Forest, had engaged and decisively beaten 47 different German divisions, representing 25 percent of the enemy's entire divisional strength on the western front. [All tolled] The First Army suffered a loss of about 117,000 in killed and wounded. It captured 26,000 prisoners, 847 cannon, 3,000 machineguns, and large quantities of material."

John J. Pershing

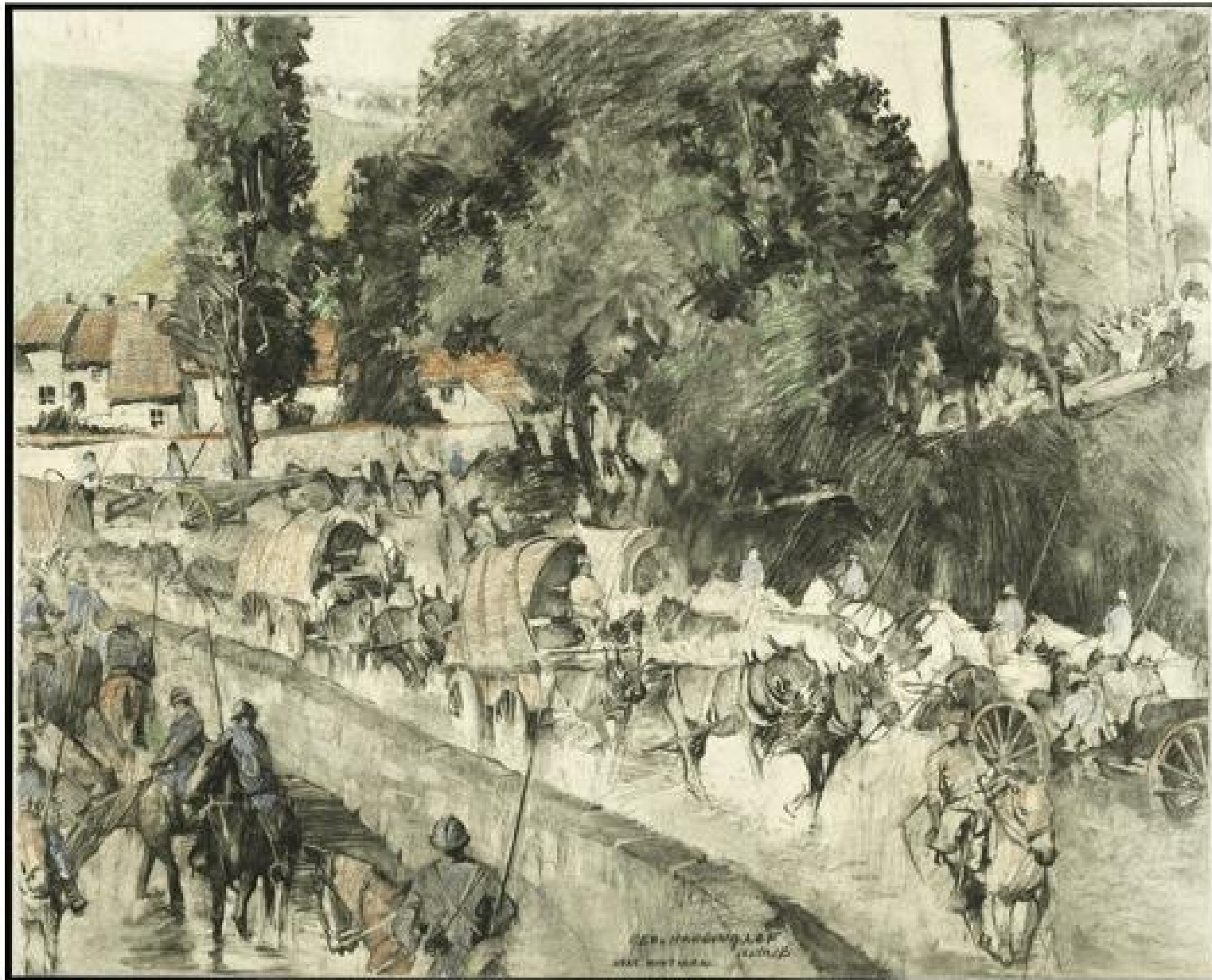
Final Report

The Meuse-Argonne Campaign

Map Detail: The Western Front
1917

National Army Museum
The United Kingdom Ministry of Defense





Behind Montmirail, American Division
Harding, Captain George M.
1918

National Museum of American History



Village of the Dead
Harding, Captain George M.
1918
National Museum of American History

