

books that were to be auctioned along with the contents of a house in nearby Gilbertsville. Roger was beside himself with anxiety lest some (other) sneaky bookseller find the book and he either would have to pay too much for it or lose it altogether. However; all went well, and Roger bore home the treasure in triumph, having paid but a modest sum. (Your reporter purchased at the same sale a green-painted, ladder-back chair, without seat, and a very miscellaneous lot of sheet music. Butterfield had had the better day!)

In books as in all things he did, Roger exhibited a wonderful sense of humor, a persnickiness, and intelligent analysis. Visits with Margaret and him at White House were always a delight, marked with good conversation, eager hunting through bookshelves, and making sure that a rotund cat did not escape from the back porch—happy times and fond memories. Roger Butterfield died at Hartwick on January 31, 1981. His friends very much miss him.

Marcus A. McCorison

### LUTHER HARRIS EVANS

Luther Harris Evans, political scientist, librarian, and international civil servant, was born to George Washington and Lillie (Johnson) Evans in Sayersville, Texas, on October 13, 1902. Educated at the University of Texas (A.B., 1923; M.A., 1924) and Stanford University (Ph.D., 1927), he taught in political science departments at Stanford, New York University, Dartmouth, and Princeton until 1935. In that Depression year he joined the newly established Works Progress Administration, where he served until 1939 as director of its Historical Records Survey, which produced scores of useful guides to historical research materials located in repositories from coast to coast.

Evans began a high-level association with the Library of Congress upon leaving the WPA. His first LC position, which

he held for less than a year, was director of the Legislative Reference (now Congressional Research) Service. In 1940 he became chief assistant librarian in Archibald MacLeish's administration, serving as acting librarian of Congress during the poet's absences on wartime service. Evans assumed the post of librarian of Congress in his own right on June 30, 1945.

As befitted a scholar of international relations, Evans's tenure at LC was marked by a finely tuned sensitivity both to the necessity for international understanding and cooperation in a postwar, atomic age and to the legitimacy of national cultural pride. As a proponent of internationalism, he greatly expanded LC's presence in the world by establishing a mission in Europe to secure and distribute to American institutions multiple copies of European imprints of the Second World War period; by creating new library divisions in European and Slavic affairs; and by adding a Korean specialist to the staff. As a defender of cultural nationalism, he established a policy of repatriating cultural materials from abroad to their countries of origin. The most spectacular fruit of this policy was his personal presentation of the manuscript of *Alice in Wonderland* to Great Britain in 1948. Also notable during his stewardship of LC was a sharp increase in gifts to the library. Highlights include Lessing J. Rosenwald's copy of the Giant Bible of Mainz, the manuscript of W. Somerset Maugham's *Of Human Bondage*, Mary Pickford's collection of early motion pictures, George Gershwin scores, and important aeronautical papers of the Wright brothers, Gen. Billy Mitchell, and others. The theme of his administration was an intolerance toward anything that hindered the free flow of information both within countries and across international borders. Evans's free expression of such libertarian views during the heyday of McCarthyism made him enemies in Congress and elsewhere.

Evans resigned from LC in 1953 to become the director-general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). No stranger to that organi-

zation, he had previously served as an advisor to the United States delegation at the conference that founded it (1945), had chaired the American delegation to the UNESCO Inter-Governmental Copyright Conference in Geneva (1952), and had been a member of its executive board (1949-53). He left UNESCO in 1958 and until 1962 held a variety of consulting positions or project directorships at the University of Texas, the Brookings Institution, and the National Education Association. He then joined the staff of Columbia University as director of its library's international and legal collections. He retired from Columbia in 1971, but remained active in the work of the United Nations Association, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Association for the World University, and other internationally minded organizations.

Election to membership in the American Antiquarian Society, in October 1945, followed Evans's appointment as librarian of Congress. Although he held AAS in high regard, his association with the Society was not an active one.

Luther Evans died on December 23, 1981, in San Antonio, Texas, where he had lived since 1977. His wife, Helen (Murphy) Evans, whom he married on September 12, 1925, survives him as do his son, Gill C. Evans, three sisters, and two brothers.

John B. Hench

#### FREDERICK RICHMOND GOFF

Frederick R. Goff died in London, September 26, 1982, of complications following a heart attack he had suffered a few days earlier. Only sixty-six at the time of his death (he was born April 23, 1916, in Newport, Rhode Island), he had a rare book career that spanned almost fifty years. In 1935, while an undergraduate at Brown University, he began to work with Margaret Bingham Stillwell on her Second Census

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