

OBITUARIES

HUBERT LYMAN CLARK, a Member of the American Ornithologists' Union, died in the Mount Auburn Hospital, Cambridge, Massachusetts, July 31, 1947, in his 78th year. He was the son of William S. and Harriet Kapriolani Richards Clark and was born in Amherst, Massachusetts, January 9, 1870. He graduated from Amherst College in 1892, received the degree of Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins in 1897, and in 1927 the honorary degree of D.Sc. from Olivet College, Michigan. His early interests in natural history were in butterflies and birds but, during his graduate course at Johns Hopkins, he studied under Professor W. K. Brooks who enthused him so much in invertebrate zoology that he devoted his activities ever afterward to the study of echinoderms, a subject in which he became a leading authority. In 1899 he married Frances Lee Snell of Baltimore who assisted him on many of his collecting trips and made color sketches from life of many of his specimens. They had four children.

In 1896, while still a graduate student, he made a trip to Jamaica where he contracted yellow fever and was the only survivor of six victims of the disease. This attack caused a deafness which changed the whole course of his life by preventing him from continuing the profession of teaching for which he was especially adapted. He did, however, serve two years as Instructor in Biology at Amherst College, six years, from 1899 to 1905, as Professor at Olivet College, one year in 1929 as Acting Professor at Williams College, and in 1936 as Acting Associate Professor at Stanford University.

In 1905, Clark joined the staff of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy where he was appointed Curator of Echinoderms and served from 1927 to 1946 as Curator of Marine Invertebrates, during which time he built up one of the largest and best arranged collections of echinoderms in the world. In the course of his work he made many collecting trips, including five expeditions to Jamaica, two to Bermuda, and also to Tobago, the west coasts of Central and South America, the Galapagos Islands, China, Japan, and three trips to Australia, where he obtained the material for his publications on the echinoderms of the southern continent.

His first papers on butterflies were published when he was only 13, and during the rest of his life his publications appeared at frequent intervals. His bibliography includes three titles on butterflies, six on reptiles and amphibians of Michigan, more than a dozen on birds, and more than 100 on echinoderms. His publications on birds included two editions of the 'Birds of Amherst and Vicinity' (1887 and 1906) and various papers dealing with distribution, variation, anatomy and especially pterylography, a subject in which he never lost interest. He was elected an Associate of the A. O. U. in 1886 at the early age of 16 when a student at Amherst, his first note appeared in 'The Auk' at 17, and he was made a full Member in 1902.—T. S. PALMER.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS JEFFRIES, a Member of the American Ornithologists' Union from the time of the formation, in 1901, of that class of membership, died in Milton, Massachusetts, February 20, 1948, as the result of a street accident.

He was born in Boston on February 13, 1856, the son of John Jeffries and Anna Lloyd (Greene) Jeffries. Growing up in Boston, he prepared for college at the famous 'Noble's' School, and entered Harvard at the age of fifteen. Upon graduation, in 1875, he spent a year in the Harvard Law School, and then entered his father's firm. The placing of high-class mortgages was their principal business, and Mr. Jeffries acquired such a reputation for sound judgment in regard to investments

that trusteeships came to him until he had little time for other affairs. He continued to carry on this work to the very end of his long life.

His interest in ornithology began early, and with his younger brother, John Amory Jeffries, he spent much of his spare time in active field work, chiefly in the neighborhood of Swampscott, Massachusetts, where his family had a summer home.

In 1878 he became a member of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, when the Club itself was less than five years old, and he continued active in his membership for seventy years until his death. For fifty of those years he was an officer of the Club. His clear judgment and wise counsel gave him great influence in the Club's affairs, and his wholesome, genial presence bettered the meetings.

In his earlier years, in their field work, he and his brother John were almost inseparable, and their activities were mostly near home. A short collecting trip they made in 1879 in New Brunswick brought welcome knowledge from a then little-known region, as did a similar one in the North Carolina mountains in 1888. The two brothers spent most of the winter and spring of 1883 in southern California, from which they returned with widened experience and a considerable collection.

Their collection of birds, about two thousand skins, he gave to the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy in Cambridge a few years ago.

In 1893 Mr. Jeffries married Clemence, the daughter of Alexander Brooks Eustis and Aurora (Gerlaud) Eustis. She died about a year before him. They had two children, John Amory Jeffries and Clemence, the wife of Paul Dudley Childs; both are now living in Milton. There are eight grandchildren.

