

encouraged him in his work and he began it in earnest in 1951.

The major result of these labors was a book published by the Louisiana State University Press in 1959, *Generals in Gray: Lives of the Confederate Commanders*. The book was a biographical directory of the 425 officers who held brigade rank or better in the army of the Confederacy. In addition to bringing together from many different sources vital facts on the lives of the generals concisely and accurately, the author performed a great service by finding and including in virtually every case a photographic portrait of the subject.

Warner's *Generals in Blue: Lives of the Union Commanders* followed six years after the Confederate volume and included sketches of 583 Union generals. Warner also contributed numerous articles on Civil War subjects to magazines and newspapers and was a collaborator on a biographical register of the Confederate congressmen, to be published.

Warner was elected to membership in the American Antiquarian Society at the April 1965 meeting. His second cousin, Paris Fletcher of Worcester, had become a member three years before. Warner never attended any meetings of the Society, but did contribute money and advice on prospective members.

Ezra Joseph Warner III died in Solana Beach, California, on May 30, 1974. He is survived by his second wife, Dorothy Purviance Warner, whom he married in 1938 (having been divorced from his first wife, the former Rosamond Moore), a son Ezra Joseph Warner IV, and two grandchildren.

John B. Hench

#### HENRY JOEL CADBURY

Henry Joel Cadbury, biblical scholar, Quaker historian, and, on behalf of the American Friends Service Committee, recipient of the 1947 Nobel Peace Prize, was born December 1,

1883, in Philadelphia, the son of Joel and Anna Kaighn (Lowry) Cadbury. On his mother's side he was a descendant of the great colonial naturalist, John Bartram. One of his brothers-in-law was the noted Quaker scholar and humanitarian, Rufus M. Jones. Cadbury attended the William Penn Charter School, graduating in 1899. Following family tradition, he entered Haverford College at the age of fifteen. There he was active in such extracurricular activities as the YMCA, tennis club, the student newspaper, music club, and student government. He was, moreover, elected to Phi Beta Kappa and graduated with honors and an A.B. in 1903.

Cadbury did not choose to join the family plumbing firm, although an older brother, Benjamin, had; he went instead to Harvard where he received an M.A. in 1904. A Harvard Ph.D. followed in 1914. From 1904 to 1908 he taught Latin and history at private preparatory schools in Illinois and Pennsylvania. He next taught biblical history at his alma mater, Haverford, from 1910 to 1919. He then spent five years as a professor of biblical literature at Harvard, before going on to Bryn Mawr, where he stayed until 1934. That year he returned to Harvard to become Hollis professor of divinity. He stayed on in Cambridge until he achieved emeritus rank in 1954 and went back home to the Philadelphia area. He continued to lecture, however, even after his retirement, at such institutions as Haverford and Temple. He was a member of several scholarly organizations and learned societies and the recipient of honorary degrees from Whittier, Swarthmore, and Earlham Colleges, and Howard University.

The scholarly specialities of Cadbury were biblical and Quaker history. He was one of the authorities who helped prepare the translation of the Bible known as the Revised Standard Version, which was completed in 1946. In addition to numerous articles and reviews, Cadbury wrote ten books on biblical or Quaker subjects. The last three were published when he was eighty-eight years old: *John Woolman in Eng-*

*land, Friendly Heritage, and The Narrative Papers of George Fox.*

Cadbury was equally as active in Quaker and pacifist affairs, and it was in these connections, probably, that he was best known to the general public in this country and abroad. Most notably, he was a founder of the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) in 1917. He served as its chairman from 1928 to 1934 and again from 1944 to 1960. He was honorary chairman thereafter. When the AFSC and the Friends Service Council of Great Britain were jointly awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1947, Cadbury, as chairman, accepted on behalf of the group. At the ceremonies in Oslo, Cadbury made an eloquent statement about the need for an end to the Cold War and about the ability of individuals to promote peace. 'You are saying . . . here today,' he told the Norwegian king and parliament, 'that common folk—not statesmen, nor generals, nor great men of affairs—but just simple plain men and women like the few thousand Quakers and their friends, if they devote themselves to resolute insistence on goodwill in place of force . . . can do something to build a better, peaceful world.' On the occasion of his final retirement from the chairmanship of the AFSC, friends presented him with a *Festschrift* entitled *Then and Now*, which included a sixty-page biographical memoir written by his niece, Mary Hoxie Jones.

Cadbury began a correspondence with the American Antiquarian Society in the early 1930s. Initiated at the invitation of the librarian, R. W. G. Vail, whom Cadbury met at a meeting of the American Council of Learned Societies, the correspondence on bibliographical and historical matters continued through the administrations of Clarence Brigham, Clifford Shipton, and into that of Marcus McCorison. Cadbury had offered a study of the libraries of Harvard College and the Mather family to Brigham for publication in the *Proceedings*, but Brigham was reluctant to deviate from the custom then of not printing articles written by non-members.

Cadbury already had been proposed for membership, however, and Brigham took the unusual step of inviting him to deliver the paper at the April 1940 meeting, just fifteen minutes or so after—barring some unanticipated complication—he was to be elected to membership. The election went off without a hitch and the paper was printed in the *Proceedings* of that meeting. This was the first of several papers that Cadbury either read at meetings or prepared for the *Proceedings*. Those printed in the journal were 'John Farmer's First American Journey 1711-1714' (April 1943) and 'John Hepburn and His Book against Slavery 1715' (April 1949). In addition, he spoke on 'Whittier—Historian of Quakerism' at the meeting of April 1943 and prepared a written version of it for publication elsewhere.

While he lived in Cambridge in the 1940s and 1950s, Cadbury frequently attended the semiannual meetings of the Society in Boston. He came to but one more meeting after he removed to Pennsylvania, that being the April affair in 1966. 'It was good,' he wrote Shipton, 'to attend a meeting after more than a dozen years of geographical absence.'

Henry Joel Cadbury, ninety years old, died October 7, 1974, at Bryn Mawr Hospital, near his Haverford home. He is survived by his wife of fifty-eight years, the former Lydia Caroline Brown, whom he had taught in boarding school and whose father was a faculty colleague; two daughters; two sons; and nine grandchildren.

John B. Hench

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