

## OBITUARIES

EDWARD CHARLES STUART BAKER, an Honorary Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union, died at his home in Upper Norwood, England, April 16, 1944, at the age of seventy-nine. He was the son of E. B. Baker and was born in 1864. He received his education at Trinity College, Stratford-on-Avon, and, following in the footsteps of his father who had served in the Indian Police, he received an appointment in the same service in 1883. He served almost entirely in Assam, in northeast India, and finally became Inspector General of the Province. In 1912, on his return to England, he was given the assignment of reorganizing the Port of London Police and remained in command of the force until his retirement in 1925. When he returned to England, he settled in Upper Norwood, took great interest in local affairs, and was elected Mayor of Croydon for 1938-1939. Later he was elected an Alderman and resigned from the Council in 1942.

In India, Baker had many opportunities to study natural history and indulge in big game hunting. While hunting he lost his left arm in an encounter with a leopard, was twice tossed by a bison, and was trampled by a rhinoceros. In spite of the loss of his arm he was an excellent shot and a good tennis player. His work in ornithology began in India in collecting birds and eggs and contributing notes and observations to 'The Ibis.' He also contributed to the 'Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society' much of the material that later appeared in book form in 'Indian Ducks and their Allies,' 1908. He published 'Indian Pigeons and Doves' in 1913 and 'Game Birds of India, Burma, and Ceylon' in three volumes, in 1921-1930. He revised the 'Birds of India' by Oates and Blanford, expanding the original four volumes to eight, which appeared between 1922 and 1930. Later he brought out four more volumes on 'The Nidification of the Birds of the Indian Empire,' 1932-1935.

Baker was elected a Member of the British Ornithologists' Union in 1892 and served as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer from 1913 to 1936. In 1918, he was elected a Corresponding Fellow and in 1920, an Honorary Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union. He was particularly interested in the Old World cuckoos and their habits and brought together a notable collection of cuckoo eggs which is now in the British Museum (Natural History). In 1942, he published a volume entitled 'Cuckoo Problems,' containing a comprehensive discussion of the parasitic habits of the birds. The eastern-Asiatic form of the cuckoo has been dedicated to him by Hartert under the name *Cuculus canorus bakeri*. This form, which has occurred accidentally in 1930 on St. Lawrence Island in Bering Sea, Alaska, is now included in the 'Check-List of North American Birds.'—T. S. PALMER.

DAYTON STONER, an Associate of the A. O. U. from 1922, and a Member since 1935, made ornithology the principal interest of his later career. Earlier he had rendered significant contributions to the fields of both entomology and mammalogy. Of nearly a hundred publications on ornithology, 16 related to the life-history, and especially to growth and temperature range, of the Bank Swallow. He made this field his own and extended it to the House Wren and Phoebe, as well as to other swallows. Some of the results remain to be published and they are being prepared by Mrs. Stoner, who was ever an active associate of her husband in field work. Bird-banding, used in all his detailed studies, was also pursued in a general way, leading to several publications on results obtained in Michigan and Iowa. The University of Iowa Service Bulletins he prepared, entitled 'Bird Migration,'

'Spring Birds,' 'Winter Birds,' 'Planting for the Birds,' and 'Summer Birds in Iowa,' were reprinted from time to time in response to popular demand. In number of pages (nearly 500), the 'Ornithology of the Oneida Lake Region' (Roosevelt Wildlife Annals, 2 (3-4), Jan., 1932) surpassed any other of his papers on birds.

In an investigation of the natural enemies of the leaf-tyer and other insect pests of celery in the Sanford, Florida, district, Stoner collected many birds and he and others together analyzed the contents of about 500 stomachs. An extensive report upon this study is in the files of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and another embodying a summary of the results respecting birds was prepared and accepted for publication by the Biological Survey (now Fish and Wildlife Service of the U. S. Department of the Interior) in the archives of which it still lies. This paper contains much new information on the economic value of birds and is eminently worthy of publication.

