

OBITUARIES

ARTHUR FRANCIS BASSET HULL, a Corresponding Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union, elected in 1919, died at Manly, Sydney, Australia, September 22, 1945, at the age of 83. He was born October 10, 1862, in Tasmania where he received his early education. After graduating in law, he joined the New South Wales Civil Service in 1892. Ten years later he visited Europe to study methods of dealing with problems of the unemployed. Returning in 1903, he joined the New South Wales Department of Mines where he was in charge of legal matters for 18 years.

Hull took an active part in the work of the Royal Zoological Society and the Linnean Society of New South Wales. He served three terms as President, and many years as Honorary Secretary and Editor of the Zoological Society, and as President of the Linnean Society in 1923-24. He was also a member of the Taronga Zoological Park Trust for 16 years and was on the honorary ornithological staff of the Australian Museum and a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. His published contributions to ornithology appeared mainly in 'The Emu,' the 'Proceedings of the Linnean Society,' and the 'Australian Zoologist.'

In addition to his activity in ornithology, he was also interested in conchology and in 1927 was co-author with Tom Iredale of 'A Monograph of the Australian Loricates.' He was also a philatelist of wide reputation and published on the stamps of New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania.—T. S. PALMER.

JOHN FLETCHER STREET, a Member and Treasurer of the American Ornithologists' Union, died at Jeanes Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 18, 1944, at the age of sixty-four. He was born in Beverly, New Jersey, June 11, 1880, and continued to live there all his life, although he maintained his office as a landscape architect in Philadelphia.

Street was elected an Associate of the Union in 1908, a Member in 1928, and Treasurer in 1942. He was the first officer in the history of the Union to die during his term of office. He was also an active and prominent member and former President of the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club. Popular, energetic, with a faculty of making and keeping friends, Street, next to Witmer Stone, probably did as much as anyone toward building up the Club and stimulating the interest of its members. He was essentially a field observer and took infinite delight in organizing field trips, especially to the Pine Barrens of New Jersey, a region which he knew intimately both botanically and ornithologically. He was a good botanist and knew where to find the rare plants and when to find them in bloom. He was not a voluminous writer but contributed occasional notes to 'The Auk' and 'Cassinia.' He published a popular book entitled 'Brief Bird Biographies,' illustrated by his own pen and ink sketches, which had a considerable circulation at the time of its appearance.—T. S. PALMER.

GEORGE HAY STUART, 3RD, a Member of the American Ornithologists' Union, died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 10, 1944, at the age of seventy-two. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 12, 1872. Shortly after graduating from the Germantown Academy in Philadelphia, he entered the employ of the Girard Trust Company and began a business association that continued for more than fifty years. At the time of his retirement in 1942, he was Vice-President and in charge of the banking department of the company.

Stuart was elected as Associate of the Union in 1913, a Member in 1928, and served for a number of years as Chairman of the Investment Trustees. He was also an active and prominent member of the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club. His

interest was mainly in the field of oölogy, and he brought together a carefully prepared collection of birds' nests and eggs, for the most part collected and identified by himself. He made expeditions to distant parts of the United States and Canada in search of specimens, and his annual vacation trips were planned with a view to collecting eggs under the most advantageous conditions. His collection is now in the Museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Stuart was not a voluminous writer, but he contributed occasional notes to 'The Auk' and 'Cassinia.' After his retirement, he prepared brief biographical sketches of some of his former associates, including Edward Norris and William Henry Trotter, which appeared in 'The Auk' for 1943.—T. S. PALMER.

CLINTON GILBERT ABBOTT, a Member of the American Ornithologists' Union, died in San Diego, California, March 5, 1946, in his sixty-fifth year. He was born April 17, 1881, in Liverpool, England, the son of American parents, Lewis Lowe and Grace Van Dusen Abbott. He graduated from Columbia University in 1903 and, from 1918 to 1921, served as Secretary and Editor of the New York State Conservation Commission. In 1921, he took charge of Public Education in the Natural History Museum in San Diego and the following year was appointed Director of the Museum, a position which he held until his death.

Abbott was elected an Associate of the Union in 1898 and a Member in 1931. He was also a member of the Cooper Ornithological Club, the American Society of Mammalogists, the Linnaean Society of New York (Vice-President 1911-1914), National Audubon Society, International Committee for Wildlife Protection, and Western Society of Naturalists, and was a fellow of the San Diego Society of Natural History and President from 1923 to 1925. He was particularly interested in life histories of birds and was the author of 'The Home Life of the Osprey,' 1911, and a contributor to 'The Auk,' 'Condor,' and other scientific journals. He is survived by his wife, the former Dorothy Clarke, and three daughters, Mrs. Hal G. Evarts, Jr., Mrs. Peter D. Whitney, and Lucia Grace Abbott.—T. S. PALMER.

