

library, as well as important auxiliary services. Chicago's central location and our association with a comparatively young but vigorous university, one that supports a broad-based archival program of its own, indicate a mutually satisfying and beneficial relationship for both the university and the Society.

Finally, I want to express the SAA's gratitude for the thorough work of the Search Committee, headed by Philip P. Mason, in assisting the Council to accomplish these two essential tasks.

"Documenting American Cultures" is the principal theme of the Society's annual meeting in Toronto, 1-4 October 1974. The program committee has planned sessions on the sources for such aspects of cultural history as the family, working people, ethnic groups, and urban life. Other sessions will deal with the use of audiovisual, quantitative, and scientific records in documenting contemporary society. In addition to sessions organized around the cultural theme, the convention will feature panel discussions on the relationship of the archivist to older and younger colleagues, to colleagues of other nations, and to the members of related professions. Beginning archivists and those who wish to review basic techniques may attend on the first day of the meeting workshops in arrangement and description, records management, conservation, and administration. A convention program containing the full schedule of events and a registration form was mailed in July to each individual and institutional member. For further information write to Local Arrangements Chairman A. Robert N. Woadden, City Archivist, City Hall, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5H N2.

Scholarships for Archival Training

The first SAA scholarships for the training of archivists have been provided by the Colonial Dames of America, Chapter 3. The chapter has agreed to donate not less than \$1,200 a year for supporting a minimum of two students in their attendance at the two-week institute, Introduction to Modern Archival Administration, offered by the American University in cooperation with the National Archives and Records Service, the Library of Congress, and the Maryland Hall of Records. The Colonial Dames grants are to be used for the basic registration fee, reasonable travel, and per diem expenses. Competition is open to persons working with archives or manuscripts and who have been for less than two years employees of archival institutions which have a fair percentage of holdings from the period predating 1825. For more details and to enter the competition for the Colonial Dames scholarship, write to the SAA Awards Committee Chairman Herman Kahn, Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn. 06520.

SAA Prizes and Awards

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD is a trophy presented by the Society of American Archivists by Leon de Valinger, Jr., Mary Givens Bryan and Dolores C. Renze. The purpose of the Distinguished Service Award is to confer recognition on archival institutions whose outstanding work has brought credit to the archival profession. The large trophy passes for a year to each institution that receives the award, and a smaller trophy is retained permanently.

THE GONDOS MEMORIAL AWARD consists of a \$200 cash prize given annually by Victor and Dorothy Gondos in memory of the late Victor Gondos, Sr. The award is given for the best manuscript essay, previously unpublished, submitted on the history or administration of archives. The winning essay is published in the *American Archivist*. If no manuscript qualifies, the award is made for the best contribution to the *American Archivist* during the previous year.

THE WALDO GIFFORD LELAND PRIZE is a cash prize awarded annually from the income derived from the Waldo Gifford Leland Prize Fund. The prize is awarded to the author of an outstanding published contribution in the field of archival history, theory, or practice. Finding aids as well as monographs and writings on archival theory or practice published during the preceding calendar year are eligible for the prize, but they must have appeared in letterpress.

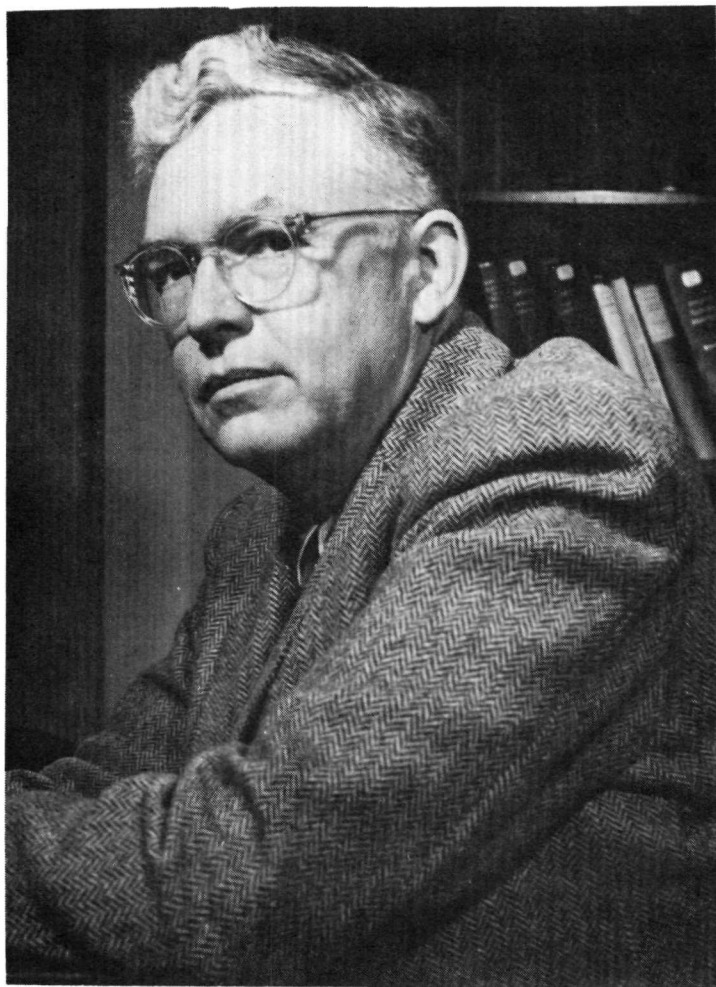
THE PHILIP M. HAMER AWARD of \$100 is given annually to a junior editor who has done distinguished work on any documentary publication project sponsored by the National Historical Publications Commission.