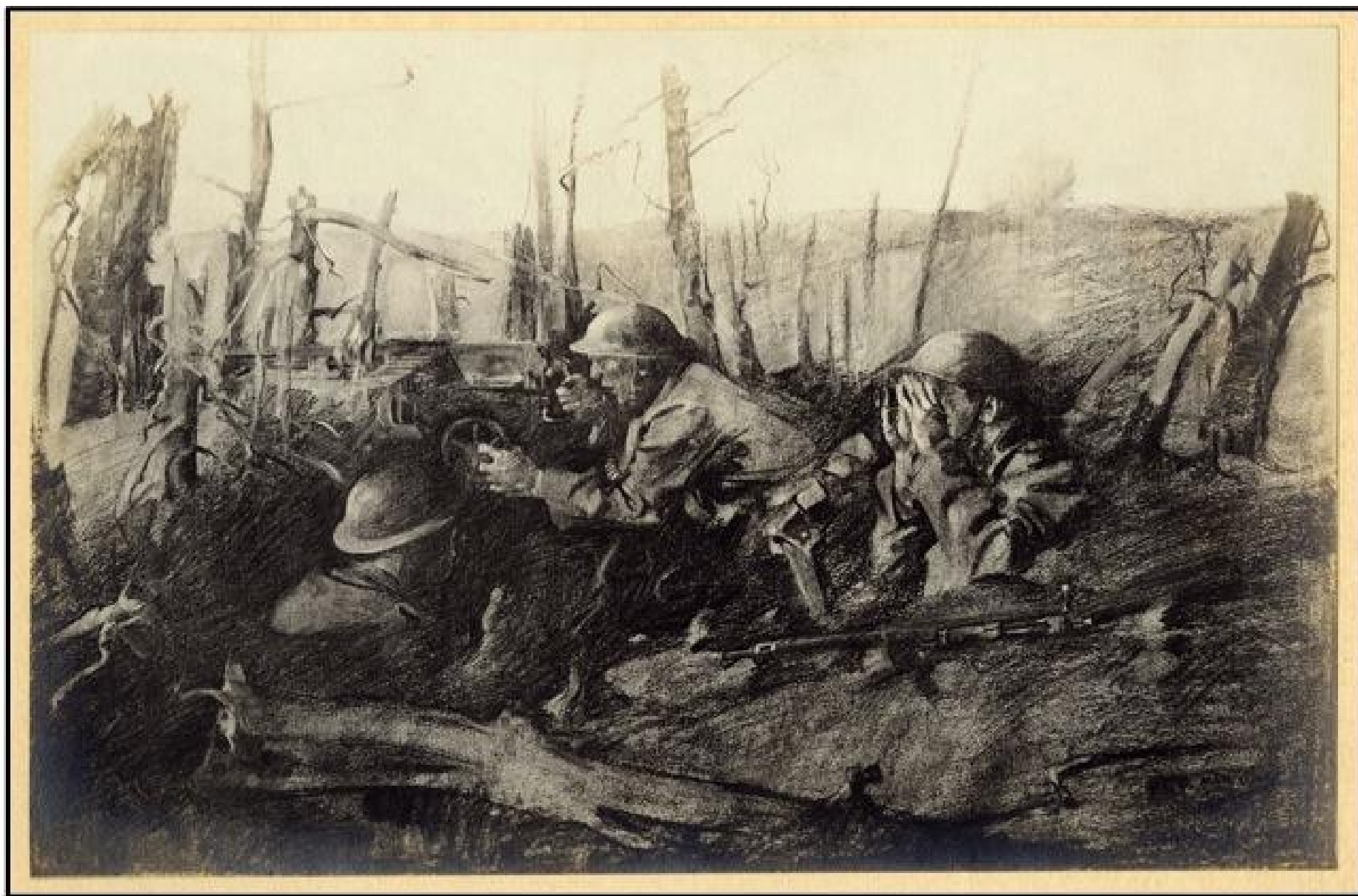


Verdun Offensive
Harding, Captain George M.
1918
National Museum of American History



Tank Attacking Early September 26th between Avocourt and Montfaucon
Harding, Captain George M.
1918

National Museum of American History



Machine Gunners - Argonne
George M. Harding
1918
Historical Society of Pennsylvania



Sgt. Alvin C. York 327th Inf. 82nd Div Attack made from Hill 223- N. of Chatel Cheke Argonne Forest near
Corney. Ardennes. France Oct 8th 1918

Frank Schoonover

1918

"Souvenir Pictures of the Great War." *The Ladies Home Journal*, October 1919: 28.



