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In Memoriam



DEAN CHARLES CARTER
1869-1944

The sudden death of Dean Charles Carter, May 3, 1944, came as a distinct shock to his many friends and associates. Only two days previous, he had attended a conference of College Presidents and Deans and appeared to be in his usual good health. In his passing, the youth of this State have lost a most efficient teacher and friendly counselor. In his quiet and thorough way, he commanded the respect and cooperation of his students and fellow workers. I first knew him when he became Superintendent of the Public Schools of Corydon, Iowa. I marvelled at the control he exercised over his pupils. He was an excellent disciplinarian, and although I do not remember that he ever used severe punishment, his pupils were very sensitive to his reprimands. It was rather his firmness and his strict adherence to fair play that appealed to his students and won their high respect. They soon realized that he was working for them and not against them. Without doubt it was this quality of firmness with fairness together with his friendly interest, that made him the efficient teacher and dean that he was.

Dean Carter was born near Libertyville, southwest of Fairfield, in Jefferson County, Iowa, on August 9, 1869, and died at his home May 3, 1944. He received his early education in the schools of his home vicinity and Fairfield. He obtained his Bachelor of Science degree from Parsons College in 1894 and his Master's degree three

years later. He did graduate work at Iowa State College, Chicago University, Ohio State University, and the State University of Iowa. He early became interested in the dragonflies and the scale insects and for several years (1896-1903) was Assistant State Entomologist. During recent years he has done research work at the Iowa Lakeside Laboratory at Lake Okoboji, working on the "Bogs of Iowa" especially in the vicinity of Silver Lake. For the past two years he has been assisting in the Iowa State Geological Survey.

Professor Carter began his teaching career at Columbus Junction, shortly after his graduation from Parsons College. From 1895 to 1897 he taught in the public schools of Fairfield, and at the same time completed his master's degree work. In the fall of 1897 he became Superintendent of the Corydon Public Schools, where he remained until 1901 when he received a call to teach in the Idaho State Normal School. In 1908, his Alma Mater called him to be head of the Biology Department, where he remained until his death. In 1938 Parsons College conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Science and in 1941, although past the age for retirement, he was made Dean.

During World War I (from 1917-1919) he served with the Red Cross in England. From 1935-1944 he was chairman of the Iowa Board of Examiners in the Basic Sciences and was Secretary-treasurer of the National Board of Examiners in the Basic Sciences from February until May of this year. Professor Carter was a charter member and one-time president of the Rotary Club of Fairfield, and charter member and first president of the Parsons College chapter of Phi Kappa Phi. He was a consistent and active member of the First Presbyterian Church of Fairfield and one of his last duties was with a committee devoted to Christian Education in the Presbyterian Church and its colleges.

On September 9, 1922, he was married to Miss Merle Wright at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and has one daughter, Frances Joan, born November 12, 1925.

Dean Carter lived a full and unselfish life. No wonder his students said of him: "He was much more than a science teacher. . . There are hundreds of us who will revere his memory for the rest of our lives for the inspiration he was to us and for the manner in which he spurred us on to desire more knowledge." "We loved him as a teacher and counted him our friend in every way. . . so kind, so gracious and sincere."

Members of the Iowa Academy of Science will miss his cheering and helpful presence at the annual meetings. We shall remember him as president of the Iowa Academy of Science for 1940, for his many years service on important committees, for his earnest advice and for the friendly spirit in which he greeted us at the meetings. His name is now placed in the honorable list of those whose direct work with us is finished, but whose memory and influence will live on and on.



JAMES PENN GOODRICH
1914-1944

James Penn Goodrich, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Goodrich, was born in Des Moines, Iowa, December 6, 1914. He was graduated from Oskaloosa High School in June, 1931, and attended Penn College for two years. He then entered the State University of Iowa and there received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts in 1936, Master of Science in 1939, and Doctor of Philosophy in Zoology in 1942. While at the University, he served for four years as Graduate Assistant in the teaching of general zoology, for two years as Research Assistant in physiology and radiology, and as Research Assistant in protozoology at the Iowa Lakeside Laboratory. After receiving the Doctor's degree, he became Research Associate in Zoology until his entrance into the United States Navy.