Winners will be judged by appropriate subcommittees of the SAA Committee on Awards. Send all nominations to the Executive Director, Society of American Archivists, University of Illinois at Chicago Circle, Box 8198, Chicago, Ill. 60680.

Deaths

CLIFFORD K. SHIPTON came to Cambridge from his birthplace in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, as a Harvard freshman in 1922, and continued a relationship with that institution of varying degree and with occasional brief interruptions for the next half century. After receiving an S.B. degree in 1926, he entered the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences where he took an A.M. in 1927, spent the following year in research for Samuel Eliot Morison on the Tercentennial histories of the university, and two years, 1928 to 1930, as an instructor in history at Brown. In 1930, he returned to Harvard to carry on Sibley's

Harvard Graduates for the Massachusetts Historical Society while at the same time working for a doctorate (1933). He also tutored, taught in the Harvard Summer School, and was involved in the setting up of the Cambridge School of Liberal Arts during this same period. During the Depression, he served a brief stint for the federal government as



On Tuesday, 4 December 1973, Clifford K. Shipton died. He had retired in 1969 as custodian of the Harvard University Archives, but was still active as an historian, and, in particular, as the author of recent volumes of *Sibley's Harvard Graduates*. Harley P. Holden, a close personal friend of Ted Shipton's and the current curator of the university archives, wrote for *The Harvard Librarian* the following memorial note, which was revised and reprinted here by permission. The photograph is by Walter R. Fleischer.

director of the WPA Writers' Project for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In 1938 he became the custodian of the Harvard University Archives, a post in which he served until retirement in 1969. The archives position was only part time. The major part of his professional career was spent, successively, as librarian (1940) and director (1959) of the American Antiquarian Society, from which society he retired in 1967.

During the late 1920's and early 1930's, when plans were being laid for Harvard's Tercentenary and Samuel Eliot Morison was conducting research for his Tercentennial histories, the need for a central gathering together and organization of the university records and historical collections and memorabilia became evident. Clifford K. Shipton, through his researches for the Morison histories and for the Sibley biographies, was particularly aware of the need for establishing an archival collection that would serve both the administrator and the scholar. In the early 1930's there were no officially established college or university archives in the United States. He spent thirty years in gathering records, Harvard memorabilia, and other historical materials from the attics and cellars of the university; in organizing and preserving this material; and in making the informational content available to the administrator and the scholar. When Clifford K. Shipton came to the Harvard Archives in the 1930's, it was a small and largely unrecognized collection; when he left in 1969, it was the largest and richest in content of any university archives in the world.

Clifford K. Shipton's influence as an archivist was felt far beyond Harvard. He was a founding member of the Society of American Archivists in 1936, became a Fellow of the Society in 1958, was elected to its Council in 1965 and its President in 1967. For thirty years he gave freely of his time and knowledge to archivists all over the United States and Canada as the number of college and university archives in those two countries grew from a handful, in the 1930's, to the over six hundred that now exist. The vote of the Harvard Corporation in February 1939, establishing the Harvard Archives and defining its goal and function, was partially the work of Shipton and became, in his words, "the Magna Carta of the trade."

Clifford K. Shipton's position as librarian and later as director of the American Antiquarian Society provided a wonderful opportunity for a colonial historian to work with what he once described as "the largest collection of printed material relating to the present United States over the period 1620-1820," a fertile ground particularly for material relating to the Sibley project. One of his foremost accomplishments while at the American Antiquarian Society was the completion of Evans's *American Bibliography* and his participation, through the society, with the Readex Microprint Corporation for a cooperative project of "reproducing in microprint the full text of every non-serial item listed by Evans, or turned up subsequent to the printing of the Evans volume, a gathering together of nearly 40,000 items." He also designed a subject

classification system for all books, replacing the old alcove and shelf arrangement. Finally, at the time of his death, Shipton had nearly completed the indexing of the *Proceedings* of the American Antiquarian Society from its founding through 1960. The volume will soon be published.

The last day of Clifford K. Shipton's life was spent in the Harvard University Archives, working on the project of epic proportion that had occupied much of his time, energy, and devotion for the entire period of his professional career, *Sibley's Harvard Graduates*. In 1859, Harvard Librarian John Langdon Sibley formally began work on the biographies of Harvard men. The first Shipton volume of *Sibley* (volume 4) was published in 1933 and covered the Harvard classes from 1690 to 1700. By the time of his death, just a century after Sibley had published Volume 1, Clifford Shipton was bringing to completion the seventeenth volume in the *Sibley* series, covering the classes of 1768 through 1771.