98) *Night Patrol in No-Mans Land*
Harding, Captain George M. (1882-1959)
1918
Historical Society of Pennsylvania

They recorded the heroism of America's troops



5-64 5th Marines on the Last Night of the War
F. C. Yohn
1920



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

99 Breaking the Hindenburg Line – 1918
William Longstaff
1918

ART03023



100) *Prisoners and Wounded*
Harvey Dunn
1918
National Archives



101) Traffic Jam
George M. Harding
1918

National Museum of American History

THE AIR WAR

103) Keep Him Free
[Bull, Charles Livingston, 1874-1932](#)
1917
Library of Congress



As foot soldiers fought it out on the ground daredevil airmen fought a war of their own over head.



104) Poster: Spads Patrolling, 1918
Francois Flameng
1918

Private Collection / Bridgeman Images

Part Five

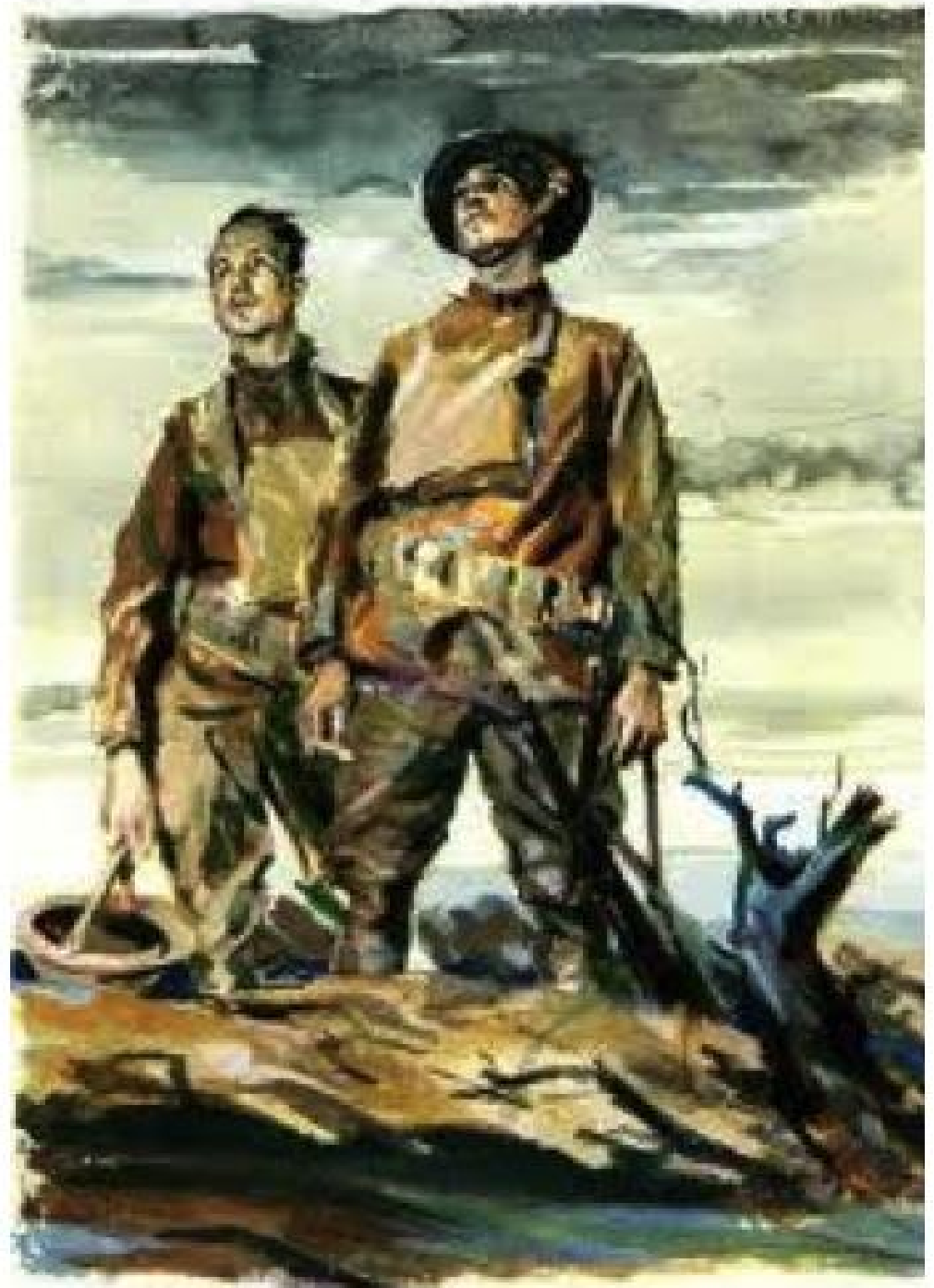
ARMISTICE AND PEACE

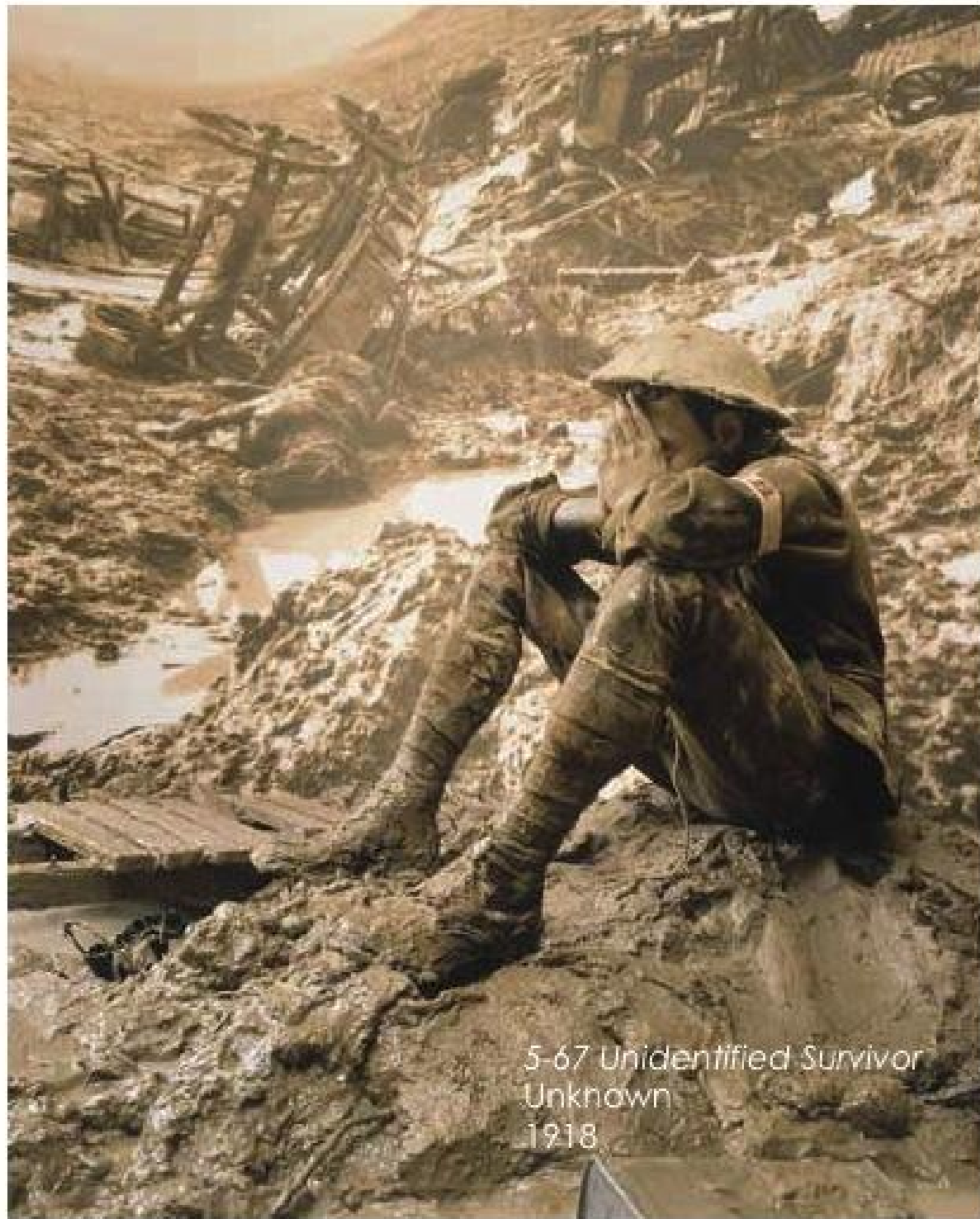
November Eleventh.

