

creating a seven-year index for *The Magazine Antiques*, founding the school admissions department at Old Sturbridge Village, handling publicity for the Saint-Gaudens Memorial, counseling and entertaining students in Cooperstown, and cultivating donors all along the way. The Spinneys are survived by their daughter, Jane Huber, four grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

Jane C. Nylander

EDWARD CARLOS CARTER II

Edward Carlos Carter II, librarian of the American Philosophical Society and adjunct professor of history at the University of Pennsylvania, died on October 1, 2002, of a heart attack at the age of seventy-four. With his passing, we have lost a scholar of wide-ranging interests and accomplishments, a gifted administrator who implemented great changes in a major research library, a popular teacher of both undergraduates and graduate students, and an unstinting friend and colleague to many. All who had the privilege of knowing him will remember Ted Carter for his unbridled ebullience and generosity of spirit.

Ted Carter was born in Rochester, New York, on January 10, 1928. He attended Phillips Academy Andover, where he was an outstanding athlete on the football and track teams. In the fall of 1946 he enlisted in the United States Army, and was assigned to the 11th Airborne Division. Following basic training in the United States, Ted spent the remainder of his two-year hitch with the Army of Occupation in Japan. While there he continued to compete in track events and won the 100-meter and 200-meter sprints while representing his regiment at the all-Japan championships. Returning to the United States, Ted attended college on the GI Bill and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1954. After a brief experiment with law school, he went on to receive a Ph.D. in modern European history from

Bryn Mawr College in 1962 under the direction of the formidable Caroline Robbins. Ted never published his dissertation on 'The Political Activities of Mathew Carey, Nationalist, 1760-1814' as a monograph, but parts of it appeared in the form of articles in scholarly journals such as the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, *Pennsylvania History*, *Catholic Historical Review*, and *American Neptune*. Nevertheless, his dissertation is cited frequently and has exerted a strong influence on every subsequent scholar of Carey and the Irish in the new nation.

From 1958 to 1964, while a graduate student and a newly minted Ph.D., Ted taught history at the University of Pennsylvania, Phillips Academy Andover, and the University of Delaware, and he served for a year as secretary and librarian of the Athenaeum of Philadelphia. Then in 1965 he began a long association with St. Stephen's School, the English-language high school in Rome, Italy. Ted arrived during the school's second year of existence to be the chairman of its history department, and he quickly recruited a university-caliber history faculty and contributed greatly to the success of those critical early years. He returned to the United States after four years but maintained a lifelong connection with St. Stephen's, serving two highly effective terms as chairman of the board of trustees (1982-85 and 1991-92). St. Stephen's is now recognized as the best school of its kind in Italy, and Ted's imprint on it was so strong that in 1995 the school library was named in his honor.

Returning to the United States in 1969, Ted was appointed associate professor of history at The Catholic University of America (CUA) and a fellow of the history department at Johns Hopkins University. At CUA Ted began an innovative program leading to the degree of doctor of arts, the aim of which was to train graduate students primarily for teaching roles at undergraduate and community colleges (as opposed to Ph.D. candidates trained primarily as publishing scholars and teachers at research universities).

The following year he embarked on the most significant project of his scholarly career—the publication of *The Papers of Benjamin*

Henry Latrobe. The vast majority of the works of Latrobe, the great American architect and engineer, was housed at the Maryland Historical Society, and in the late 1960s officials at the society determined to produce an edition of these works. Ted was hired to inaugurate the project, and (while still teaching at CUA) he developed a plan to publish what is probably the most varied group of documents associated with any early American figure. Ted's plan was to gather every surviving Latrobe document from institutional and private collections, publish a complete microfiche edition of all of the papers, and prepare a selective printed edition (published by Yale University Press) in four separate series to accommodate the varied nature of the materials. The series include all of Latrobe's journals in three volumes, the engineering drawings in one volume, the architectural drawings in two volumes, selected correspondence and other writings in three volumes, and selected watercolors and sketches in one volume.

As editor-in-chief of the *Latrobe Papers*, Ted was responsible not only for raising substantial sums from a wide variety of sources but also for setting the goals and standards of the project and for identifying and hiring the members of his team, each of whom brought different yet complementary skills to the enterprise. Latrobe's interests and writings were so wide-ranging, and his papers so varied, that the project required an architectural historian, a historian of technology, several generalists, and a veritable army of specialists called in as needed to provide assistance with more esoteric subjects. 'The Chief,' as the *Latrobe Papers* staff fondly referred to him, relished orchestrating this collective endeavor. Owing to his teaching commitments, Ted worked on the project only part-time, yet with his enthusiasm for all and everything Latrobe he inspired the staff with his guiding vision, and he knew how to draw out the best efforts of his team. And Ted believed that high-quality scholarship and timely completion of each element of the project could go hand-in-hand. His leadership was critical to bringing the project to suc-

cessful completion in 1995, an uncommon feat these days in the world of historical editing.