Throughout the nearly forty-five years that Shipton spent on *Sibley*, he was aided by his wife Dorothy Boyd MacKillop Shipton, who, between stints of housekeeping and child rearing, spent an unrecorded but immensely productive number of hours poring through the newspapers and diaries of eighteenth-century America and proofreading completed manuscripts. She was responsible also for providing the supportive atmosphere in which a great scholar could accomplish his work.

Clifford K. Shipton was involved professionally in much more than his duties at Cambridge and Worcester and his research and writing of the *Sibley* series. During a career of nearly half a century he was a member and, in some cases, an elected officer of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Colonial Society of Massachusetts, American Antiquarian Society, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Society of American Archivists, Grolier Club, Worcester Torch Club, Club of Odd Volumes, and the Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians and others in North America. He also served, at various times, as a member of the Standing Committee of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, a member of the Council of the Institute of Early American History and Culture (Williamsburg, Virginia), a member of the editorial board of the *William and Mary Quarterly* and the *New England Quarterly*, a trustee of Fruitlands and Wayside Museums, and a trustee under the will of Edward Hopkins (1662). From this multitude of professional activities came many honors and expressions of appreciation during the later years. Two of those which pleased him most were his election to honorary membership in Phi Beta Kappa in 1961 and his honorary degree from Harvard in 1964 with the citation: "Eminent historian, persistent Sibley of our century, sympathetic intimate of a thousand of our kin."

Not all of Shipton's prolific publication was confined to the fourteen *Sibley* volumes, though they would have served as monument enough. In 1945 and 1947, individually published biographies of Roger Conant

and Isaiah Thomas appeared and, in 1969, the *National Index of American Imprints Through 1800: the Short-Title Evans*, two volumes done with James E. Mooney. Numerous articles, as well, were published over the years on various aspects of colonial America, Harvard history, and the field of archives. His many lectures to historical societies and similar gatherings and his lectures at Clark University on American historiography have not been published.

These are the facts of the productive and distinguished public career of Clifford K. Shipton. But there was another man as well, the man known to his friends as Ted—for he was never called Clifford by anyone who really knew him. In the introduction to *New England Life in the Eighteenth Century*, Ted Shipton wrote as follows: "Several institutions have asked me what kind of man they should select to do a *Sibley* of their graduates. He should be a man who finds the problem interesting enough either to devote full time to it, or to give up his bridge and golf, his evenings and week-ends, and make it his chief recreation and hobby." True, Ted did not play bridge and golf and *Sibley* was his chief hobby, but he found time to do much else as well. The Shiptons moved to Shirley Center in the summer of 1936 and soon became involved in so many community activities that, at one point, they held, between them, twenty-one local offices.

I was in an advantageous position to observe and know the private Ted Shipton, for I was born across the Shirley Center Common from the Shiptons the year after they moved to Shirley, and grew up and went to grammar school with Ted's sons. For many years I was in and out of their home nearly as much as my own. Ted Shipton was the kind of man who would let a ten-year-old peck away at his ancient L. C. Smith typewriter (the same instrument that typed so many *Sibley* manuscripts), or answer patiently and fully a child's questions about history. I remember him also as a woodchopper, wielding his axe in a Shirley valley while son George and I played nearby, and as the man who won prizes for vegetables from his victory garden at the local Grange Fair.

In more recent years, I had the pleasure of serving with Ted Shipton on the Shirley Historic Districts Study Committee. The task assigned to Ted and me was to lay out the boundaries of the proposed districts. One November Sunday afternoon, two years ago, we set out perambulating a great circle around Shirley Center, climbing over stone walls, walking through briar patches, and wading through bogs. Exhilarated by this experience, we went on to visit Paradise, a local gorge on whose banks grow the remainder of the primeval hemlock forest that once covered the area, and then on further to Shaking Swamp, a quaking bog, where we examined carnivorous pitcher plants and picked wild cranberries. These experiences were all within the scope of Ted's interests. Just this past summer, on many evenings, I detoured from my usual bicycle path to see what new wonder had blossomed forth in his magnificent flower garden. One treasured memory is of an eight-year-old wandering up to the Shirley Common on a Sunday afternoon

in fall. The Shipton family and some of their friends were playing touch football. Enticed into the game, I suddenly found the football in my arms and went running for the goal. Ted Shipton ran interference for me all the way as he did so many times in so many ways in later years.

I was not the only one for whom Ted Shipton ran interference. Many benefited from his kind advice and wise counsel. He was a man who crowded an uncommon amount of accomplishment and living into his allotted years of three score and ten. It would take several men to carry on the work that this one man accomplished, if, indeed, they ever could.

HARLEY P. HOLDEN
Harvard University Archives

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