Stoner took great interest in the Bird Day Bulletin to the Schools in New York. Each year, besides contributing to this bulletin himself, he wrote many letters soliciting articles from others that would keep the publication of state-wide pertinence and interest. Often the essays received had to be rewritten to meet the requirements of the bulletin. This work he continued for twelve years. In a way this may be thought of as a continuation of his teaching at the University of Iowa (1908-1928). Ornithologists who started their work there under Professor Stoner include A. M. Bailey, L. L. Snyder, W. F. Kubichek, and W. J. Breckenridge.

He was a member of the A. O. U. Committee on Bird Protection in 1943. Of other ornithological societies he affiliated with the Massachusetts Audubon Society, National Audubon Society, Wilson Ornithological Club, Northeastern Bird Banding Association, and the Iowa Ornithologists' Union.

Stoner was born at North Liberty, Iowa, November 26, 1883, and died at Albany, New York, May 8, 1944. A fuller account of his career by the present writer was published in 'Science' (100: 68-69, July 28, 1944) and an appreciation by John J. Elliott in a number of Long Island (N. Y.) newspapers of June 23, 1944. I end this statement as I did the former with the following well-deserved encomium: Stoner was systematic and conscientious in his work and conservative in reaching conclusions. He was always optimistic and pleasant and leaves a memory that will be treasured by his friends.—W. L. McATEE.

GEORGE FRANKLIN CLINGMAN, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union for eight years, died in Chicago, Illinois, February 3, 1933, at the age of seventy-five. He was the son of pioneer Chicagoans and was born in Chicago, August 27, 1857. Nearly all his business career was passed in the furniture business. In 1879 he became designer for John A. Colby and Co., in 1888 joined the Tobey Furniture Company in a similar capacity, and in 1894 became Vice-President and General Manager of the company—a position which he retained until his retirement in 1932.

Mr. Clingman was much interested in birds and devoted some of his spare time to work in taxidermy. He made a collection of Illinois birds which he gave to the U. S. National Museum and mounted a collection of Cook County birds, now in Bryn Mawr College. He was elected an Associate of the A. O. U. in 1924. Seven children survived him, including three sons: J. Stuart, George F., and William H. Clingman; and four daughters: Elizabeth Seafeld, Louisa Barat, Lucy Abel, and Ruth Mois.—T. S. PALMER.

DR. WILLIAM CEPHAS HERMAN, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, elected in 1921, died October 24, 1944, at his home in Cincinnati after an illness of about a year. He was seventy-one years of age, having been born in Glendale, Ohio, September 16, 1873. He graduated from the College of Pharmacy and the Miami Medical School and after graduation engaged in the practice of medicine and taught pharmacy at the General Hospital for several years.

He and Mrs. Herman were regular attendants at the annual meetings of the Union and took an active part in the outings and social features of the conventions. When bird-banding first became organized, he took an active part in the work. He was much interested in bird protection and developed the grounds about his home in a way to attract native birds. In 1931 he made a trip through the Everglades of Florida, reporting briefly on the status of some of the rarer species ('The Auk,' 48: 332-333, 1931). About 1933 he was one of the leading advocates of a plan to license cats as a means of decreasing the destruction of native birds.

Dr. Herman was a great reader and became one of the leading borrowers from the Public Library from which he estimated that he had borrowed about 10,000 books since 1900. He was interested in photography and on his vacation trips in later years carried a color movie camera. He was also much interested in trying to determine the fate of William Bullock, proprietor of Bullock's Museum in London, whose name is borne by a conspicuous western oriole and who was said to have settled near Cincinnati about a century ago. Dr. Herman made several efforts to collect information regarding Bullock's later years but unfortunately was unable to complete his investigation before his death. He is survived by his widow, Irene Chapman Herman, of Cincinnati, and two brothers, Charles and Oliver Herman, both of Glendale, Ohio.—T. S. PALMER.

