

sampling with large sample sizes, sophisticated statistical analyses, and results discussed in terms of probabilities and accepted or rejected hypotheses. His was long, careful observation of the behavioral ecology of individuals unfettered by bird bands and the potential negative reaction to the observer who had captured them. His was the insight that can only come from living with a bird day after day—both literally, such as his successful breeding of woodpeckers in captivity, and figuratively in terms of his patient, silent rendezvous with wild birds in their natural habitats on their terms.

To be sure, hypothesis testing, experimentation, modern statistical analyses, and computer modeling contribute much to our understanding of bird biology. But in our rush to “do” science, we all too often lose sight of the first step of the scientific method: to observe. Lawrence

Kilham took that first step that has allowed so many others to climb higher. Although he formally mentored no graduate students in ornithology, I considered him a *de facto* mentor and recommend his philosophy, as described in *On Watching Birds*, to those who wish to understand nature. Goethe believed that a good book can only be understood by one who has something personal to contribute; in essence, Kilham viewed nature as a book to be read and felt that those who personally experience nature can best understand it. Observe first. Then build on those observations; with personal experience, books and journal articles become more meaningful.

Lawrence Kilham outlived his wife, Jane, and a son, Peter. He is survived by three sons, Benjamin, Michael, and Joshua, and a daughter, Phoebe.

The Auk 118(4):1033–1034, 2001

IN MEMORIAM: PHILLIPS B. STREET, 1914–2000

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Phillips B. Street died at Pocono Lake, Preserve, Pennsylvania, on 5 August 2000; he was born in Beverly, New Jersey, on 28 October 1914. His father, J. Fletcher Street, an architect by profession and ornithologist by avocation, encouraged his interest; Phil became enthralled with birds at an early age. He earned a bachelor's degree in Ornithology under Arthur Allen from Cornell University in 1935. Lacking the funds to go on to graduate school, Phil went to work in the investment business and made that his career. He joined the U.S. Navy in 1941, served in the South Pacific during World War II, and retired from the Navy as a Commander in 1945.

On leaving military service, Phil worked in investment banking, retiring in 1979 as Vice President of First Boston Corporation. He later became an investment consultant. Significantly, Phil put his investment expertise to work for ornithology. He had become acquainted with George Sutton while both were at Cornell, and Sutton encouraged Phil's involvement with the

Wilson Ornithological Society (WOS). Phil served the WOS as Secretary from 1952 to 1955, Vice President, then as President from 1962 to 1964. Throughout his involvement with the WOS, but especially following his term as President, Phil guided the Endowment Committee in their investments. He rarely missed a Council Meeting and the Wilson Council was always eager for his insight and guidance. Phil's efforts as an Investing Trustee contributed greatly to the growth in the Wilson endowment from under \$40,000 in 1964 to more than \$1,000,000 in 2000.

Phil joined the AOU in 1946 and became an Elective Member in 1952. He also shared his investment expertise with the AOU and with the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology as an investment trustee. From 1961 to 1967, he served on the Board of Directors of the National Audubon Society. At the local level, Phil served the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club (DVOC) as Secretary (1949–1951), Vice

President (1952–1953), and President (1954–1955).

Bird conservation was always a priority with Phil, and one major effort he led was to gain legal protection in 1957 for hawks migrating along ridges in northeastern Pennsylvania. For that effort he was made an honorary member of the Comstock Society.

Phil Street's ornithological publications include numerous reviews, memorials, and field observations published in *The Auk*, *Wilson Bulletin*, and *Cassinia*. His major contribution based on field studies was "Birds of the Pocono Mountains, Pennsylvania" published first in

Cassinia (1954), later as a book (1956, DVOC, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania), and periodically updated in "Cassinia." He also wrote a history of the first 100 years of the DVOC (*Cassinia* 63: 2–35).

The measures of one's contributions to ornithology might be found in the results of service to the science and shared love of birds. Clearly through his avocation Phil Street made both ornithology and birds a bit more secure.

Phil is survived by his wife of 49 years, Berrell Evans Street; a son, H. Fletcher Street; a daughter, Margaret Mitchell Wheeler; and a stepdaughter, Berrell E. Mallery. A daughter, Anne P. Street, preceded him in death.

The Auk 118(4):1034–1035, 2001

IN MEMORIAM: CHARLES HARTSHORNE, 1897–2000

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Charles Hartshorne was born on 5 June 1897 in Kittanning, Pennsylvania, son of an Episcopalian clergyman. He attended Yeates, an Episcopalian boarding school near Lancaster. During a Christmas vacation, he bought a book in Philadelphia that changed his life, Chester A. Reed's *Guide to Songbirds East of the Rockies*, "the first good one . . . in this country, possibly in the world." It advertised a three-power field glass that cost five dollars, which Charles promptly ordered. Thus began his life-long interest in ornithology. At school he won a prize for an essay on nature observation, and contributed an article on birds to the school magazine.

Although Charles was early attracted to birds, they did not become his major interest. At Haverford College he began "a search for a philosophy of religion." Toward the end of his second year at Haverford, the United States entered World War I. A recruiting officer for the U.S. Army persuaded him to enlist. He spent two years as an orderly at a base hospital in Normandy. After the war he entered Harvard University, where he studied for two years as an undergraduate and two years as a graduate student. After receiving his Ph.D. in Philosophy, he spent two years at European universities.

While teaching at Chicago in 1928, he married Dorothy Eleanore Cooper, a botanist and musician, who became his loyal and supportive companion, editor, and proof-reader. They had one child, Emily, who married Nicolas D. Goodman. Hartshorne was absent-minded, a vegetarian, rode a bicycle, did not own an automobile, and wrote letters to newspapers supporting feminism, abortion rights, and higher taxes.

To follow Hartshorne's professional life as a philosopher (he was the principal proponent of what is called "process theology"), his years of teaching at the University of Chicago, Emory University in Atlanta and the University of Texas (where he finally became Emeritus Professor), the course that he taught in German at the Johann Wolfgang Goethe University at Frankfurt, his spell as Fulbright lecturer at Melbourne, Australia, and at Kyoto in Japan, his 17 books on philosophy and religion, his four honorary degrees including one from the University of Louvain in Belgium, and other honors at home and abroad, all would lead us too far from ornithology. In 1996, at the age of 98, he wrote his last article in an academic journal, and two years later he delivered his last lecture.

In July 1961, Charles and Dorothy visited our farm and nature reserve in southern Costa