

## OBITUARIES

ALBERT FRANKLIN GANIER was born on 9 September 1883, at Vicksburg, Mississippi, and died on 20 December 1973, at Nashville, Tennessee. In 1908 he graduated from Purdue University with a degree in civil engineering. Following his graduation he became chief draftsman for the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railway. He served this railway until his retirement as civil engineer in 1948.

In 1912 he married Anna Y. Eastman. To them were born two sons and a daughter. The family residence was in Nashville following his move there in 1908.

Personally he was courteous and quiet spoken. A good friend described him as "a courtly gentleman holding to formalities which reflect the influence of his deep-south background." He enjoyed the social aspects of bird club meetings and savored the role of host.

Throughout his long life he maintained a deep interest in birds and, to a lesser degree, mammals. He was particularly interested in field studies of distribution, abundance, reproduction, and migration.

Ornithological reconnaissances into parts of Tennessee that were poorly known were a favorite undertaking in the 1920's, 1930's, and on into the 1940's. His great interest in the birds of Reelfoot Lake led him to gather data for a series of papers that began in 1916 and continued through 1964. As a consequence of many trips to the Cumberland Mountains, he was able to document the disappearance of the Golden Eagle, the Peregrine Falcon, and the Common Raven as well as determine the distribution and abundance of its other species. He made other forays to the Great Smoky Mountains, the Unicoi Mountains, Roan Mountain, Shady Valley, Pickett Forest, and Fall Creek Falls. Out of his thorough knowledge of Tennessee birds came two lists, a preliminary one in 1917 and a distributional one in 1933.

Early in his study of birds he undertook to make a collection of their skins, eggs, and nests. This collection remained a primary interest. His carefully prepared specimens are now a part of the collections of the Museum of Zoology at Louisiana State University. He also assembled a collection of fossils, which is now in the Cumberland Museum and Science Center in Nashville.

Albert Ganier wished to share his enthusiasm with other amateur ornithologists. In 1915 he and four friends founded the Tennessee Ornithological Society. From the beginning he played a dominant role in its development. His contributions were many and they continued throughout his life. Beyond the offices he held he served as a resource person able and willing to visit chapters throughout the state and supply encouragement and experience gained in solving recurring problems or to present a talk. Certainly one of his most significant services was his important role in establishing a society journal, *The Migrant*. This publication has become the most significant factor in the preservation of data relating to Tennessee birds. In addition to his years as the editor he ranks first among its contributors.

In 1917 he joined the American Ornithologists' Union and in 1934 became an Elective Member. A year after his affiliation with the American Ornithologists' Union he became a member of the Wilson Ornithological Society, serving as its secretary from 1918 to 1923 and as president from 1924 to 1926. In 1923 he became a member of the Tennessee Academy of Science and served as its president in 1925. He played an instrumental part in the establishment of the academy's journal.

As a student of bird populations his first-hand experience emphasized the need for conservation. In 1928 he served as chairman of the middle Tennessee committee that functioned to publicize the need for a Great Smoky Mountains National Park and to

solicit funds for the purchase of land. He made further use of his knowledge of the Tennessee outdoors in the years 1933-35 when he assisted in the selection of areas suitable for a chain of state parks to be purchased by the federal government and developed by the Works Progress Administration.

Another of his sustained interests was history. He read extensively from the published accounts of early observers of the birds and mammals of Tennessee. In a series of articles he traced the disappearance from Tennessee of the Wild Turkey, Passenger Pigeon, Carolina Parakeet, and Ivory-billed Woodpecker. His attachment to history led him to membership in the Tennessee Historical Society and a term (1954 to 1956) as its president. As a historian for the Natchez Trace Parkway Association he worked intensively to determine the authentic location of the northern parts of this pioneer road.

In 1920 he hiked alone in late May and early June to the crest of the Great Smoky Mountains above Elkmont. At this time there were almost no visitors to the higher elevations of these mountains and such a solo venture was not without risk. On most of his explorations he had companions who shared his enthusiasm for searching places difficult to reach. It was his custom to preserve his observations by entering the details on the spot in a notebook. Often he supplemented his written record with photographs.

