

Obituaries

HENRY HORNBLOWER II

Henry Hornblower II, a vice-president of Shearson Lehman-American Express and the founder of Plymouth Plantation, died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, on October 20, 1985, at the age of sixty-seven. Harry was eminently qualified to be a member of the American Antiquarian Society. He had throughout his life the desire to rebuild the plantation and create an image of early settlers in America. This he was able to do.

Born on November 5, 1917, he was a child when the living museum idea came to him, and he spent every summer he could researching the Plymouth he so loved. He had watched visitors come and leave the town with little or no knowledge of the lives and times of the Pilgrims, and he wanted to change that poor impression of America's early history.

At Harvard University and the University of California at Berkeley, he studied anthropology and history and worked as an archeologist with Douglas Byers and Frederick Johnson of the Peabody Foundation in Maine and Massachusetts.

When World War II came around, his work on his master's degree in American history, under Samuel Eliot Morison at Harvard, had to be cut off. After the war, he raised a family and grew cranberries. He then joined his family firm of Hornblower & Weeks, which, after several mergers, is now known as Shearson Lehman-American Express.

In 1945, Harry convinced his father, Ralph Hornblower, to give the Pilgrim Society \$20,000 to acquire land and prepare preliminary plans for a Pilgrim village. In October of 1947, Harry was able to establish a nonprofit corporation, Plimoth Plantation, Inc., to receive these funds. Today, Plimoth Plantation's major exhibits include a full-scale replica of the May-

flower II, the 1627 Pilgrim Village, a Wampanoag Indian summer encampment, and changing educational exhibits in the reception and orientation centers. This was what Harry wanted and this was what he was able to produce.

Harry was elected to membership in the American Antiquarian Society in 1970. Though he was not a very regular attendant at the Society's meetings, when he did attend he added to the total picture.

Harry will be missed. But he is also going to be remembered as preserving a very important period in American history.

Augustus P. Loring

HAROLD HUGO

Harold Hugo died in his seventy-fifth year on September 9, 1985. His parents came from Sweden before World War I to settle in Connecticut, where Harold was born in Stamford, on August 8, 1910. There were two other sons in the family. The Hugos were later living in Meriden, in the neighborhoodⁿ of The Meriden Gravure Company, when, at the age of fourteen, Harold began working there after school and on Saturdays.

As a freshman at Northeastern University, Harold heeded a call from Parker Allen, president of the company, to come back to Meriden to work as his assistant. The company was soon to feel the effects of the Depression and, as Harold has expressed it, 'Parker put me on sales.' That marked the beginning of a remarkable career and the beginning of the development of a remarkable printing company. Meriden was at that time the center of America's silver manufacture and was known as the 'Silver City.' The Meriden Gravure Company, founded in 1888, grew up reproducing photographs of silverware, producing illustrated catalogues for the trade that were printed by

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