We stood up and we didn't say a word,
It felt just like when you have dropped your pack
After a hike, and straightened out your back
And seem just twice as light as any bird.
We stood up straight and, God! but it was good!
When you have crouched like that for months, to
stand
Straight up and look right out toward No-Man's-
Land
And feel the way you never thought you could.
We saw the trenches on the other side
And Jerry, too, not making any fuss,
But prob'ly stupid-happy, just like us,
Nobody shot and no one tried to hide.
If you had listened then I guess you'd heard
A sort of sigh from everybody there,
But all we did was stand and stare and stare,
Just stare and stand and never say a word.
—Hilmar R. Baukhage, Pvt., A.E.F.

105) Armistice Day: 11 AM November 11, 1918
Cyrus Leroy Baldrige
1919

I Was There! With the Yanks in France: Sketches Made on
the Western Front, 1917-1919
The LaFayette Co; 1st edition 1919





5-67 Unidentified Survivor
Unknown
1918

5-8 His Bunkie
Aylward, Captain William
1918



Americans welcomed their boys home in local parades across the country.



5-69 Welcoming the troops home
Unknown
c. 1919

The American public celebrated Victory and Peace



5-70 Armistice Day
Gifford Beale
1918

Nearly 10 million soldiers had been killed. Another 21 million had been wounded. American deaths totaled 116,516.

The American public did not understand the perils and hardships these men endured—nor did it want to.

Families, friends, and communities honored their service and memorialized their sacrifice, but no national monument was ever erected.



5-71 Photograph: District of Columbia's WWI Memorial
(beside the Tidal Basin)

Local WWI Memorials

5-72 Photograph: *The Aviator*
Memorial to James Rogers McConnell
of the University of Virginia
Gutzon Borglum
1919



5-73: Photograph: *Dawn of Glory*
Honoring the dead from Brooklyn
Highland Park, Brooklyn, New York
Pietro Montana
1924

Note: James Rogers McConnell
(14 March 1887 – 19 March 1917)

McConnell flew as an aviator in the Lafayette Escadrille. Before his untimely death, he wrote *Flying for France*. He was the first of sixty-four sons of the University of Virginia to die in battle during WWI.

As a student of The University, McConnell was a member of the Omicron Chapter of Beta Theta Pi. Upon his death, it was revealed that he was also a member the secret Seven Society.

McConnell was killed in combat with two German planes above the Somme battlefield near the village of Flavy-le-Martel, Aisne, on March 19, 1917. He was the last American pilot of the squadron to die under French colors before America entered the war.

