

Jo was a trustee of Donations for Education in Liberia, an organization founded in 1850 with high hopes and limited funds to establish and support Liberia College in Monrovia. He visited the college, now called a university, in December 1969, and was the first trustee to do so. He was awarded an LL.D. in international relations by the university and, for good measure, an elaborate medal the size of a saucer that identified him as a Grand Commander of the Star of Africa. He wore this medal to the meetings of the trustees, much to the pleasure of those present. He was elected president of the trustees in 1968 and held that office until his death.

This was Jo Brew: archaeologist, teacher, friend, much of whose pioneering work was completed and published by his colleagues, including his students, under their own names. He was careful in his work but not meticulous, imaginative but not fanciful, enthusiastic but not an extremist. Perhaps his most valuable contributions to his field are his students, and their students, too, for Jo's ability to share his knowledge has been passed on to them.

Only one of Jo's great discoveries did he keep for himself. Toward the end of the work at Awatavi in the Hopi country of northeastern Arizona, on June 11, 1939, he married Evelyn Ruth Nimmo, a member of the expedition staff. She and their two sons, Alan Parker Brew and Lindsay Edward Brew, survive him. Jo's heart gave out on March 19, 1988. 'I have had a good life,' he told his doctor. He accepted death as he had accepted life: another door to pass through, another discovery to be made.

David B. Little

### GEORGE BUBB DANGERFIELD

George Bubb Dangerfield wrote with a style that universally won the admiration of historians, whether or not they agreed with his points of view. The author of several books in both British and American history, Dangerfield was best known for *The Era of Good*

*Feelings* (1952), which was awarded both the Bancroft Prize and the Pulitzer Prize in American history in 1963.

Dangerfield was one of those rare cases of a historian without a doctorate who succeeded in writing for lay and academic audiences. Born in Newbury, Berkshire, England, on October 28, 1904, his early English education stopped with an Oxford University B.A. in 1927. He would receive an M.A. from Oxford in 1968, well after his best-known books had appeared.

He came to the United States in 1930 and worked briefly as an assistant editor in a New York publishing house. He then became literary editor of *Vanity Fair* magazine from 1933 to 1935. His first book was *The Bengal Mutiny* (1933), and two years later Dangerfield's *The Strange Death of Liberal England* attracted highly favorable notice. *Victoria's Heir* followed in 1941.

In 1942 Dangerfield, though not yet an American citizen, enlisted in the 102d Infantry Division, serving in Europe. He became a United States citizen at the war's end.

*The Era of Good Feelings*, Dangerfield's first foray into U.S. history, covered a period (1815-28) that was both familiar and unexciting to American historians, hitherto regarded by many as something of a dull hiatus between the Jeffersonian and Jacksonian eras. Dangerfield brought new life to these years, particularly with his engaging portraits of its political leaders. Most of these leaders represented political sections of the country, of course, and the rivalries they expressed tended to run against the trend toward a stronger national state that Dangerfield saw coming out of the War of 1812 and westward expansion.

A reviewer in the *American Historical Review* called *The Era of Good Feelings* 'an exciting and exhilarating book,' written with a literary skill 'which makes figures and events live as they rarely do on the printed page.' Of Dangerfield's 1960 book, *Chancellor Robert R. Livingston of New York, 1746-1813*, Alfred Young in the *William and Mary Quarterly* described the book as 'a highly interpretive biography which richly deserves the commendations it has received for its subtle insights. It is masterfully organized and written

with great verve, demonstrating the author's rare skill at interweaving into vivid scenes the larger social forces and individual personalities.' At the close of a review essay that listed the various themes 'with which present-day revisionists will have to reckon,' Young concluded that the book 'should delight all who believe biography is a branch of literature: it has wit, irony, subtlety, and charm.'

In his next book, Dangerfield returned to the Era of Good Feelings, but with a different, sharper interpretation. *The Awakening of American Nationalism, 1815-1828* (1965), which formed part of the New American Nation series, took into account the scholarship that had appeared since 1952, and it emphasized the struggle for dominance during the 1820s of 'economic nationalism' and 'democratic nationalism.' Reflecting the critical revisionism that had engulfed the Jackson field since the publication of Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.'s *The Age of Jackson* in 1945, Dangerfield took a much less favorable view of the triumph of 'democratic nationalism' in Jackson's election in 1828. *The Awakening* probably has been Dangerfield's most-read book over the past twenty years.

Dangerfield had lived with his wife and three children in Santa Barbara, California, since 1968, where he taught at the University of California. His later publications included *Defiance to the Old World* (1970) and *The Damnable Question* (1976). Dangerfield was elected to membership in the American Antiquarian Society in October 1971. He died at Santa Barbara on December 27, 1987.

Ronald P. Formisano

#### HENRY BRADLEY MARTIN

One of America's great book collectors, H. Bradley Martin, died on April 23, 1988. His library, which was assembled over the course of more than sixty years, survives as a memorial of his taste and skill.

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