

IN MEMORIAM: HOYES LLOYD

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Hoyes Lloyd was a Fellow and a Patron of the A.O.U., and served as its President from 1945 to 1948. He joined as an Associate in 1916, became an Elective Member in 1925, and a Fellow in 1932, elected at the second meeting held in Canada. In 1937 he was elected to Council, and in 1942 became vice-President. A willing worker on Council and on committees, he was a familiar and influential figure at a long succession of annual meetings. His influence extended far beyond the A.O.U., but all his life he was first and foremost an ornithologist.

A loyal Torontonionian, he was actually born, on 30 November 1888, in the nearby city of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, the son of Henry Hoyes Lloyd and Lizzie Moore, but his family moved to Toronto within the next year. Birds fascinated him from the first. In days long before the illustrated guide books, boys who were interested in birds had to collect. His personal file shows him accumulating specimens in 1903, when he already owned several guns and could load his own shells. After his death, in accordance with the terms of his will, his collection of birds, plants, and mammals, along with notebooks and catalogues, was deposited in the Royal Ontario Museum in his native Toronto. The additions continue into the 1970's, and the collection totals 4,726 birds and 45 sets of eggs.

As a boy he frequented local taxidermist shops, but in time he met Charles William Nash, biologist of the old Ontario Provincial Museum. Nash was primarily an ichthyologist and herpetologist, and never became a member of the A.O.U., but his "Vertebrates of Ontario" shows him to have been a competent ornithologist. This was also affirmed by Lloyd, who wrote his obituary for the 1927 Annual Report of the Ontario Department of Education. The first encounter with Nash is described by Lloyd:

"I well remember the first occasion on which I met Mr. Nash. It was a fine April morning and with another boy I was hunting for birds near the Kingston Road, just about where the residence of Sir Donald Mann stands now. We had secured a Warbler as a specimen and did not know the species. Mr. Nash and his spaniels happened along the road, and meeting us, identified the bird as a Pine Warbler, the first we had ever seen."

It is still in the collection, dated 15 April 1905. The journal identifies the companion as Stuart L. Thompson, nephew of Ernest Thompson Seton.

In due course the youthful Lloyd met other local ornithologists, including J. H. Fleming, and when he applied for the position of ornithologist with the Canadian government, he was supported by Fleming, several other A.O.U. members, and the head of the Biology Department at the University of Toronto, B. A. Bensley.

Lloyd told me that he would cheerfully have become a biologist, but at the University of Toronto in his day biology was an adjunct to medicine. His ornithologist friends had not gone that route, so he instead became a chemist, graduating in 1910, and obtaining an M.A. in 1911. He was still, though, primarily an ornithologist, and in 1909 a collection of bird skins exhibited by him won a gold medal at the Canadian National Exhibition. His earlier collections of plants had also won prizes. He liked the bush, and spent the summer of 1909 as a Forest Ranger and Deputy Game Warden in Ontario's Temagami Forest Reserve.

Lloyd was doing very well in chemistry when a break came. He was in charge



HOYES LLOYD, 1888-1978

of milk control in the Health Laboratories of the city of Toronto. In 1916, however, the Migratory Birds Treaty was signed. In 1917 Canada passed an enabling act, the Migratory Birds Convention Act, which established the legal grounds for the protective regulations that now became necessary. The authority was vested in the Dominion Parks Branch, under J. B. Harkin, and a position of ornithologist was created and advertised. Lloyd won the competition and reported for duty on 11

December 1918. Next year, wildlife responsibilities in National Parks, already under Harkin, were added to his duties, and his title was changed to Superintendent of Wild Life Protection. He also worked closely with the Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch. He retired in 1943, but remained an unpaid advisor for his old office throughout its subsequent changes.

One of the first things that the new ornithologist did was to travel all over western Canada, looking at the most important migratory bird areas, especially sanctuaries already in existence. He was accompanied by P. A. Taverner, and judging from accounts of these trips, which I heard often, nothing more useful or productive for a functionary new in office could have been imagined. Lloyd quickly recruited two more ornithologists as field men for western and eastern Canada, J. A. Munro and Robie Tufts (both collectors of long standing), and in due course another, H. F. Lewis, out of military service in Quebec, for Ontario and Quebec. Years later Munro's huge territory was divided, and J. D. Soper, fresh from field work in the Northwest Territories, joined Lloyd's field staff. Still later, I became for a time biologist for the Parks with frequent assignments for the Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch. Finally, toward the end of Lloyd's tenure, he was able to add a limnologist. There are many busy scientists in those offices now, in keeping with the growth of pressure on natural resources. The course toward fact-finding and research as a basis for action was established from the beginning.