6-74 Photograph: James Rogers McConnell
Paul Rockwell
1915

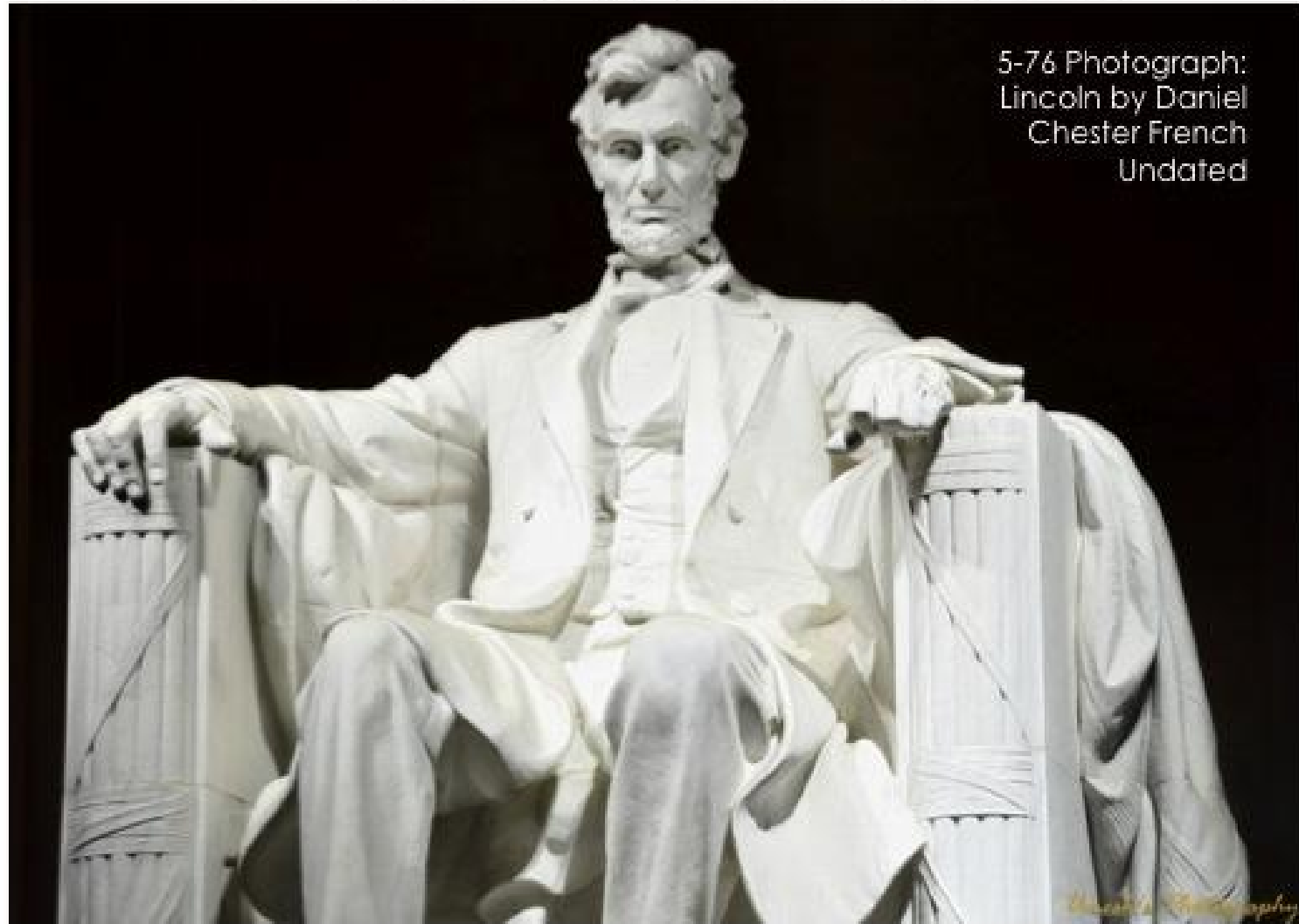


The nation's memorial money was spent instead on a monument to Abraham Lincoln. The monument's statue was created by Daniel Chester French in 1920. The monument opened in May 1922.



5-75 Photograph: Lincoln
Memorial
1922

Inscribed on its north wall is the address Lincoln delivered at Gettysburg on 19 November 1863:



"We here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain— that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

This was the mission of America. The Lincoln Memorial enshrined it.



5-77 Photograph: The Lincoln Memorial

The most powerful nation on earth became the defender of democracy everywhere.

