

Toward learned societies DeVoto had a rather exaggerated respect, but the exigencies of earning a living as a free-lance writer kept him from being active in them. In 1945 he was elected to the American Antiquarian Society, before which, in October, 1947, he read a paper on "The Welsh Indians." However, his real connection with the Society lay in the cult of the cocktail, since both he and Dr. Brigham planned to write a history of the origin of the beverage in this country. But neither ever finished their studies.

On November 14, 1955, shortly after a television broadcast, he died of a heart attack. He leaves his widow and two sons, Gordon King and Mark Bernard DeVoto.

C. K. S.

ARCHER MILTON HUNTINGTON

Archer Milton Huntington, son of Collis P. Huntington, died at his 700-acre Stanerigg Farm at Bethel, Connecticut, on December 11, 1955. For 45 years he had been a loyal member of this Society but had never been able to visit the Library or attend a meeting. His apologies were sincere and profound as, prevented by a "multitude of other matters," "overwhelmed and thus unable to anticipate the visit" he was kept away—often by his many visits to Europe. Four years before his death at the age of 85, he wrote: "I am giving myself the pleasure of believing that some day I am going to see the Library and its work." He made fourteen separate money contributions to the Society and he was ready to join a Committee of Fifteen for a fund-raising campaign when the first World War intervened.

The story of Mr. Huntington's life is one of those rare and fabulous American tales of vast inherited wealth

utilized by a scholar, poet, and art enthusiast for the pleasure and cultural betterment of mankind. The public has never known the amount of his wealth or the sums put into his many benefactions. It would be surprising should his estate be large as largeness is now figured, for he created, developed and endowed a bewildering number of cultural institutions. His most ardent interests were connected with Spanish, Portuguese, and Latin-American civilization, resulting among other projects in the creation of the superb foundations at Broadway and 156th Street in New York City. Numismatics, the American Indian, bird life, bird sanctuaries, marine life, art (especially sculpture) were among his absorptions. For these he expended money lavishly, always keeping the donorship in the background. Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Kenyon, and foreign institutions conferred on him honorary degrees.

On March 10, 1923, his fifty-third birthday, he married as his second wife, the sculptress, Miss Anna Vaughn Hyatt, daughter of Alpheus Hyatt, naturalist and pupil of Agassiz. The day was also her birthday—the forty-seventh. She had already achieved fame by her equestrian statue of Joan of Arc, which adorns Riverside Drive, New York City, with replicas at Blois, France; Gloucester, Massachusetts, San Francisco and Quebec, Canada. In 1927 her colossal equestrian statue of El Cid was erected in Seville, Spain; a replica stands outside the Hispanic Society building in New York City.

Near Georgetown, South Carolina, Mr. and Mrs. Huntington developed on the site of the birthplace of Washington Allston and neighboring acres, Brookgreen Gardens, a unique sanctuary for wild life and an open-air museum for over three hundred replicas of the finest examples of American sculpture of the last hundred years. Some two hundred sculptors are represented.

The American Antiquarian Society joins with the American world of art and letters in tribute to its member Archer Huntington, the "wise and generous soul who did so much for his country and the cause of beauty, craftsmanship and integrity in its arts and in its life." T. J. D.

ROBERT LINCOLN O'BRIEN

Robert Lincoln O'Brien was born in Abington, Massachusetts, on September 14, 1865, a son of Patrick O'Brien, a native of Cork, and his wife Lydia Howard Dunham. At the age of fourteen he lost his father and left school to go to work in his brother's heel-manufacturing business. Here he kept the books, ran the steam engine, and drove the delivery wagon. To please his mother he entered the Bridgewater State Normal School in 1882. He never had liked the prospect of teaching, and when he found that his first job, in Natick, paid only \$10 a week, he was sure that he had been right. His next position was at Pinkerton Academy in Derry, New Hampshire, where he found time to learn Greek and Latin and otherwise to fit himself for college. After a year at Dartmouth he transferred to the Lawrence Scientific School, and thence into the senior year at Harvard College. When moved by circumstances he used to say that he was prepared for college at Dartmouth. At Harvard, he took the Sumner Prize in International Law and, although older than most of his classmates, was chosen president of the Harvard Union and secretary of the Harvard Economic Club.

On the Monday following his graduation *cum laude* at the Commencement of 1891, O'Brien went to work as a reporter for the *Boston Evening Transcript*. The next year

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