

tal Congress authorized the stars and stripes to be the official flag of the United States of America. It was duly pictured on one (Scott catalogue number 1352) of a series of stamps of the flags of the Revolution issued by the U.S. Postal Service in 1968. And the Society proudly flew it for many months during the Bicentennial, alternating it with the present national emblem, only to hear criticism (apparently because the British Union Jack was incorporated in the Grand Union Flag) from a small number of passersby who were woefully ignorant of both the niceties of flag etiquette in general and the historical significance of that flag in particular.

Regardless of the flap over the flag, Mr. Harrington's generosity toward AAS, in matters great and small, was warmly regarded. Such people as he make the building of great institutions and collections possible, for they provide stability and underwrite the creative risks taken by acquisitive librarians. Mr. Harrington was a man of considerable wry humor, a trait he shared in the give-and-take with Mark McCorison evident in their warm correspondence over the years.

Mr. Harrington married the former Louise Cronin on July 9, 1927. She survives him, as do their four children—Frank Leighton Harrington, Jr., Roxanna H. Stevenson, Thomas Barth Harrington, and George Chester Harrington—two sisters, and numerous grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

John B. Hench

GEORGE WILLIAM HAZZARD

George William Hazzard was born in Cortland, New York, on October 29, 1915. He grew up and received his formal education in that state, receiving his bachelor's (1936) and master's (1938) degrees in physics and mathematics from St. Lawrence University. He earned his doctorate in experimental physics and physical chemistry from Cornell University in 1947 and remained there

until 1965, as instructor in mathematics and later as associate professor of physics at his alma mater (1936–54), and, for the next eleven years, as university representative (1954–62) and research personnel section manager (1962–65) at the General Electric Research Laboratory.

In 1965, George moved from industrial to academic administration and from New York to Missouri, where he became, in turn, associate provost (1965–67) and vice-chancellor for professional schools and research (1967–69) at Washington University in St. Louis. In 1969, he and his family made their final relocation, to Massachusetts, where he was to spend the rest of his life. From 1969 to 1978, George served as president of Worcester Polytechnic Institute. A heart attack and convalescence convinced him to retire in 1978, although he would go on to lead a personally and professionally active life for another decade.

His leadership at WPI and in higher education in Massachusetts and nationally will be remembered for its steadfastness in a time of tumult. Alternately pushing and pulling, needling and inspiring, George was able to help WPI broaden its scope, especially through an innovative new curriculum, widely cited as 'the WPI Plan.' He also played a key role (with Sandy Tredinnick, John Brooks, the late Carl Gilbert, and others) in obtaining the rescinding of the Massachusetts constitutional prohibition on state funding of scholarships for students in private institutions.

On 'retiring' in 1978, he retained an office at WPI as president emeritus, although moving, with his wife Jean, from the president's house on the WPI campus to a lovely farmhouse in Petersham. Despite the distance, both he and Jean continued to maintain active personal and professional involvements in the Worcester community. As was his wont, George immediately became immersed in a number of activities, including direction of two projects for the Association of American Colleges (Project QUILL: Quality in Liberal Learning, 1978–81, and MAP: Minority Achievement Program, 1980–81), accepting appointment by Governor Dukakis in 1980 to a six-year term on the newly

formed Massachusetts Board of Regents of Public Higher Education, and serving as an overseer of Old Sturbridge Village. Later, he became one of the four working trustees of the George I. Alden Trust of Worcester, for which he initiated such innovative activities as the prestigious Alden Seminars on Higher Education that brought together leaders in public and private higher education, business, and government.

Although he was the author of a general physics textbook (1950) and several articles in his field of specialization (thermal and acoustical properties of liquids), George Hazzard's contributions were much more in professional and administrative areas than in scientific research. In the New York phase of his professional career, he was director and then president of the New York State Section of the American Physical Society, a regional counselor for New York State of the American Institute of Physics, and a member of a New York State Education Department committee on revision of high school science teacher certification requirements. He was also involved in the establishment of a national Commission of College Physics and served on two regional New York Boards of Higher Education (president of one).