It is difficult to do justice to Jeffries' character or to his mind. That he was always a courteous gentleman, every one knew. He had an exceptionally clear and logical mind, and seldom have I known any one at all comparable to him in utter integrity or in courage. Integrity and courage were outstanding, not only in his actions throughout his life, but in his mental attitudes and their expression. But with it all there went such kindness and tact that his penetrating judgment of others was always mellowed.

He was reserved, and talked so little about his own affairs that few persons knew how many-sided and serious his interests were. To its sudden and unexpected end his life was a full and active one. Years could not age him.—CHARLES FOSTER BATCHELDER.

JOHN LEONARD BAER, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, elected in 1920, died at Caledonia Bay, Panamá, May 28, 1924 in his 50th year. He was born at Bryansville, York Co., Pennsylvania, July 28, 1874, and received his early education in the public schools, York Collegiate Institute, and West Nottingham Academy, Cecil Co., Maryland. He entered Lafayette College at Easton, Pennsylvania in 1898, but three years later was compelled to abandon further study on account of an eye injury. He then entered the insurance business and in 1904 became manager of a drug store.

His main interest, beginning in boyhood days, was the study of the American Indian and the collection of Indian relics in the four adjacent counties of York and Lancaster in Pennsylvania and Harford and Cecil in Maryland. Later he acquired an interest in birds and became a non-resident member of the West Chester, Pennsylvania, Bird Club. Still later he became interested in botany and 'star gazing.'

Baer entered government service in 1918 in the U. S. National Museum and enrolled as a student in George Washington University, specializing in anthropology. He received the degree of A.B. in 1920 and that of M.S. in 1922. In 1921 he was

appointed Acting Curator of American Archaeology in the Museum. His last assignment was in the Division of Physical Anthropology where he served until June 1924, when he joined the Marsh Darien Expedition to Panamá, as the representative of the Smithsonian Institution. His death was due to infection of a wound caused by the bite of an insect. He married twice: (1) Gertrude A. Scarborough, in 1904; and (2) Mary L. Arnold, in 1921, who has kindly furnished the information on which this notice is based.—T. S. PALMER.

STEWART HENRY BURNHAM, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, elected in 1919, died at Ithaca, New York, September 25, 1943, at the age of 73. He was born at Vaughn, New York, October 6, 1870, studied at Stanford University from 1893 to 1895, and graduated from the University of Michigan in 1899 with the degree of B.S. He served as Museum Aid at the New York Botanical Garden from 1901 to 1903, Assistant Botanist at Cornell University from 1904 to 1905, Assistant State Botanist of New York from 1905 to 1913, and Botanist at Cornell from 1920 to 1922, and subsequently as Assistant Curator.

In addition to his membership in the Union, he held memberships in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Botanical Society of America, the American Fern Society (Secretary 1919-1922), the American Forestry Association, the Sullivant Moss Society, the Sierra Club, and the Vermont Botanical Club.—T. S. PALMER.

WILLIAM OTTO EMERSON, a Life Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union^{*} elected in 1916, died at Hayward, California, December 24, 1940, in his eighty-fifth year. He was born at Union, McHenry County, Illinois, about 60 miles west of Chicago, on March 2, 1856. In the early seventies he moved to Hayward, California, which became his home for the rest of his life.

Emerson made few long trips away from home. A visit to Europe about 1890, when he went to study art in Paris, a trip to San Diego County in 1884, one to the Sierras and one to the Farallon Islands comprise his major expeditions. When Professor F. E. L. Beal visited California about 1904 to study the food habits of fruit-eating birds, he made his headquarters with Emerson at Hayward and together they visited the more important orchard districts of central California.

Emerson was a near neighbor of Dr. J. G. Cooper and was himself one of the pioneer bird students of California. He knew personally most of the ornithological workers of his time and took an active part in any coöperative bird work. With the organization of the Cooper Ornithological Club he was recognized as one of the leaders, served as its first President and was reelected to a second term. In later years he again served as President of the Northern Division.

Emerson's publications were mostly in the form of short notes contributed to current ornithological journals and began to appear about 1880. Most of his early notes were published in the 'Ornithologist and Oologist,' the 'Nidologist,' 'Zoe,' and later in 'The Condor.' Up to 1898 he had published more than 30 notes and added 10 species to the California bird list. His notes on the birds observed in the Poway Valley, San Diego County in 1884, and those on the birds of the Farallon Islands were perhaps his most important contributions. With the establishment of the 'Proceedings of the Cooper Ornithological Club' (later 'The Condor'), he contributed the first article, a biographical sketch of Dr. J. G. Cooper, based on personal and first-hand information. In his later years he was most interested in popularizing bird study, especially among young people. An artist of no mean ability, Emerson devoted much attention to painting and photography. His energy was also devoted

to floriculture, and in his garden he grew quantities of daffodils, narcissus, and other flowers for the market. His collection of birds and eggs, numbering several thousand specimens, was acquired by the California Academy of Sciences.—T. S. PALMER.