WILLIAM ANTHONY KELKER, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, elected in 1896, died from a heart attack, south of Rockville, near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, February 15, 1908, at the age of 54. He was born in Harrisburg, September 20, 1853, and received his education in the public schools and at Harrisburg Academy.

Mr. Kelker was an amateur weather observer and at the time of his death was returning with a friend from Wetzel Swamp which they had visited in search of the first signs of spring. Mr. Kelker was an authority on the history of the Indian tribes which formerly inhabited the Susquehanna Valley, and had a collection of arrowheads, spearheads, ceremonial stones, and Indian pottery. Apparently, he contributed no notes to 'The Auk' and published little, if anything, especially on birds.—T. S. PALMER.

DR. LEWIS RUTHERFORD MORRIS, a Life Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, elected in 1923, died of cerebral hemorrhage at his home in New York City, December 9, 1936, at the age of seventy-four. He was the son of James Rutherford and Ellen Elizabeth Howe Morris, of Morris, New York, and was descended from Lewis Morris, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was educated in New York and received his medical degree in 1884 from Bellevue. In 1899 he was a member of the Harriman Expedition to Alaska.

Dr. Morris was a founder and member of the Board of Trustees of the New York Zoological Society, a trustee of the Corcoran Art Gallery of Washington, D. C., a former chairman of the Commission for State Police of New York, and a member of the Century and Metropolitan clubs. He was interested in hunting and in

big game and was a member of the Southside Sportsmen and Boone and Crockett clubs. He married Katharine L. E. Clark, a daughter of the late Senator Wm. A. Clark of Montana, and was survived by his widow, a daughter, Mrs. John Hudson Hall of Hartsdale, New York, and two sisters.—T. S. PALMER.

FRANCIS HOPKINSON SMITH, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, elected in 1938, died at Rocky Mount, North Carolina, October 14, 1941. He was born in Suffolk, Virginia, in 1875, and at the time of his death was sixty-six years of age. Descended from a long line of Episcopal clergymen, he received his A.B. degree at the University of the South and his B.D. at the Sewanee Divinity School, and took up his residence in 1921 at Rocky Mount, where he became rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd.

Mr. Smith was an active field observer and was in the habit of taking a daily early morning trip around Rocky Mount which afforded him an opportunity of making many interesting bird notes. He secured the first specimen of the Florida Red-shouldered Hawk taken north of Florida and sent it to the State Museum. He discovered the breeding of the Yellow-crowned Night Heron and Prairie Horned Lark, and the occurrence of Brewster's and Lawrence's Warblers, the northern Phalarope and Golden Plover at Rocky Mount. Many of his notes were published in 'The Chat,' the Bulletin of the North Carolina Bird Club, an organization of which he was a charter member and second president. He was much interested in young people and active in the work of the Boy Scouts, often taking some of the Scouts with him on his field trips.

A sketch of his activities by the Reverend John Grey, from which the above facts were obtained, may be found in 'The Chat' for September, 1941.—T. S. PALMER.

GEORGE WHITNEY WHITE, a Life Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, died in Washington, D. C., October 27, 1938, in his 69th year. He was the son of George Henry Barron and Frances Virginia (Withers) White and was born in Washington, D. C., February 11, 1870. He was educated in the National Capital, at the Emerson Institute, and at the age of fifteen entered the service of the National Metropolitan Bank while his father was serving as cashier. In 1904 he organized the Commercial National Bank and, after serving five years as cashier and vice-president, returned to the Metropolitan and was elected its president. He had now become one of the prominent bankers of the Capital and continued as president of the Metropolitan Bank until his death. He also took a prominent part in the management of various civic enterprises and served as treasurer of the American Automobile Association, the American Civic and Planning Association, and the Emergency Hospital.

While not primarily an ornithologist, Mr. White was a patron of science, was interested in birds, and, in 1924, was elected a Life Associate of the Union. For many years the National Metropolitan Bank was the depository of the funds of the Union and continued to serve in this capacity until the election of a treasurer in Chicago necessitated the transfer of the funds to that city.—T. S. PALMER.