

which Brigham had noticed long before in the Waters' house. In 1900, Grosvenor married Elsie May Bell, a daughter of Alexander Graham Bell, who died in 1964. Their children, Melville, Mabel, Mrs. Gertrude Gayley, Mrs. Lillian Jones, Mrs. Gloria Oftedal, Mrs. Elsie Meyers, and thirty grandchildren and great-grandchildren survive them.

M. A. McC.

### DARD HUNTER

Dard Hunter died at his Chillicothe, Ohio, home, "Mountain House," on February 20, 1966, and thus is removed from our midst a remarkable person whose passion for the history of the graphic arts and papermaking won for him a unique place in the pantheon of American scholarship.

He was born at Steubenville, Ohio, on November 29, 1883, the son of William Henry and Harriet (Browne) Hunter. Descended from a line of journalists, his father, a man of comfortable means, was the editor and publisher of *The Steubenville Daily Gazette* as well as a partner in the Lonhuda Art Pottery Company. Dard grew up in the newspaper office and pottery, two elements which were to influence his life to a high degree, and his memories of childhood were charmingly re-created in his autobiography, *My Life With Paper* (N.Y., 1958). Following high school, Dard traveled the vaudeville and Chautauqua circuit for a year as assistant to his older brother, Philip, who was a magician. Dard then returned home, at that time Chillicothe, where he worked for a short time as cartoonist and illustrator on his father's paper.

Young Hunter attended the Ohio State University for a short time before going to East Aurora, New York, in June, 1903. There, under the indulgent eye of Elbert Hubbard,

the nineteen-year-old youth puttered around the carpentry shop and forge. He constructed the stained glass windows in the Roycroft Inn (which I recall from my own childhood) although his first attempt he broke with a hammer, at Mr. Hubbard's expense. The Roycroft years shaped Hunter's career for the temper of the place was the right kind to stimulate his interests and to appeal to his sensibilities which were, he tells us, more akin to the period 1785 to 1830 than his own times.

Hunter remained at East Aurora for five years, after which he left with his bride, Helen Edith Cornell in March, 1908, for Vienna. After securing a diploma from a non-existent United States government school, Hunter entered the Graphische Lehr-und-Versuchsanstalt from which in 1911 he earned an authentic diploma. The years 1911 to 1913 were spent in England in study and experiment in the arts of printing and papermaking.

In the summer of 1913 the Hunters purchased an old farm near Marlboro-on-Hudson, New York, and there constructed a small paper mill. He also set up a type foundry in which he designed, cut, and cast his own type. By 1917, Mr. Hunter had printed two books entirely of his own making but in the same year he gave up the experiment of earning a living from home-grown fruits and handmade books. The family moved back to Chillicothe into a decrepit Italianate house, which after renovation was to be his home for the remainder of his life.

Hunter's investigations into the processes of papermaking by hand methods resulted in *Old Papermaking* which he printed in 1923. In 1926 he sailed for the South Sea islands to learn the methods of papermaking from bark which resulted in *Primitive Papermaking*, published in December, 1927. Three years later he issued *Papermaking through Eighteen Centuries*, an historical review of the craft.

His next project was the establishment of his Lime Rock, Connecticut, paper mill in 1931. It was the only mill producing handmade papers on the North American continent but the depression was its ruination. In 1933 Hunter once again headed west, this time to China, Korea, and Japan. The journey resulted in a book on the native paper of those countries and in 1935 and 1937 he traveled to the Far-East to gather material on papermaking in Southeast Asia. These trips, like the others, culminated in books on Siam, Indo-China, and India.

In 1938 Mr. Hunter, at the invitation of President Compton, installed his collection of papermaking materials at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He maintained the museum there until his retirement in 1954 when because of lack of interest on the part of the faculty, it was moved to the Institute of Paper Chemistry on the campus of Lawrence University in Appleton, Wisconsin. It is now under the helpful direction of Harry F. Lewis, dean emeritus of the Institute.

Mr. Hunter's work culminated in two books of interest to the student of American papermaking. *Papermaking: the history and technique of an ancient craft* was first published in 1943 by Alfred A. Knopf. A second edition was issued in 1947. It is a book which pulls together years of research and is the best, by far, of any exposition on its subject. *Papermaking by Hand in America* was printed by Mr. Hunter and his son, Dard, Jr., in 1950 from their own paper and types and although a stunning book with much information, it is not entirely satisfactory. The problem lies with the extent of his field. There was too much territory to cover and too many undocumented paper-mills in existence before 1800. To cover the field adequately, years of research in all sorts of public archives and out-of-the-way places would be needed. Nevertheless, Hunter's work along with L. H. Weeks'

earlier *History of Paper-Manufacturing in the United States, 1690-1916* are the only general books available. Hunter's great strength, and perhaps a weakness also, was that he remained a dedicated amateur.

Dard Hunter was elected a member of this Society in October, 1948. He never attended a meeting though for years he carried on a lively correspondence with Clarence Brigham. He intended to give a copy of *Papermaking by Hand in America* to the Society but when the planned edition fell short by thirty copies, our gift was among the shortage. Educational and governmental institutions honored him many times and it is a satisfaction to his friends in Worcester that his membership in the Society was a source of pleasure to him.

Mr. Hunter is survived by his sons, Dard Hunter, Jr., and Cornell Choate Hunter.

M. A. McC.

### FREDERICK LEWIS WEIS

Fred Weis was born in Cranston, Rhode Island, a son of John P. and Georgiana (Lewis) Weis. He was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1917, standing 143rd in a class of 182. After some service on the battleship *North Dakota*, he fell victim to the trimming off of surplus naval officers, and was dismissed on January 26, 1918.

Fred regarded the Navy as a type of social service, so it was not unnatural that he turned to the ministry. During the next few years he studied at Meadville, the Harvard Divinity School, and at the University of Strasbourg, where he took a Th.D. In 1929 he was ordained over the First Church (Unitarian) of Lancaster, and there he remained for the duration of his active professional life. During the Second World War he tried to obtain appoint-

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