Since he was unable to meet the rigid physical requirements for an Army or Navy commission as a physiologist for which he was otherwise well qualified, he enlisted in the Navy as a Pharmacist's Mate, second class, in September, 1942. He received basic training at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station and was sent to Naval Hospital at Sampson, New York, where he worked in the pathology laboratory. In September, 1943, he was given a commission as ensign on condition that he pass the then somewhat less rigid physical examination. Unfortunately, at this time he had the first attack of what later proved to be Hodgkin's disease, and the commission was

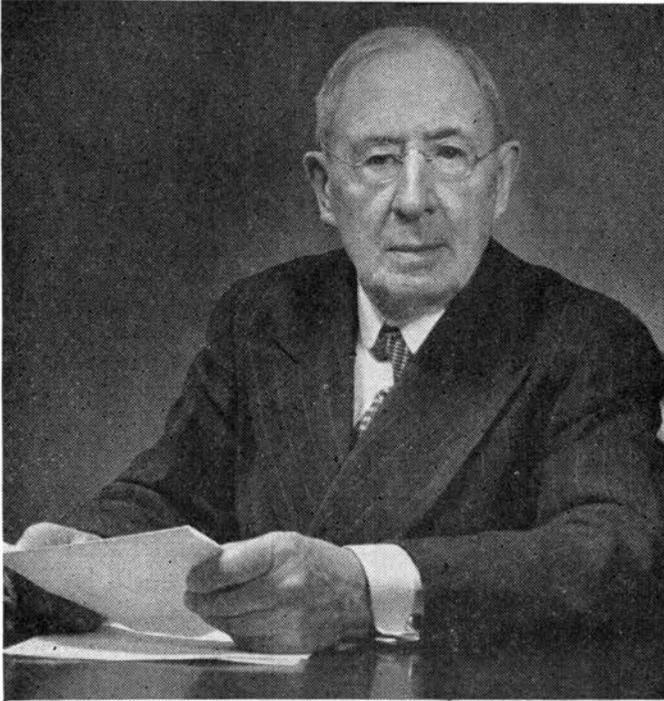
returned to the War Department. He was sent to Pensacola, Florida, where he remained until January, 1944, at which time the ailment was definitely diagnosed and he was sent to the Naval Hospital in Brooklyn, New York. He died there on October 9, and was buried in Iowa City on October 13, 1944.

During the short time of his scientific career, Dr. Goodrich published eight papers. Five of these papers concerned changes in the sensitivity of experimental animals to x-rays under the influence of varying environmental factors. Dr. Goodrich was intensely interested in the mechanism of the action of x-rays in biological material and intended to make this study a major portion of his life's work. Other publications concerned the measurement of oxygen uptake in grasshopper embryos and of blood serum and the taxonomy of the Suctoria, a group of Protozoa.

Dr. Goodrich was a member of Sigma XI, Iowa Academy of Science, the American Microscopical Society, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was also a member of Gamma Alpha, a graduate scientific fraternity, and he took a very active interest in the local chapter of which he was president for the year 1939-1940.

The death of Dr. Goodrich was a great loss to his many friends and to the advancement of the scientific subjects in which he was interested.

THEODORE L. JAHN



WILLIAM HARMON NORTON
1856-1944

With the passing of Professor Norton at his home in Mt. Vernon, Iowa, on May 3, 1944, much the longest teaching career in the history of Cornell College came to an end; indeed one wonders whether his years of continuous service may not be a national record.

Graduated from Cornell College in 1875 before he was twenty years old, he was appointed instructor in Latin and Greek for the following academic year. Two years of successful work in this post, along with earning the master's degree, advanced him to an adjunct professorship of Latin and Greek, a position which he held until 1881. Meanwhile he was delving into geology, entirely on his own initiative. President William F. King evidently recognized the fact that he had a genius on his faculty, for from 1881 to 1890 he served as professor of Greek and geology. In 1890 he became professor of geology, a title that did not become professor of geology, emeritus, until 1942, when he was eighty-six years old. He did, to be sure, accept an assistant in 1922 in the now large and prosperous department of geology, partly because of a passing illness, partly because of a desire to concentrate more full on his favorite course in organic

evolution, and partly because of the increasing demands of research and publication.