VERNON ORLANDO BAILEY, a Member of the American Ornithologists' Union, died in Washington, D. C., April 20, 1944, in his seventy-eighth year. He was born in Manchester, Michigan, June 21, 1864, and at an early age moved with his parents to Elk River, Minnesota, which became his home for a number of years. His early education was received in the public schools of Minnesota, but he took special work at the University of Michigan in 1893 and at George Washington University, D. C., in 1894 and 1895. He began collecting for the Department of Agriculture in 1887 and continued the work for forty-six years until his retirement as Chief Field Naturalist of the Biological Survey.

Bailey was a keen observer and an expert in trapping mammals. His chief interest lay in studying the life history and distribution of mammals, but he published biological surveys of Texas, New Mexico, and North Dakota, and a number of technical papers on certain groups of rodents, including *Microtus*, *Evotomys*, and *Thomomys*. Among his distributional papers were those on the mammals of the District of Columbia, Glacier National Park, and Mammoth Cave, Kentucky. One of his latest contributions was the Memorial of A. W. Anthony which appeared in 'The Auk' for 1941. He was also much interested in the Boy Scouts and, as a Scout Master, delighted in taking his troop out camping and teaching the members practical woodcraft.

He was elected an Associate of the A. O. U. in 1887 and a Member in 1901. He was also a member of the Cooper Ornithological Club, the American Society of Mam-

malogists (President), the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Washington Academy of Science, and the Biological Society of Washington of which he was President in 1922. At the time of his death, he was serving as President of the Audubon Society of the District of Columbia. He is survived by his wife, Florence Merriam Bailey, whom he married in 1904.—T. S. PALMER.

EDWARD ALPHONSO GOLDMAN, a Member of the American Ornithologists' Union, died in Washington, D. C., September 2, 1946, at the age of seventy-three. He was born in Mount Carmel, Illinois, July 7, 1873, and at an early age moved to California where he was brought up on a ranch in the San Joaquin Valley near Alila, Tulare County. In 1891, he began to collect for the Biological Survey, and in January, 1892, as assistant to E. W. Nelson, he sailed from San Francisco for Colima, México. During the next fourteen years, he and Nelson traveled in all the states of México, including the peninsula of Lower California, and parts of Guatemala, collecting mammals, birds, and reptiles. In 1910, he made a biological survey of Panamá and the Canal Zone. During World War I, in 1918, he was appointed a major in the Sanitary Corps of the Army and spent several months in France directing activities in rodent control to protect food and army stores from destruction by rats. In later years, while making his headquarters in Washington, he was in charge of biological investigations from 1919 to 1925, and game reservations, and, at the time of his death, was preparing an account of the various places in México where he and Nelson had carried on field work. Altogether he was associated with the Biological Survey for nearly fifty-five years and had unusual experience in field, research, and administration work.

Goldman was elected an Associate of the Union in 1897 and a Member in 1902. He was also a member of the Cooper Ornithological Club, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Society of Mammalogists, of which he was President at the time of his death, a member and past President of the Biological Society of Washington, and a member of the Washington Academy of Sciences. His publications were numerous. He prepared the Memorial of E. W. Nelson which appeared in 'The Auk' for 1935, but most of his contributions were based on the taxonomy of mammals. He specialized in certain groups of rodents, particularly the pocket mice and pocket gophers although two of his latest investigations dealt with coyotes and tropical American monkeys. Many mammals, birds, and plants were named in his honor, including *Goldmania*, a genus of hummingbirds based on a specimen which he collected in Panamá and which was described by Nelson in 1911.—T. S. PALMER.

EDWARD ROYAL WARREN, a Member of the American Ornithologists' Union, died at Colorado Springs, Colorado, April 20, 1942, at the age of eighty-two. Born in Waltham, Massachusetts, October 17, 1860, he was the son of Royal Sibley and Susan Elizabeth (Bates) Warren. He graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1881 and from Colorado College in 1883. From 1882 to 1896 he engaged in assaying, surveying, and mining engineering in Gunnison County and in Cripple Creek. From 1909 to 1918, he was Honorary Director of the Museum of Colorado College at Colorado Springs.

Warren was elected an Associate of the Union in 1902 and a Member in 1910. He was also a member of the Cooper Ornithological Club, the Wilson Ornithological Club, and the American Society of Mammalogists, and an Associate Member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. While primarily a mammalogist, he also published a series of notes in 'The Auk,' 'Bird Lore,' and 'Condor' on the

distribution and occurrence of rare birds in Colorado. His principal publications included the 'Mammals of Colorado,' 1910, and 'The Beaver—Its Work and its Ways,' 1927. He also published on 'The Beaver in Yellowstone National Park' and 'Notes on the Beaver in Estes Park,' in the Roosevelt Wild Life Annals.