To ornithologists of the future, Albert F. Ganier left a wealth of published information about Tennessee birds. A complete list of his titles is given by Ben B. Coffey, Jr. (1973, *Migrant* 44: 77). For those who are interested, his field notebooks are now a part of the Tennessee Ornithology Society Papers, Special Collection, in the University of Tennessee Library at Knoxville.—J. C. HOWELL.

SIR JULIAN SORRELL HUXLEY died in London on 17 February 1975 in his 88th year. He joined the American Ornithologists' Union in 1941 and became an Honorary Fellow in 1955. He was a man of great gifts and manifold interests; during a long life he made important contributions to scientific thought and to human affairs over a wide field. Much was expected of the bearer of a famous name, and very much was given.

Julian was the eldest son of Leonard Huxley, editor of the *Cornhill Magazine*, and a grandson of Thomas Henry Huxley; Aldous Huxley was his brother. He went to Eton as a King's Scholar, and proceeded to Balliol College, University of Oxford. There he graduated with first class honors in zoology and won the Newdigate Prize for poetry.

After a year in the marine biological laboratory at Naples, and two years lecturing at Oxford, he was in 1912 appointed Assistant Professor of Biology in the Rice Institute at Houston, Texas. He returned to Europe in 1916 and saw war service in Italy. Then he again lectured at Oxford, 1919-25, until he became Professor of Zoology at King's College, London, 1925-27. Thereafter he retired from his academic career to devote himself to writing and research. He was later Secretary of the Zoological Society of London, 1935-42, and he made a mark on world affairs as the first Director General of UNESCO, 1946-48. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1938 and was awarded its Darwin Medal in 1956. He was knighted in 1958. Among many other honors, he received the Godman-Salvin Medal of the British Ornithologists' Union (1971) and the Gold Medal of the World Wildlife Fund (1970).

Julian Huxley was primarily an evolutionary biologist. He was a prolific writer of books and papers in that field. He collaborated with H. G. and G. P. Wells in a work on "The science of life." He was a member of a most successful broadcasting program, "The brains trust," during the second world war. He traveled widely, notably in Africa, and was influential in matters of wildlife conservation. From his biological

standpoint he took part in public discussion of social problems such as the danger of overpopulation. All this was backed by personal research work in related fields, such as genetics, development, endocrinology, and differential growth of parts of the body.

Julian's interest in ornithology began at an early age and was maintained throughout his life. He was ahead of most of his professional contemporaries in taking it seriously as a branch of science with a high potential for advancing biological ideas. He was himself a pioneer in the disciplined observation of avian behavior. His paper on the courtship of the Great Crested Grebe, *Podiceps cristatus* (1914, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 491) has become a classic. While at Houston he took the opportunity to study the behavior of the various herons and egrets breeding in McIlhenny's Reserve on Avery Island, Louisiana. During the 1920's he published papers, alone or jointly, on the behavior of various species, mostly shore or aquatic birds, including a study of the Red-throated Diver, *Gavia stellata*, on Spitzbergen. He did much else besides on birds; the film that he jointly supervised on "The private life of the Gannets" (1934) was a pioneer of its kind.

In 1919 he married Marie Juliette Baillot, devoted companion of a lifetime. She and their two sons survive him.—A. LANDBOROUGH THOMSON.

TRACY IRWIN STORER was born in San Francisco, 17 August 1889 and died of a sudden heart attack in Davis, California, 25 June 1973 at the age of 83. He joined the A.O.U. in 1916 and became an Elective Member in 1922. In 1923 he accepted an appointment in zoology at the University of California at Davis, with which he was associated the rest of his life. A charter member of the American Society of Mammalogists, he served as its president in 1949-50. He is probably best known for his "General zoology" text, which McGraw-Hill published in 1943, is now in its fifth edition, and sales have passed the half-million mark. For a more detailed account of his illustrious, productive career and the many honors he earned, as well as a 216-title bibliography, see the Journal of Mammalogy (1975, 56: 538).—ROBERT T. ORR.