

search.' His interest in research was kept high on the subject of stonecutters of gravestones in Connecticut, upon which subject he became expert, and the fruits of his work was published over a dozen years in the Connecticut Historical Society *Bulletin*. In the late fifties he moved from Hartford to a country place at Old Lyme, Connecticut where he lamented about the local historical society—'nice collections of furniture, china, etc., but no books. I feel lost. Expect to be on a committee to start a collection.' In other ways he kept himself very busy, including a visit to Shirley Center, Massachusetts, where the Shiptons introduced the Caulfields to Daniel Farber, a Worcester man intensely and sensitively interested in gravestone sculpture. On other occasions Caulfield attended meetings of the Society at Boston and Worcester where in October 1960 he 'had a very interesting chat with Esther Forbes on "witchcraft" at lunch,' but he regretted that he would not be able to attend the next meeting when she spoke on the subject. He did get up to Worcester the next year for the Society's hundred-and fiftieth birthday.

In 1965 Lloyd G. Stevenson, 'The Historical Writings of Ernest Caulfield,' was published in the *Journal of the History of Medicine*. In the intervening years he busied himself with local office-holding once his sight had gone on him too far for research needs.

On May 16, 1972, Ernest Caulfield died in a nursing home in West Haven, Connecticut, at the age of seventy-eight. He is survived by a son, a daughter, and two grandsons. In a tribute to him a friend wrote, 'a delightful lecturer on this subject, Dr. Caulfield unfortunately set down only a small portion of the wide knowledge he accumulated.'

J. E. M.

VERNER WARREN CLAPP

Verner Warren Clapp was born of American parents in Johannesburg, South Africa, on June 3, 1901. He graduated from

Trinity College in Hartford in 1922 and did graduate work in philosophy at Harvard the following year.

In 1923 Verner joined the Library of Congress staff and remained there for thirty-three years, with increasing and varying responsibilities as the years went by. In 1940 his natural ability, hard work, and all-around usefulness were recognized by Librarian of Congress Archibald MacLeish, and Clapp became Director of the Library Administration Department. In 1943 the Library of Congress, faced by difficulties arising from World War II, was in need of special work on its acquisition program. At the same time it was widening its fields of interest to cover the world in practically all subjects except for those in the fields of agriculture and medicine. Verner Clapp was the obvious person to take charge of this work, and he was appointed Director of the Acquisition Department.

In 1947 Luther Evans, who had become Librarian of Congress as well as a member of this Society, realized that the best candidate for Chief Assistant Librarian of the Library (his own assignment during the MacLeish administration) was Verner Clapp, and Evans appointed him to this post which he held for nine years.

In 1953 Evans resigned and became the Director of UNESCO. To many librarians the obvious choice for his successor was Verner but this was not to be. Dr. Evans had made enemies in both Houses of Congress, and Clapp, as his right-hand man, was unpalatable to many of Congress' most powerful members. Verner continued as Chief Assistant Librarian until 1956. In that year the Ford Foundation, after long and careful study of the library situation in the United States and elsewhere, decided to sponsor and provide financial support for a new organization to be called the Council on Library Resources, set up 'to aid in the solution of library problems, primarily through the application of new techniques,' and to the delight of his many friends and colleagues, Verner Clapp was chosen to serve as President. In the same year, he was

elected a member of the American Antiquarian Society at the annual meeting and, while the pressure of work made it impossible for him to attend many of our meetings, he did give a paper at our meeting in the spring of 1959 and in other ways he has been a useful member. He also served as a member of the Society's National Advisory Committee.

Verner continued as President of the Council until he reached the normal retirement age and then was appointed consultant, but his interest and usefulness in its work for the library world did not diminish. Although not a Chief Librarian of a University or Research Library, he was regularly invited to attend the meetings of the Association of Research Libraries. He met with the group in Atlanta on May 12-13, 1972, and took part vigorously and persuasively in the discussions as in former years. His wife, Dorothy, apparently realizing that Verner's strength was failing due to severe emphysema (he had kept going for several years with the aid of a heart pacer), had come down from Washington and stayed in the hotel with him and told me that she was very worried about him. It was only a month later that he died on June 15 after a very brief, final illness.

