

Institute, he worked with still another antiquarian, its president, AAS member George Hazzard.

Classical music and fine arts were two areas of great interest to Bob. As an overseer of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, he travelled with it on its first-ever trip to the Orient. In the world of fine arts, in a quiet way, he and Polly gave four wonderful paintings to the Worcester Art Museum. These works were by the artists Julien Dupré, Pieter Brueghel the elder, Judith Leyster, and her husband, Jan Miense Molenaer.

It is a wonder that as such a busy person, Bob could find the time for hobbies or personal pleasure, but he loved to fish, produced elegant items in his woodworking shop, and played good tennis and golf. My wife Marianne and I traveled with Bob and Polly on four cruises, visiting interesting places in Europe and, even in recent years, the South and Southwest for golf and tennis.

We will miss this quiet, intense, and good-natured man who did so much for so many—his family and friends, his company, charities, educational institutions, and his country. We at AAS thank him for helping us to undergird our society with the financial strength it needs to carry out its mission.

John Jeppson

P. WILLIAM FILBY

He was called 'the man with the Sotheby swing' when he conducted auctions for the Baltimore Bibliophiles—but that was the most minor of P. William Filby's talents. Bill Filby was truly a Renaissance man—learned, genial, gracious, and generous. Born in Cambridge, England, on December 10, 1911, he served as a chorister in Trinity College, Cambridge, and was head soloist in 1925-26. One year later, he joined the staff of Cambridge University Library while taking German courses at the University and soon became a member of the Library's Rare Books Division.

It was at the Cambridge University Library that he developed a keen interest in rare books that later became a major vocation of his life.

In 1935 he was granted a leave of absence from Cambridge University to become secretary/amanuensis to Sir James G. Frazer, author of *The Golden Bough*. Sir James was blind and paralyzed, while Lady Frazer was totally deaf, and so for the ensuing four years, Bill served as the pair's eyes and ears. Many years later in America, Bill often gave talks on his life with the Frazers.

In July 1940, after assisting scientists in a support capacity in the development of radar, he volunteered for the British army, entering as a private but soon rising to the rank of captain. His knowledge of German led to his transfer to the British Intelligence Corps as a member of the cryptographic team at Bletchley, where Germany's ULTRA code was broken. Following the war, he joined the Foreign Service and saw duty in Cyprus, the United States, and Germany.

In 1957 he married Vera R. Weakliem and immigrated to America where he returned to library work. As librarian and assistant director at the Peabody Institute Library in Baltimore, he began publishing its collections and mounted several exhibitions, most with definitive catalogues. Perhaps the most famous of them is *2000 Years of Calligraphy*, which became the premier bibliographic standard in the field. His exhibition on calligraphy that the Peabody Library held in conjunction with the Walters Art Gallery and the Baltimore Museum of Art caused Baltimore to be recognized by the London *Times* as 'the calligraphy center in America.' While at the Peabody Library, Bill found that the major interest of its users was in genealogy and heraldry. Since the Peabody held outstanding materials in those fields, he assembled all of the library's extensive holdings on those subjects and installed them on the first floor, so that readers could browse among the collections rather than ask for specific books. He became aware that genealogy was little known to most library users and librarians so he compiled a list of the most used books in the

field and updated those lists regularly until 1986, at which time the list contained 34,000 titles. To this day, staff members of the Library of Congress regard his compilation as the genealogical 'bible.'

In 1965 he became librarian of the Maryland Historical Society and in 1972 was named its director. While at the Maryland Historical Society, he succeeded in completely revolutionizing the library by converting it to one of the leading historical libraries in the country. Along with the late Edward G. Howard, he wrote the definitive study of the history of the 'Star Spangled Banner' that was heralded by the *New York Times* as the most important work ever written on our national anthem.

In addition to his work at the Peabody Institute Library and the Maryland Historical Society, Bill was an early active member of the Baltimore Bibliophiles and served as president from 1964 through 1966 and again from 1991 through 1993. Eight leading Baltimoreans founded the Baltimore Bibliophiles in 1954 because the city had no book club comparable to the Grolier Club in New York, the Caxton Society in Chicago, or the Club of Odd Volumes in Boston. Although not a founding member, Bill was elected to membership shortly after his arrival in Baltimore and for the next three-and-a-half decades was one of its most active members. Every year, 'The Bibs' (as its members affectionately call the organization) donated books and pamphlets for an annual auction. Bill, with his delightful English accent, served as its auctioneer. It was in this capacity that the late Edgar Heyl, who catalogued the auction, referred to Filby as 'the man with the Sotheby swing' in an article that appeared in the *Baltimore Sun*. It was at these auctions that Bill and Vera especially shone. In fact, in later years, they worked jointly on many projects: completing his hundreds of publications, writing, and mounting exhibitions. He often remarked that without her able assistance he could not have accomplished as much.

Bill Filby died at his home in Savage, Maryland, on November 2, 2002, at the age of ninety. He was elected to the American

Antiquarian Society in 1978 and attended annual meetings in 1978, 1979, 1983, 1994, and 1995. In addition to AAS and the Baltimore Bibliophiles, he was a member of the Grolier Club, the Manuscript Society (president 1976-78), the Bibliographical Society of America (council, 1976-84), and the National Genealogy Hall of Fame (1981). In addition to his wife, Vera, he is survived by two sons and two daughters by a previous marriage.

Julian Lee Lapides

FRANCIS LEWIS BERKELEY, JR.

University Archivist and Professor Emeritus of the University of Virginia Francis Lewis Berkeley, Jr., died February 19, 2003, at his home in Charlottesville. Mr. Berkeley did more than perhaps any other person in the twentieth century to collect and preserve unpublished manuscripts documenting Virginia's early history. A native of Albemarle County, Virginia, where he was born in 1911, Mr. Berkeley earned his undergraduate and master's degrees at the University of Virginia. In 1938 he joined the faculty as the university's first curator of manuscripts. In that position, he developed a cataloguing system modeled after the British Museum's catalogue of additional manuscripts. He also led the effort to create a central archive for the University of Virginia. In addition, he helped organize the Colonial Records Project and establish the University Press of Virginia and documentary editing projects for the papers of both George Washington and James Madison.

As a trustee of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, Mr. Berkeley lent his expertise to the management of Monticello. For three decades, he served as a faithful trustee of the Virginia Historical Society (VHS) and chair of its library committee. In 1959, under his leadership, the VHS moved its library and headquarters from its crowded location in downtown Richmond to its current location in the city's west end.

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