CHARLES EUGENE JOHNSON, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, elected in 1919, died at Syracuse, New York, June 6, 1936, at the age of fifty-six. He was born in Oslo, Norway, April 24, 1880, graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1906, and received his A.M. in 1907 and his Ph.D. in 1912 from the same institution. He remained at the University of Minnesota for six years as Instructor in Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrates, then spent two years as Assistant Professor and three years as Associate Professor of Zoology at the University of Kansas.

In 1923 he received an appointment as Professor of Forest Zoology in the New York State College of Forestry. At the same time he served as field naturalist of the Roosevelt Wildlife Station and in 1926 became Acting Director of the Station. In addition to his membership in the Union, he had memberships in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Society of Mammalogists, the Association of Anatomists, and the Society of Zoologists. Professor Johnson's contributions to 'The Auk' were limited to a few brief notes on the occurrence or habits of the birds of Kansas, Minnesota, and New York.—T. S. PALMER.

HARRY HOWELL KENNEDY, a Life Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, died at his home in Oakland, California, October 31, 1943, in his 73rd year. He was born at Syracuse, New York, April 10, 1871, and lived for some years at Reno, Nevada. About 1936, he moved to Oakland, California, and took up his residence on Stonewall Road, near the northern boundary of the city, adjoining Berkeley. By an arrangement with the post office, mail on this street was delivered by the Berkeley carrier.

In 1920, Kennedy was elected a Life Associate of the Union but through some error his name was entered in the list of members as Harry Howard Kennedy. This explains the discrepancy in his name and address in the A. O. U. records. Apparently he never contributed any papers to 'The Auk' or published anything especially on birds.—T. S. PALMER.

GIFFORD PINCHOT, a Life Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, elected in 1910, died in New York, October 4, 1946, at the age of eighty-one. He was born in Simsbury, Connecticut, on August 11, 1865, the son of James W. and Mary Eno Pinchot. His education was received at Phillips Exeter Academy and Yale University, where he graduated in the class of 1889. After a year or two of study abroad in forestry, he opened an office in New York in 1891 as a consultant in forestry and the following year began, on the Vanderbilt estate at Biltmore, N. C., what was probably the first systematic forestry work in the United States.

In 1898 he was appointed Forester and Chief of the Forestry Division in the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, subsequently developed into the Forest Service, and continued as Forester until his retirement in 1910. During the next few years he took part in the Bull Moose campaign of 1912, served as a member of the Federal Food Commission, and in 1920-1923 was State Forester of Pennsylvania. From 1923 to 1927 he served as Governor of the state and was elected to a second term in 1930. Under the laws of Pennsylvania, a Governor cannot succeed himself; hence the interim between his first and second terms. During this time he organized an expedition to the Caribbean Sea and South Pacific in 1929 on the yacht 'Mary

Pinchot.' On this expedition he was accompanied by his family and by Dr. A. K. Fisher as ornithologist and Howard H. Cleaves as photographer. The party visited Grand Cayman, Old Providence, St. Andrews, Greater and Lesser Swan Islands in the Caribbean area and various islands in the Pacific, including Cocos, the Galapagos, the Marquesas Islands and Tahiti. It resulted in the discovery of a new humming-bird (*Anthracothorax nigricollis pinchoti*) on St. Andrews Island. The report on birds by Fisher and Wetmore includes notes on 59 species on the Caribbean and 94 on the Pacific islands.

Pinchot was a member of a number of boards and commissions on conservation and forestry and was the author of numerous reports on these subjects. His principal publications on forestry were his report on the white pine (1896), Adirondack spruce (1898), and 'Primer of Forestry' (1899). At the time of his death he had just finished his history of conservation which was planned for publication in 1947 under the title 'Breaking New Ground.'—T. S. PALMER.

HARRIET ELIZA RICHARDS, an Honorary Life Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, died at her home in Brookline, Massachusetts, September 1, 1945, in the 87th year of her life. Born in West Bridgewater, Massachusetts, May 30, 1859, she spent most of her life in Boston, and for nearly half a century was associated with the Massachusetts Audubon Society, the oldest state Audubon Society now in existence. She was one of the founders of the Society in 1896, served as its first Secretary until 1903, then as Director until 1941, and finally as Honorary Vice President from 1941 until her death. She served for many years on the Women's Council of Boston University and founded the Harriet E. Richards Cooperative Home for Girls.