When Americans saw the pictures their illustrators had created, they saw themselves as agents of a great selfless enterprise:

DEFENDERS OF LIBERTY

5-78 Partners for Victory
Gerrit A. Beneker
1918



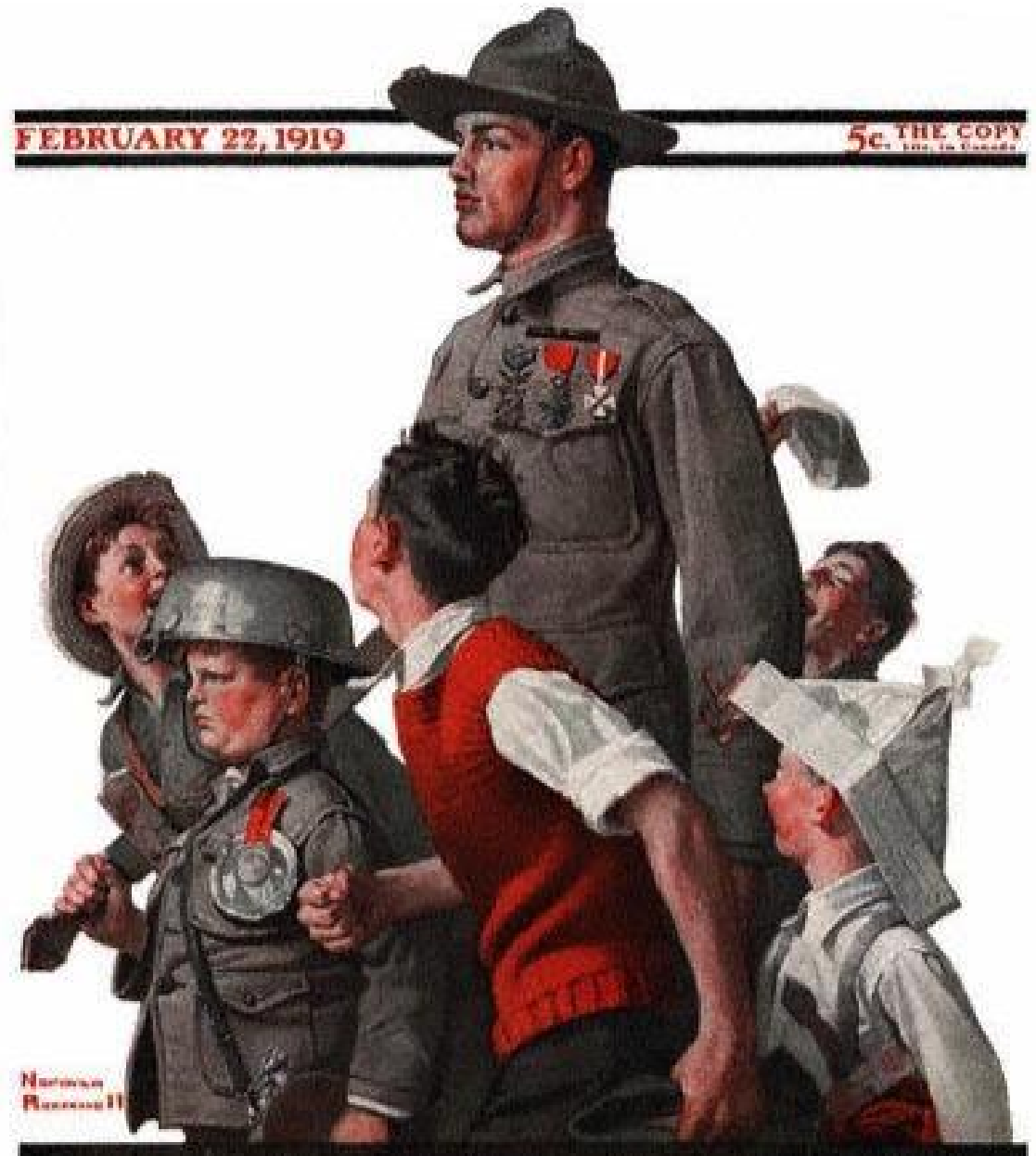


Not just for themselves, for everyone.

5-79 Unveiling the Statue of Liberty
Edward Moran
1886

America became the
embodiment of
unselfish national virtue

5-80 Saturday Evening Post Cover
Norman Rockwell
1919



A Shining City – The Land of Opportunity



5-81 Photograph: New York City seen from Ellis Island

They were encouraged to remember and take pride in the hardships they had overcome when they created "the land of the free and the home of the brave."



5-82 Baron Von Steuben Drilling American Recruits at Valley Forge
Edwin Austin Abbey
1911

Who were these people who
had answered when duty
called?