In St. Louis, he participated in task forces on area research, environment, and development, and in the organization of a Missouri State Technical Services Program, as well as on a subgroup on Computers in Higher Education of the President's Science Advisory Committee.

At times during his nine-year WPI presidency, George was a board member of the Association of American Colleges and chair of its Commission on Liberal Learning, secretary-treasurer of the Association of Independent Engineering Colleges, a member of the Projects Board of the Society of Engineering Education, and chair of the Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of Massachusetts. He was also a trustee or director of a number of Worcester area organizations, including the Chamber of Commerce, Memorial Hospital, People's Bank, St. Vincent Hospital Research Foundation, State Mutual Life Assurance Company,

Worcester Academy, and the Worcester Economic Club (for which he served a term as president). A member of the Worcester Club and the University Club of New York as a matter of course, George was particularly pleased to have been invited to select membership in the Worcester Fire Society (1971) and the St. Wulstan's Society (1974). He was elected to membership in the American Antiquarian Society in 1973 and served as a member of the Society's Finance Committee from 1979 to 1982.

In addition to graduating Phi Beta Kappa, George's honors included an Alumni Citation from St. Lawrence University and honorary degrees from Union College (D.Sc.), Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology (D. Eng.), Clark University (LL.D.), Central New England College (L.H.D.), WPI (D.Sc.), St. Lawrence University (LL.D.), and Western New England College (L.H.D.).

In a eulogy to George at the WPI memorial service for him in October 1989, Frank A. (Sandy) Tredinnick, Jr., former long-time chief executive of the Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of Massachusetts and a close mutual friend and colleague, aptly described George as a 'protean' man. Those of us who knew George well could only agree that he was a man of many talents, roles, and parts—a moralist but always a realist, sometimes acerbic yet always amiable, persistent if sometimes pertinacious, but, nevertheless, always fair and perspicacious in his dealings with others.

George and I—and often John Brooks of Holy Cross as well—met for lunch at the Worcester Club on almost a weekly basis for several years, as we sought ways and means of closer cooperation among our institutions. Our discussions ranged from joint library and computer center operation to exploring some joint department and degree programs, and even the pros and cons of different forms of an actual merger of Clark and WPI, perhaps also with Holy Cross. The meetings were always pleasant, the dreaming uninhibited, and the actual plans generated quite feasible, in our view. With minor exceptions, the outcomes, dependent on other people for achievement, regrettably rarely came close to realiza-

tion—at least in recognizable form. George, never daunted, would come back the next time with fresh ideas. My relations with his successor, though positive and friendly, never reached the level of mutuality that George and I had attained, without really trying, over the four years that our respective presidencies overlapped.

In a letter to AAS president and librarian Marcus McCorison on October 4, 1989, appreciating his condolences on her husband's death, Jean Hazzard wrote, 'George lived a rich, full life right 'til the end, and for this I am grateful.' So are all who knew him.

Mortimer Herbert Appley

NATHAN IRVIN HUGGINS

Nathan Irvin Huggins was born in Chicago on January 14, 1927, and died of pancreatic cancer on December 5, 1989, at the age of sixty-two. Huggins graduated from the University of California at Berkeley in 1954, with a B.A. in history. In 1955, he earned an M.A. in history at Berkeley. He enrolled in the graduate program in history at Harvard University, where he took the A.M. degree in 1957 and the Ph.D. in 1962, thereby extending the great tradition of Harvard-trained black historians, including W.E.B. DuBois, Charles H. Wesley, and John Hope Franklin, among several others. In 1980, Mr. Huggins would become the first Afro-American professor of history at Harvard, becoming in that year the first incumbent of the W.E.B. DuBois Professor of History and Afro-American Studies, as well as the chair of the Department of Afro-American Studies and the director of the W.E.B. DuBois Institute for Afro-American Research.

Mr. Huggins had a rich and varied experience as an instructor, teaching history at California State College at Long Beach (1962–64), Lake Forest College (1964–66), the University of Massachusetts at Boston (1966–70), the University of California at Berkeley (1969–70), and Columbia University between 1970 and 1980. In

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