Miss Richards was elected an Associate of the Union in 1900, and in 1901 was the representative from Massachusetts at the organization meeting of the National Committee of Audubon Societies, the predecessor of the National Association of Audubon Societies organized in 1905. She was also a life member of the Appalachian Mountain Club.—T. S. PALMER.

EUSTACE LOWELL SUMNER, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, elected in 1938, died at Berkeley, California, October 1, 1943, in his 72nd year. He was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, July 10, 1871, the son of Arthur and Mary Augusta (Upton) Sumner, and brother of Prof. Francis B. Sumner. The family moved to East Oakland, California, in 1874, and ten years later to Colorado Springs, Colorado. Here and at Minneapolis, Minnesota, most of his boyhood days were spent and here he returned to engage in business. From 1905-1920, he served as advertising editor of the journal 'Marine Engineering.' In the latter years he moved to Rhode Island and in 1922 to Pomona, California. Shortly after the death of his wife, in 1928, he took up his residence in Berkeley and began active work in bird banding. Most of his banding was done in Strawberry Canyon, Berkeley, in San Mateo County, and on the Hastings Natural History Reservation in Monterey County. For several years he served as President and Business Manager of the Western Bird Banding Association.

In a sketch in 'The Condor' for January, 1944, from which the above facts were chiefly drawn, Sumner is described as a man always ready to help others, not only as a helpful adviser, but as an assistant in banding birds and miscellaneous work such as preparing the indexes of 'The Condor' for 1941 and 1942.—T. S. PALMER.

JOHN DOUGLAS TURNBULL, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, died at the age of 72 at Vancouver, British Columbia, October 19, 1938 (not Nov. 7,

1941 as erroneously stated in 'The Auk' for April, 1945, p. XVI). He was born in Scotland in 1866, came to America and settled in Vancouver in 1888, where he engaged in business as a customs broker. His principal hobbies were gardening and observing birds.

He joined the Pacific Northwest Bird and Mammal Society in 1926 and the A. O. U. in 1927. He did not contribute to 'The Auk' and apparently published little if anything on birds. A friend in describing his characteristics says: "He collected nothing but impressions and shot only glances at the birds. A very kindly, friendly soul loving the outdoors with a passion."—T. S. PALMER.

WILLIAM MASSIE WALKER, JR., an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, elected in 1938, died of pneumonia at Nashville, Tennessee, January 23, 1947, at the age of 46. He was one of a family of seven children and was born September 20, 1900, a few miles east of Hopkinsville, Kentucky. He was educated in the public schools and Vanderbilt University where he received the degrees of B.S. in 1924 and M.S. in 1925. After graduation he was employed as a chemist in the laboratories of the Division of Tests of the State Highway Department in Nashville until 1934 when he moved to Knoxville to accept a position in the T. V. A. laboratories, where he remained until his return to the Highway Department at Nashville in 1945.

At Vanderbilt University, Walker met Dr. G. R. Mayfield and, in 1932, joined the Tennessee Ornithological Society. Four years later he was elected secretary-treasurer of the Nashville chapter, a position which he filled for three years. He was president of the Knoxville chapter, later served as secretary-treasurer, curator and regional editor of 'The Migrant' for the Nashville area and in 1939-1940 was state president of the Tennessee Ornithological Society. He was also a member of the Kentucky Ornithological Society, the Wilson Ornithological Club and the Tennessee Academy of Science.

Walker was a keen observer and essentially a field ornithologist. The results of his observations on migration, census outings and other field trips appeared in a series of some 35 notes published in 'The Migrant' and 'The Kentucky Warbler.'

He is survived by his wife, whom he married in 1935, by a son, William Massie Walker III, by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Walker, Sr. of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and by three brothers and three sisters. A more extended account of his activities on which this notice is based, was published by H. C. Monk in 'The Migrant' for March, 1947.—T. S. PALMER.

PHILIP COATES WALTON, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, elected in 1938, died June 5, 1944, at the age of 33, from wounds received in action on the beach in Normandy, France. He was born in Merchantville, New Jersey, November 28, 1910, the only son of Mrs. Coates Walton, graduated at Rutgers College and took postgraduate work at Cornell University. During the war he entered the service in March, 1942, attended Officers Candidate School at Edgewood, Maryland, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in April, 1943. In October he was sent overseas to England where he was stationed for about six months. He was assigned to the army of invasion and at the time of his death was attached to a chemical warfare unit.

Although he was a member of the Union for more than five years, he apparently published no notes on birds, but 'Cassinia' for 1944, pp. 28-34, contains excerpts from his letters to Robert L. Haines which include notes on species observed at various places during the last two years of his life.—T. S. PALMER.