They believed that if they played hard, they would win



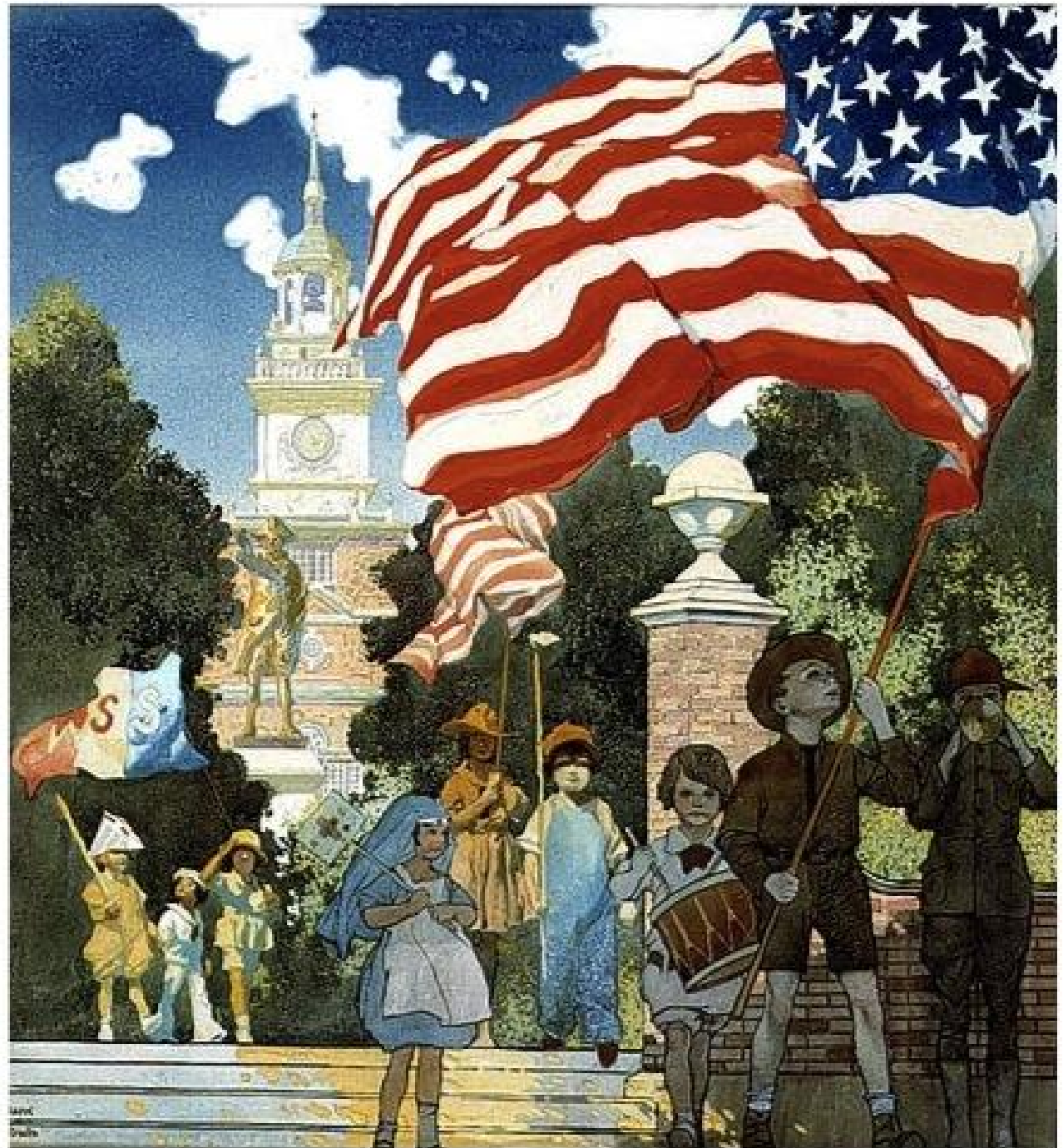
5-87 Football Players
J. C. Leyendecker
c. 1930

They believed because they lived in the greatest nation of the world. Everyday it offered them new and exciting opportunities.



*5-88 Early Morning on
the Avenue in May
1917*
Childe Hassam
1917

This was how in their
Golden Age America's
illustrators painted
the portrait of
America!



5-89 Philadelphia Patriotic Scene
Frank Godwin (1889-1959)
1917