In 1916, he married Maude Smith of Colorado Springs by whom he had two daughters, Ruth Elizabeth and Margaret Bates Warren.—T. S. PALMER.

ERNEST KNAEBEL, an Honorary Life Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, elected in 1906, died in West Boxford, Massachusetts, February 19, 1947, in his seventy-fifth year. He was the son of John H. and Susan Dikeman (Pray) Knaebel and was born at Manhasset, Long Island, N. Y., June 14, 1872. He graduated from Yale University in 1894, receiving his law degrees from his alma mater, L.L.B. in 1896, and L.L.M. in 1897. For some years he practiced law in New York City and then served as U. S. District Attorney in Denver, Colorado, from 1902 to 1907. In the latter year he was appointed a special assistant of the Attorney General and two years later organized the Public Lands Division of the Department of Justice and remained in charge of the division for seven years. He became Reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States October 31, 1916, and retained the position for nearly 28 years until ill health compelled his retirement in 1944. During his term as Reporter he edited 80 volumes of the U. S. Reports of the decisions of the Court.

While serving in the Department of Justice, Knaebel prepared an important brief on the authority of the President to withdraw public lands and establish national reservations. In the exercise of this authority, many National Bird Reservations and National Monuments were established. This authority was upheld by the Supreme Court in an important decision rendered about 1915 in the Mid-West Oil case.—T. S. PALMER.

AMELIA SANBORN ALLEN, wife of Professor James Turney Allen of the University of California, and an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, elected in 1919, died at the age of 70 in Berkeley, California, February 15, 1945. She was born in Winsor, Missouri, December 29, 1894, and came to California with her parents in 1888. After graduation from Pomona College at Claremont, California, she taught school for a while and married Professor Allen on January 4, 1899. In 1903 she became interested in birds and continued her activity for more than 40 years.

In 1911, the Allens took up their residence on the south side of Strawberry Canyon, adjoining the University campus. A feeding shelf was put up and banding operations begun which resulted in many observations of interest. These banding operations, dating from 1918, indicate that Mrs. Allen was one of the pioneer bird banders of California. In 1913 she was elected a member of the Cooper Ornithological Club and in 1916 Secretary of the Northern Division, an office which she filled for eight years. In 1936 she was elected President of the Northern Division, the first woman in the Club to hold this position. Three trips abroad in 1905-1906, 1924, and 1937 afforded opportunities for observations on Old World birds, especially on those of southern Europe. A more detailed account of Mrs. Allen's ornithological activities may be found in 'The Condor,' 47: 220-221, September, 1945.—T. S. PALMER.

JOHN ALDEN LORING, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, died in Owego, Tioga County, New York, May 8, 1947, at the age of 76. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, March 6, 1871, the son of Lieut. Benjamin William and Nellie Cahoon Loring and was educated at the Owego Free Academy, Owego, New York.

He was a field naturalist of the U. S. Biological Survey from 1892 to 1897 and curator of animals of the New York Zoological Park from 1897 to 1901. Later he was field naturalist for the U. S. National Museum, collecting mammals in Europe, and in 1909-1910 was a member of the Smithsonian Roosevelt Scientific Expedition to East Africa. In 1916 he went to South Africa to purchase wild animals for the zoological gardens of New York, Philadelphia, and Washington. During World War I he was a first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department of the army. He was unmarried.

Loring was elected an Associate of the A. O. U. in 1917 and retained his membership for nearly 30 years until his death, but apparently published only one brief note in 'The Auk.' This appeared in the volume for 1925 and recorded the occurrence of the Northern Raven in Tioga County, N. Y. He was author of 'Young Folks Nature Field Book,' 'African Adventure Stories,' and a number of articles on birds and mammals in 'Colliers' Weekly,' 'Metropolitan Magazine,' 'Outing,' and 'Youth's Companion.'

He was an active and energetic collector and during his European trip made a record by collecting 913 mammals and birds in 63 days. In recognition of his field activities his name is associated with the designations of several species including two birds from Africa, *Melittophagus variegatus loringi* and *Sarothrura elegans loringi*, a red-backed mouse from North Dakota, *Evotomys gapperi loringi*, and a pocket gopher from South Edmonton, Alberta, *Thomomys fuscus loringi*.—T. S. PALMER.

