

lished by his father, Nathan Hale (nephew of the Revolutionary hero). After her death, her husband arranged for the Society to receive five miniatures on ivory portraying nineteenth-century members of the Everett and Hale families. Both Fredson Bowers and Nancy Hale were good friends of the Society, just as they were good friends of many individuals in the world of books and culture.

Fredson Bowers was one of those rare figures who dominate and transform a field; those who follow him in descriptive and analytical bibliography and textual criticism must take his work as their point of departure. His death (on April 11, 1991) marks the end of an era.

G. Thomas Tanselle

GEORGE LEE HASKINS

George L. Haskins, one of America's leading legal historians, professor emeritus at the University of Pennsylvania Law School, and member of the U.S. delegation that helped to organize the United Nations, died on October 4, 1991 at his home in Hancock, Maine. A summa cum laude at Harvard in 1935, Haskins received his L.L.B. from Harvard Law School in 1942. He enlisted the following year as a private, rose to the rank of major, and served in military intelligence in the War Department General Staff. For his services he received the Army Commendation Medal with oak leaf clusters and was decorated by the British government with the George Medal. In 1946 he began his long and distinguished career with the Pennsylvania Law School, was appointed Algernon Sydney Biddle professor in 1974, and retired in 1985.

Haskins was a scholar's scholar and a worthy branch of the scholarly family tree planted by his father, Charles Homer Haskins, the famous medievalist. Distinguishing himself early, George entered the medieval field with *The Statute of York and the Interest of the Commons*, written in part while a junior fellow at Harvard and then as a Henry Fellow at Merton College of Oxford.

Fortunately for American colonial legal history, Haskins left his research in medieval and constitutional history to specialize in the study of law in early Plymouth and the Bay Colony. His innovative work on Massachusetts law and religion, *Law and Authority in Early Massachusetts*, published in 1960, was quickly recognized as a classic and went through three printings. Despite his public mien of detachment and aloof dignity, he was a warm and devoted friend to close colleagues. When his fellow faculty member, John Dickinson, died, Haskins completed Dickinson's book *Death of a Republic* from notes, but modestly listed himself only as editor when the volume was published in 1963. Besides other important publications, he was co-author of the monograph, *John Marshall, Foundations of Power*, which was volume 2, part 1 of *The History of the United States Supreme Court* published in 1981.

Haskins's work in his field did not stop at publications: he served as president of the American Society of Legal History from 1970 to 1974 and revitalized that organization. Under his leadership the Society expanded from about 120 members to 750. During his presidency also, the Society's monograph series was begun in conjunction with Harvard University Press and continued with the University of North Carolina Press.

As a classroom teacher, Haskins was extraordinary. He used dozens of ditties and bits of doggerel to assist students to remember legal rules. His classes were packed with substantive material, well-larded with humor, and marked by intellectual rigor. As a consequence of his reputation as a teacher, his retirement from Pennsylvania Law School, at the age of seventy-two, was followed by visiting appointments to the Rutgers University School of Law (Camden) and Cleveland State University School of Law.

There was another string to Haskins's bow besides his connection with academe: his career as a lawyer. His reputation in that regard rests firmly on his work as special counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad. He published in this field as well, co-authoring *American Law of Property* and the *Pennsylvania Fiduciary Guide*.

As a person, he was a man of great dignity, impeccable courtesy, and generosity in his assistance to other legal historians. Although a very private person, he was open and charming to those who knew him well. He was elected to AAS in 1968, but unfortunately did not attend enough meetings for members to have gotten to know him and to appreciate more his fine qualities as a gentleman-scholar.

George Athan Billias

HOWELL JOHNSON HEANEY

Scholar, librarian, teacher, bibliographer; military man, gardener, collector; a man of wit and intellectual attainments who yet cared deeply about those less fortunate or in need, and worked actively and quietly in their behalf. How can one not regret the loss of such a man!

Howell Johnson Heaney was born on July 7, 1917, in the small town of Beacon, New York, midway on the Hudson between West Point and Poughkeepsie. He attended Cornell University, where he received his bachelor's degree and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa in 1939. He began law school at Cornell but gave it up after two years in favor of a master's degree in comparative literature, received in 1941. Library school at Columbia University followed, and he received his second master's degree in 1942.

World War II was underway by then, and Howell's somewhat unlikely career combining bibliography and the military had its beginnings when he enlisted in the Army after a few months spent working in the library at the University of New Hampshire. In 1946, when he was discharged, he was a second lieutenant *and* the co-author with Philo C. Calhoun of 'Dickens' "Christmas Carol" after a Hundred Years,' still considered one of the basic studies of that bibliographically complex work. After another brief stint at UNH, Howell moved to Morristown, New Jersey, to become private librarian to the distinguished collector, Thomas W. Stree-

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