As President of the Council on Library Resources, Clapp led an often reluctant profession to take advantage of modern technology, holding back the fanatics who thought it could be done overnight, while urging the skeptics to take their part in the effort and providing the 'wherewithal' to accomplish what could be done, without losing perspective.

The above factual record of Verner's career outlines the way he spent his fifty years in library work and the positions that he held during that period, but it gives little indication of his unusual characteristics or his great accomplishments as a librarian.

I was fortunate enough to be working closely with the Library of Congress during the 1930s, 1940s and 1950s and became well acquainted with Verner and was impressed by his grasp of that library's problems, his ability to explain them

and to propose and carry out solutions to them during its reorganization. While he was Director of the Acquisition Department, he again showed talent as an organizer and he took a leading part in planning the Library of Congress Mission in 1946 that brought from Europe 1,000,000 volumes published in Germany, France, and Italy, produced during the period when American libraries were cut off from those countries. The Library of Congress, very properly, kept the first copy of any material needed by the Library of Congress and the remainder was distributed to the Research Libraries of the country on a priority basis set up by the Association of Research Libraries. This was the first large-scale cooperative acquisition program on record and pointed the way to many other enterprises that have marked the last twenty-five years and in which Verner was interested and helpful. During the same period he served as Librarian of the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco. In 1947 and 1948 while he was Chief Assistant Librarian, he served as Chairman of the United States Library Mission in Japan.

So much for Verner Clapp's accomplishments. He will be remembered also by countless persons as the personification of vigor and enthusiasm. He would travel around the country in winter weather without topcoat and, of course, without a hat even before hats became unpopular. He was vocal and in a clear voice would often dominate a discussion and swing his audience to his point of view. He was influential and knowledgeable in practically everything pertaining to his profession, from cataloging to copyright, administration to book selection, personnel work to public relations. He was *the* library expert on the difficult copyright problem and for many years was Chairman of the American Library Association Committee dealing with this topic. He contributed to library periodicals again and again and was the author of a *Report on Bibliographical Services* and wrote the best summary of the copyright situation prepared for librarians. He was one of a small group of

librarians actively engaged in library work whose career was recognized by being made an honorary member of the American Library Association. His death was a severe loss to his profession and to his many friends. He will be remembered with respect and affection as a leader, a warm but dignified man, and a great librarian.

K. D. M.

EDWARD PIERCE HAMILTON

Edward Pierce Hamilton was born in Newtonville, Massachusetts, on February 25, 1897, son of Bishop Franklin Elmer Ellsworth and Mary Mackie (Pierce) Hamilton. Graduating from Milton Academy he enrolled at Harvard College in the Class of 1918, came under the influence of Frederick Jackson Turner, and took his degree in course. During the First World War he served in the Field Artillery, first as a private and then in France as a lieutenant. Once out of uniform he went to the Engineering School for a couple of years and then started work as a hydraulic engineer in Boston and in Lowell. In 1924 he married Lenora Bemis. When hard times came for him in the Depression he went from engineering to investment management, keeping up his status in the Army Reserve, writing technical and historical articles, and fishing and hunting all over New England. He was also interested in banding birds and in working in his machine shop in the cellar. These and a dose of town politics in Milton kept him busy until the Second World War when in July 1941 he was called into the Army from the Reserves where he had worked his way up to lieutenant colonel. During the War he spent much time in Europe and was promoted to colonel.

Back from the War where he earned the Legion of Merit, Croix de Guerre, and other decorations, he returned to investment management and his hobbies which had been expanded to include 'ship model reconstruction of 1776 Lake Champlain warships.' In the mid-fifties he 'quit the investment business'

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