FREDERICK POMEROY PALEN.—Although more than thirteen years have passed since the death of F. P. Palen, a Life Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, it seems desirable to place on record his connection with the Union, otherwise his name will remain merely an entry in the list of deceased members. Born in Jenningsville, Pennsylvania, April 20, 1872, the son of Peter E. and Rachel J. (Young) Palen, he graduated from Cornell University in 1894 with the degree of M.E. Soon after, he entered the employ of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. Beginning as a draftsman, he became successively Chief Engineer, 1906-1912, Assistant Manager, 1912-1915, and Vice-President from 1915 to 1929, when he resigned. In 1906, he married Lina Livingston Mayo of Richmond, Virginia, by whom he had a son, Frederick Pomeroy Palen.

He was elected a Life Associate of the Union in 1926 but did not have an opportunity to attend any of the meetings and died seven years later, December 2, 1933, at the age of sixty-one.—T. S. PALMER.

GOLDSBOROUGH SERPELL, a Life Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, died in a hospital in Norfolk, Virginia, on April 29, 1946. The son of Goldsborough McDowell Serpell, civil engineer, railroad manager and lumber magnate, and Georgianna Clark Serpell, he was born at Connellsville, Pennsylvania, on July 15, 1875. Four sisters survive him. He was brought to Norfolk at the age of seven and spent the rest of his life in that city. He was educated at Norfolk Academy and the Virginia Military Institute, graduating at the latter institution in 1895. For a time thereafter he worked as civil engineer with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. In 1908 he became President of the Seaboard Bank, being made chairman of the board in 1917, and continuing in that position when the bank merged with the Citizens Bank to become the Seaboard Citizens National Bank.

A man of considerable wealth, he was active in business not only in Norfolk but also in wider circles, as a member of the boards of the Virginian Railway, the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, the Virginia Electric and Power Company, and other organizations. His public spirit led him to become interested in many

civic institutions, among them the Norfolk Museum of Arts and Sciences, the Community Fund, and the United War Fund. From 1932 he was an active member of the Board of Visitors of the Virginia Military Institute. He was a vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Norfolk. On January 4, 1912, he married Susan Watkins, who lived only a year after the marriage.

Goldsborough Serpell was a prominent sportsman, duck hunter and golfer. His interest in ornithology was rather incidental to his love of the field. So far as I know, he wrote nothing on birds. Dignified and distinguished looking but always genial and genuinely democratic, he had many friends, and served well in his city and state.—J. J. MURRAY.

MRS. LOUIS ROBERTS TAYLOR, for nine years an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, July 13, 1883, and died there March 14, 1944. She was a graduate of Milwaukee Downer Seminary; illness prevented further formal education. Having descended from a German family noted for its love of nature and the cultural arts, she inherited a distinctly artistic bent. She was an accomplished pianist, a skillful binder of books, and a worker in silver.

A determination to rear her son as close to nature as possible resulted in the purchase of an abandoned farm about eighteen miles north of Milwaukee. 'The Hummocks,' by judicious planting and studied provisions, became the resort of many species of song birds. She then became interested in birds of prey and the place became unique as a hospital for wounded raptors and other birds. This pursuit showed that she possessed a breadth of vision beyond that of the average student of birds.

The bronze plaque erected to the last Wisconsin Passenger Pigeon by the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology was donated by Mr. and Mrs. Taylor. It is particularly fitting that it was cast by the Loeffelholz Foundry, founded by her grandfather, Adam Loeffelholz, in 1848.—A. W. SCHORGER.

BIOGRAPHY IN THE AUK

A complete set of *The Auk* contains memorials and obituary notices of more than 700 former Fellows, Members, and Associates of the American Ornithologists' Union and also notices of a number of prominent ornithologists who were not members of the Union. If this material were all brought together in a 'Who Was Who in the A. O. U.,' it would fill nearly 1,000 pages, illustrated by 62 portraits, and would make the equivalent of two average-sized volumes of *The Auk*. About two-thirds of these notices were contributed by four members: 15, including 6 memorials, by A. K. Fisher, 76 by Witmer Stone, 133 by J. A. Allen, and about 260 by the writer.

Every effort is made to publish these notices as promptly as possible and occasionally they appear in the next number after the death of the subject, but announcements of death are often delayed and when received lack important data regarding place and exact date of death, birthplace, and activities. As a result, several years may intervene before the necessary facts are assembled. In one case, Charles Bill, the notice did not appear in *The Auk* for 44 years; in another, Gideon Mabbett, 51 years; and in a third, Samuel Wells Willard, 57 years after death.

Of the deceased members whose notices have not yet been published, less than half a dozen were Foreign Fellows, 7 were Fellows, 2 were Members, and the others, about 260, were Associates.—T. S. PALMER.