In 1980 Ted was appointed librarian of the American Philosophical Society (APS), the learned society founded by Benjamin Franklin. At that time he also joined the faculty at the University of Pennsylvania. During his tenure at the APS Ted was responsible for an explosive growth of acquisitions of manuscripts and books relating to the history of science, including such remarkable collections as the papers of Nobel prize-winning geneticist Barbara McClintock and the extraordinary sketches of the nineteenth-century naturalist Titian Ramsay Peale. He also began a new program of library resident fellowships and was instrumental in bringing new technology and conservation techniques to the library. He organized a major conference on scientific exploration that resulted two years later in the publication of *Surveying the Record: North American Scientific Exploration to 1930* (1999), which he edited. And for the society's 250th anniversary Ted wrote *'One Grand Pursuit': A Brief History of the American Philosophical Society's First 250 Years, 1743-1993*.

Ted was always exploring new intellectual vistas. Rather than restricting his career to a narrowly circumscribed subject or period, his curiosity took him in ever-newer directions. The courses he offered at the University of Pennsylvania bear this out. He taught not only the usual seminars on Jeffersonian and Jacksonian America, but one he designed on 'Lewis and Clark and the Creation of the American West,' and another he called 'Inventing the Dream: California through the World War II Era.'

Ted served frequently and well on the boards and advisory councils of a great many organizations and institutions, including the Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture; the National Humanities Alliance; the McNeil Center for Early American Studies; the *Papers of Benjamin Franklin* and the *Selected Papers of Charles Willson Peale and His Family*; the Founding Fathers Papers, Inc.; and the Independent Research Libraries

Association, of which he was president. He was elected to the American Philosophical Society in 1983 and to the American Antiquarian Society in 1987. Always looking ahead, at the time of his death Ted was playing a leading role in two major celebrations involving the APS: the Lewis and Clark bicentennial and the Benjamin Franklin tercentenary.

In anticipation of the bicentennial of the United States Constitution, Ted organized, with Richard Beeman and Stephen Botein, the 1984 conference on 'The Creation of the American Constitution.' The conference, co-sponsored by the Institute of Early American History and Culture, the APS, and the Philadelphia (now McNeil) Center for Early American Studies, took place in Philadelphia and resulted in the publication of *Beyond Confederation: Origins of the Constitution and American National Identity* in 1987.

Ted took great pride in nurturing the careers of many of his students and staff members. He had a keen eye for talent and loved to train young historians and send them on to greater responsibilities. Ted had an amazing track record of placing his protégés in leadership positions. Just from the relatively small *Latrobe Papers* staff Darwin H. Stapleton, Lee W. Formwalt, and I went on to become the executive directors, respectively, of the Rockefeller Archive Center, the Organization of American Historians, and the Library Company of Philadelphia. Others entered the academy and became teachers, such as Jeffrey A. Cohen, now at Bryn Mawr. From the APS staff David J. Rhees became director of the Bakken Library and Museum. And there are others, equally Ted's protégés, who are still serving the APS, and serving it well. (Many of us used to joke sometimes that the unemployment rate would have been appreciably higher had it not been for the Edward C. Carter II placement agency!)

Ted Carter was an extraordinarily gifted man. His stellar academic and administrative career was tempered by a humanity all-too-uncommon among people of similar accomplishments. He was scholarly yet not pedantic; gregarious almost to a fault; at

ease with everyone, whether the royalty he encountered at APS meetings or the most junior member of his staff; beloved by his students; a leader in whatever enterprise he undertook; a keen judge of character; a devoted mentor who nurtured the careers of many; and a formidable presence in any room.

Ted is survived by his wife, Louise, four stepdaughters, and his brother Paul, of Portland, Maine. His daughter Laura, the only child of his first marriage, was killed in 1982 in a freak shooting when Ted and Louise were visiting Laura during parents' weekend at Denison University. Despite the deep, almost unimaginable pain he suffered when Laura was killed, Ted never lost his zest for life. He had an irrepressible soul that enabled him to persevere in the face of that horrific tragedy. He was working, golfing, and teaching until the very end. Ted frequently wrote that Benjamin Latrobe—the historical figure he knew better than almost any living scholar—had 'an unchecked engagement with life.' I have always thought that this phrase, which captured Latrobe so perfectly, applied equally well to Ted himself. For those of us who counted Ted as a mentor and as a friend, and our numbers are truly legion, his loss is irreparable.

John C. Van Horne

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