

of the pieces. Kathryn, with her knowledge of and feeling for silver, could detect forgery, alterations, repairs, defects, poor condition, and all the factors that would reflect on the value of a piece. Her opinion was solicited by neophytes and experts.

Kathryn was always generous with her opinion and was always encouraging to new collectors. Many collectors today owe their success and pleasure in collecting to her advice and encouragement.

The increasing understanding and enjoyment of American silver is in large measure due to Kathryn's scholarship and research and to her sharing her knowledge so generously and effectively.

Kathryn was a charter member of The Brick Store Museum in Kennebunk, Maine, a member of the Bostonian Society, the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, the Gore Place Society, the National Society of Colonial Dames, and the English Speaking Union.

She is survived by three nephews, William W. Wallace, Capt. James B. Wallace, and Spencer M. Wallace, and by a niece, Dr. Joan M. Wallace. Her husband, Yves Henry Buhler, died several years ago. Kathryn will be keenly missed, not only for her knowledge of the decorative arts but also for her personality. She had a most agile mind and her universal knowledge made every discussion with her an enjoyable, rewarding, and sometimes challenging experience.

Frank L. Harrington, Sr.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

William Henry Harrison accepted membership in the American Antiquarian Society on October 24, 1954, thus adding to the Society's ranks a distinguished scholar of the Transcendentalist movement in the United States. A descendant of a political family that included two presidents and one signer of the Declaration of Inde-

pendence, he withstood the pressure to run for public office and chose instead the quiet, more congenial life of a librarian and, later, a museum director.

Pat—for so he was called by all his friends—was born in Helena, Montana, on August 4, 1906, the son of John Scott and Mary Sophie (Hill) Harrison. At that time, Helena's population was about 15,000. Later, Pat would wryly remark that it had more saloons than any other town in Montana. When he was sixteen years old, his mother's illness resulted in his being sent with a younger brother to live with relatives in Kansas City. Pat attended the University of Kansas briefly before moving to Washington, D.C., where he completed his studies at George Washington University. Library courses that were combined with history and legal studies had a special appeal for him, so that when he was employed by the Library of Congress he was assigned to the law department. After eight years at the Library of Congress, Pat moved to the newly established library of the United States Supreme Court, where he remained for six years as associate librarian. There he had much to do with the organization of the library and with research into the economic and historical backgrounds of cases pending before the Supreme Court. Pat came to be highly regarded by the justices: 'Justice Brandeis told me I was one of the best lawyers he knew, for a layman,' he once remarked. When he resigned his position in 1942, Pat received fine letters of recommendation from them. Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone wrote to Dean Young B. Smith of Columbia University Law School on April 26, 1942, 'He is unquestionably the most efficient man in caring for a library and making it a real aid to those who have to use it of any man I have known.'

For the next eight years, Pat was in private research practice, shuttling between Cambridge and Washington. It was during this period that he first visited his friend Eric Thompson in Harvard, Massachusetts, where he and his first wife summered frequently thereafter. Pat's love of museums quickly attracted him to Fruitlands Museums and to Clara Endicott Sears, who had established

and financed them. When he learned in 1949 that Miss Sears, then eighty-five, was looking for a full-time director, Pat applied for the position and was accepted. He was to spend the next thirty years at Fruitlands until his retirement in 1979.

Of Miss Sears, Pat wrote that she 'was not a research scholar, but she was a woman of great intuition and good sense. We had long conversations throughout the next twelve years, about what she wanted Fruitlands to be — not just a conventional museum, but an inspiration, a communion with the relics and ideas of the past.' After her death in 1960, Pat continued the policy of expanding not only the collections relating to Fruitlands, where the Transcendentalist leaders Bronson Alcott and Charles Lane had established their short-lived Consociate Family in 1843, but also the collections in the Shaker and Indian museums and the gallery of nineteenth-century painters. Since Fruitlands Museums were open to the public only from May through September, Pat spent much time during the closed season in cataloguing the picture collection and enlarging the exhibits. Frequent visits to Europe were devoted to exploring museums, particularly folk museums, where he said, 'I pick up ideas for different approaches to use in our exhibits.'

Pat's great interest in horticulture expressed itself in his design for the landscaping of Fruitlands's seven and one-half acres, planned 'to complement Miss Sears's collection of Italian artifacts and statuary.' The result enhanced the spectacular view from the Fruitlands Museums across the Nashua River Valley to the mountains beyond. Pat must have missed this view when, upon his retirement in 1979, he and his family moved to Carlisle, where they had many happy years together. An Anglican for most of his life, Pat in his last days converted to the Roman Catholic faith, believing that that church was doing the most for the poor of the world. After a long illness, Pat died of congestive heart failure at the New England Medical Center on July 3, 1986. A funeral mass was offered at St. Irene's church in Carlisle, and he was buried in Green Cemetery there.

Pat's first marriage in 1935 to Margaret Wilgoose, an editor for the Carnegie Institution in Washington, ended in a divorce in 1958. He is survived by his second wife, Clio (Dobson) Harrison and their daughter, Anthea Io Harrison of Carlisle.

A kind, gentle, and hospitable man, Pat Harrison had a host of friends who will miss his presence at the meetings of the many cultural and social organizations of which he was a member and where he had frequently been a lecturer. He served as museum director for the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities for twenty years; as a trustee of both the Hancock Shaker Village and the Louisa May Alcott Memorial Association; and as a member of the visiting committee of the Peabody Museum at Harvard University. In addition to the American Antiquarian Society, he was a member of the Boston Athenaeum, the Carlisle Historical Commission, the Club of Odd Volumes, the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, the Massachusetts Historical Society, and the St. Botolph Club.

Stephen T. Riley

DUMAS MALONE

Dumas Malone, the distinguished biographer of Thomas Jefferson, died at his home in Charlottesville, Virginia, on December 27, 1986, just two weeks short of his ninety-fifth birthday. He had been a member of the American Antiquarian Society for almost fifty-three years.

Born in Coldwater, Mississippi, in 1892, the son of a Methodist minister and a schoolteacher mother with academic aspirations for her children, Dumas grew up in rural Georgia and enrolled in Emory College, now Emory University, at fourteen. Upon graduation he taught school for several years, then went north to Yale to study theology. He received the B.D. degree in 1916; but after the interruption of the Great War, during which he served in the

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