Annual attendance at A.O.U. meetings became, from the first, part of Lloyd's job. They were, in those days, the best possible guarantee of contact with those in the United States who were charged with similar responsibilities. As a matter of course he became prominent in Canadian organizations, and for international conservation bodies he was the logical choice to represent Canada. To name only a few things, in 1916 an interdepartmental Advisory Board on Wild Life Protection was set up in Ottawa. In 1921 Lloyd became its Secretary, and acted until he retired. In Canada, as in the United States, the responsibilities of the federal government for wildlife are limited. Authority lies mostly with the provinces. In 1922 conferences between federal and provincial wildlife officials were begun, so that the provinces could voice their views on migratory bird regulations, and information could be exchanged on other problems of mutual interest. Lloyd was Secretary then and at eight subsequent conferences held before his retirement.

In Ottawa he was a fixture on the Council of the Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club, publishers of "The Canadian Field-Naturalist." He was President in 1925 when that journal became involved in a controversy with his own Department over the shipping of diseased plains bison to mingle with and mongrelize the bison in Wood Buffalo National Park. He had to resign his Club presidency, but did not withdraw criticisms. In time even politicians would admit that it would have been a good thing if the government had taken the advice of its own servants.

This business of being the official representative of Canada in meetings made him a familiar figure at head tables, and in the chair. He belonged to all the major ornithological societies, the Americal Society of Mammalogists (charter), and the New York Zoological Society (Fellow). In The Wildlife Society he became an Honorary Member, and their highest honor, the Aldo Leopold Medal, was bestowed on him in 1956. As representative of Canada he attended the American Game Conferences (Chairman in 1935), and the North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conferences that succeeded them. For 1929-30 he was President of the International

Association of Game, Fish, and Conservation Commissioners and received its Seth Gordon Award in 1974. He was an Honorary Life Member of the Outdoor Writers Association.

Lloyd delighted in the public relations part of his job, especially if it took him into the field. I first met him in 1925 at a Y.M.C.A. camp, and at another camp in 1926. Not only did he enjoy the bird walks and lectures, but he added a rich voice to the sing-songs and drew on a repertoire of stories, jokes, and stunts to help the entertainment. Early in our acquaintance I visited his home, and then and various times thereafter realized that I had stepped into the midst of a practical joke, with his brilliant wife Wilmot and very intelligent children determined to hold their own with him. He often drew his office staff into things of that sort, and promoted a genial atmosphere that no pressures or frustrations could destroy. Wilmot (Lockwood), whom he married in 1913, was a rare personality in her own right. Born in Memphis, she had a rich knowledge and experience, and as long as she was able was his companion at meetings. For years she was Treasurer of the Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club, and was greatly amused on the many occasions when she first met someone who for years had written to her as "Mr. Lloyd." Their home was a delightful spot in Rockliffe Park, where very interesting horticultural activities were directed in part toward birds. Lloyd told me that a singing Wood Thrush sold him the place, and important Ottawa records were made there.

He retired from his job early. His personal affairs reached a stage where freedom to pursue his own interests, especially a developing interest in international bird preservation, appealed to him more, and he saw a competent subordinate, in the person of Dr. H. F. Lewis, ready to take over, so he resigned. I was in the process of doing the same from the same office at the same time, though for different reasons, and we discussed it freely. There were, he said, two things he intended to do, and did. One was to join the political party (Conservative) whose philosophies seemed to agree most closely with his own. He considered this a civic duty when he was no longer barred from it by being a civil servant. The average man, he said, rarely thinks about how Tweedledum and Tweedledee got on the ballot on election day. He understood the whole system of conventions and nominations, and meant to be free to move his own personal vote up one step if he wished. His other concern was for the A.O.U., to which he felt a deep personal indebtedness, and he felt that if he could, he should become a Patron as soon as his affairs permitted. This he did in 1945.

Retired, he continued to go to meetings. He had become interested in the International Committee for Bird Preservation, which Dr. T. Gilbert Pearson had organized in 1922, and after retirement became Chairman of the Pan-American Section. He had earlier chaired the Canadian section. In 1947 he was vice-President at the meeting in Uppsala, Sweden. In 1952 he represented both the Pan-American and Canadian sections at Caracas, Venezuela. In 1954 he attended the meetings in Switzerland; in 1957 in Rhodesia, as well as the African Ornithological Congress in Northern Rhodesia; in 1958, Helsinki; in 1960, Tokyo; in 1961, New York; 1962, Cornell University. At Tokyo he represented the Chairman, Dr. D. A. Munro, who held the equivalent of his old position in Ottawa.

It is customary in memorials to append a long bibliography. Lloyd wrote no books. He published on the Birds of Ottawa and kept it up to date. A list of titles would be mostly official papers, many delivered at conferences. His real masterpieces

were memoranda in support of legislation and regulations, and official and private letters.

Lloyd's family had a history of longevity. He outlived most of his contemporaries and left behind a host of younger friends. Wilmot predeceased him in 1973. Her younger brother, Bob Lockwood, was familiar as his companion at meetings as age advanced. He is survived by a son, Hoyes Alroy, two daughters, Elizabeth Jane, and Helen Wilmot (Mrs. R. Alvin Bell), four grandchildren, two great grandchildren, a brother, H. Ordway Lloyd of Toronto, and a sister, Mrs. Isabel Chard, of Victoria, British Columbia.