

abiding love of his country, and a lifelong personal commitment to the American ideas and ideals of the eighteenth century which were so much a part of him. A life spent in research on the history of the nation and the shaping of its policies increased his firm conviction that the American experience had advanced the cause of mankind and had preserved the best hope of the future progress of human society.

James Russell Wiggins

ERNEST STANLEY DODGE

In our increasingly mobile society, Ernest Dodge's distinguished career at one institution and life in one community will become an even greater rarity than it was in his time. Born in Trenton, Maine, March 18, 1913, the son of George Flint and Beatrice Marion (Dolliver) Dodge, Ernest was brought up on an eighty-acre farm on the rockbound seashore. His schooling began in a traditional rural one-room schoolhouse, eight grades in one room. Later he attended high school in Ellsworth, Maine, and Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts. After graduation from Andover, with a career in conservation in mind, he joined the staff of the Peabody Museum, Salem, in 1931 as a temporary employee so he could accumulate funds for studies at the University of Maine. Enjoying his work so much at the museum, he gave up plans for college, though later (1937-38) he was a special student in anthropology at Harvard. He became assistant curator of ethnology at the Peabody in 1937 and curator 1943-46. He was made assistant director in 1946 and director in 1950. His determination, energy, and vision were major forces in the growth of the Peabody Museum from a local to a national institution. In the past ten years, Ernest's greatest efforts went into the museum's \$5,000,000 building program which included a new wing with a 43,000-square-foot exhibition hall that nearly

doubled the Peabody's display space. The naming of this wing for Ernest during the final months of his life was a most fitting recognition of nearly fifty years' effective work for the Peabody.

Despite heavy administrative responsibilities admirably fulfilled, Ernest found time to write eight books and more than 500 historical and scientific articles, and served as a founder and editor for twenty-five years of *The American Neptune*, the quarterly magazine considered to be the country's foremost journal of maritime history. Among Ernest's books were *Gourd Growers of the South Seas* (1943), *Northwest by Sea* (1961), *New England and the South Seas* (1965), *Beyond the Capes* (1971), and *The Polar Rosses* (1973).

His great hero was Capt. James Cook, the eighteenth-century English explorer, and Ernest became the world's authority on the ethnological material collected by Captain Cook. Of Cook, Ernest stated, 'There have been great naval adventures—but I am convinced that James Cook was the foremost explorer of all eras, because in three daring voyages he discovered some of the most important islands in the Pacific, like the Hawaiians or Sandwich group, New Caledonia and Norfolk Island. The West Coast of North America and sections of Australia and New Zealand also attracted him. And another absorbing goal was the western entrance to the Northwest Passage.' Of these voyages, Ernest once wrote, 'Captain Cook discovered more islands, surveyed more coasts, charted more waters, and cleared up more geographical nonsense than any single man before or since.' His interest in Cook was recognized by a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1960–61 which enabled him to study every Cook specimen in important collections in Europe. Later he visited Australia and New Zealand and on a trip to Russia in 1971 served as chairman of a seminar on Arctic exploration at the Thirteenth International Congress of Historical Sciences in Moscow as well as accomplishing further research. Ethnological field work took him to Fiji and

the Hawaiian Islands, Hong Kong and Macao. He worked also on numerous Algonquin and Iroquois Indian reservations in this country and Canada.

Recognition of his distinguished career as a museum director, historian, and author brought Ernest honorary degrees from Boston University, Salem State College, and Marlboro College. In 1979, he received the Distinguished Service Award of the New England Museums Association.

Elected a member of our Society in October 1961, Ernest regularly attended meetings. He was also a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Anthropological Association, the Royal Geographical Society, and the Royal Anthropological Institute. He was elected to membership in numerous societies, including the Massachusetts Historical Society and the Colonial Society of Massachusetts. A distinguished leader of his own institution, Ernest gave freely of his time to numerous other organizations, including serving as a trustee of the Penobscot (Maine) Marine Museum, the Fruitlands Museum, and the Merrimack Valley Textile Museum, among others.

In 1938, Ernest married Irene Doucette, and a daughter, Rebecca Ann, and son, Ernest Stanley, were born to them. A second marriage, to the former Elizabeth J. (Shrigley) Wheeler, was particularly happy with Betsy Dodge participating in and sharing many of Ernest's interests, particularly his pleasure in travel. Congenial and kindly with bushy eyebrows and wavy gray hair and a wide grin, his enthusiasm and friendship endeared him to a large and varied group of friends. Many particularly happy hours were spent at the Club of Odd Volumes, Boston, of which he was president in 1975-76. Afflicted with the pains and trials of a lengthy illness, Ernest died at his home on Charter Street, Salem, on February 9, 1980. It is only fitting to record here admiration for Betsy, who with such devotion, love, and imagination tended Ernest through his last months. Besides his wife, Ernest left his son and daugh-

ter, his mother, stepchildren, and nine grandchildren. He will long live in the hearts of his family and friends, and a permanent record of his life and accomplishments is clearly recorded at the Peabody Museum and in his scholarly publications.

Rodney Armstrong

HOWARD MUMFORD JONES

Howard Mumford Jones was born in Saginaw, Michigan, on April 16, 1892, the only child of middle-class parents both of whom could trace their ancestry back to New England in the early seventeenth century, an exercise that only mildly interested them except for the purpose of establishing his mother's right to membership in the DAR. The ups and downs of family fortunes moved them during his boyhood to Milwaukee and then to La Crosse, Wisconsin, where he graduated from high school in 1910 and entered the new La Crosse Normal School for two years of study to be followed by two more at the University of Wisconsin, and the receipt of a B.A.

No better background could have been devised for the future student of American cultural history than this fusion of New England heritage and middle western life, which included such diverse experiences as employment one summer as timekeeper with a railroad section gang, and another spent as typist for Hamlin Garland. Nor was La Crosse an intellectual wilderness: before the days of radio, television, and air transportation such a small but thriving crossroads metropolis enjoyed a wide range of theatrical, musical, and other cultural experiences, sometimes of very high quality.

At Madison, Jones took courses with and came to know such notable teachers as O. J. Campbell, Norman Foerster, and William Ellery Leonard, all of whom recognized him as a young man of promise. All the while he was studying he was also writing—and producing or publishing—his own original

Copyright of Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society is the property of American Antiquarian Society and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email articles for individual use.