And for most of his life publication did make heavy demands. Beginning in 1892 he served as special assistant on the Iowa Geological Survey for a period of forty years, in charge of ground-water studies in Iowa. From 1903-1913 he served in this same capacity as assistant on the United States Geological Survey. His reports in this field are voluminous and have become widely known outside of his own State. In addition he wrote the geologies of several of the Iowa counties, as also shorter papers for the Iowa Academy of Science and for *The Journal of Geology*. Especially in his later years he expressed himself frequently in the public press on economic and social matters. His article in the *Hibbert Journal* "The Cosmic Process as a Voyage of Discovery", written in his eighty-second year, reached the heights for its deep-thought conclusions and its kindly and optimistic philosophy. His "Elements of Geology", the first edition of which was published in 1905, for the simple reasons of its integrity and originality has remained for forty years a favorite text for beginners in earth science. Like the author in his classroom the book is always asking questions to encourage thought, not handing out too many ready-made answers.

It was as a teacher, probably, that Dr. Norton liked best to be known. His adroitness in finding the occasion for little personal contacts and his tact in making telling suggestions when needed were well known and appreciated. The result, of course, was the respect, admiration and love of a host of students, many of these later to win distinction in their own right.

But Professor Norton made some wide excursions outside of geology and the profession of teaching. Believing that his undergraduate years in the Osage, Iowa, Seminary, Upper Iowa University, and Cornell College had provided the foundations for making up certain deficiencies, he cultivated through the years the fields of art and music and, to have a home out-of-doors interest, he started a large garden of tulips, iris, and peonies. Especially after his marriage to Mary Burr in 1883, a woman of like mind and training, a graduate of Cornell in 1877, and an instructor and later professor of mathematics for a period of forty-two years, these non-professional studies were pursued with steady interest and some very tangible results. The albums of art prints bulked ever larger and a number of original etchings and paintings by such artists as Seymour Haden and James Whistler were soon adorning the walls of their home. When music records began to be worth while, a great library of these was accumulated and music history became a subject of attack. Among the social occasions that will not soon pass from the memories of townspeople and students are the winter afternoons when the floor of the Norton home was covered with college boys and girls sitting in front of the big phonograph, or the summer evenings when the Norton lawn was covered with town friends who listened to the classics in music as Dr. Norton talked informally or wanted to know

who had a choice for the next selection. The flower garden, about the size of a city lot, was a show place for eastern Iowa and for regions even more remote. A number of new varieties of tulips and iris were developed by Dr. Norton himself. In early May, when the Music Festival was held, the members of the Chicago Symphony strolled in it or returning students found a place on the rustic benches for a visit with their old professor.

Another talent of Professor Norton's was a flair for business. Putting together their modest inheritances he and Mrs. Norton started out with a capital of about five thousand dollars. He once explained in a small circle of one of our local clubs the handling of this to reach a considerable fortune in their later years. As he finished the story he remarked gravely: "Of course you can do better than this if good fortune comes to you in a form denied to us; what I mean is, raise four kids." The story of his financial transactions was written out in his "Memories", a fine manuscript volume of which was deposited in the college library a few months before his death. In the chapter entitled "We Roll up a Snowball", we learn that Mr. and Mrs. Norton had enlarged their capital for the purpose of endowing college professorships.

Thus, in addition to more than a century of teaching between them, the Nortons are among Cornell's chief benefactors in a material sense. One early gift is worthy of particular notice. Professor Norton's father, Roderick Norton, a Methodist preacher, moved from Willoughby, Ohio, to Iowa in 1860, bringing with him his wife, Caroline Pardee Norton, and their four-year-old son, William. As a young college professor this son raised a memorial to his father in the form of the first endowed alcove in the Cornell College library. He did this by selling a collection of Iowa fossils and adding \$500.00 from savings. The cost in money and labor of the contributions to the department of geology will, of course, never be known. The items in the geological collections are to be counted in the tens of thousands; the lantern slides, about six thousand in number, largely the work of Dr. Norton's own hands, make up one of the best of the American collections in this field; he kept to himself the cost of the series of vertebrate skeletons illustrating the ascent to man; no one seems to know where all the other items of equipment came from: the laboratory tables, the filing cabinets, the relief maps, the complete series of geological periodicals.

Less than a year before his death Professor Norton did a very characteristic thing. Realizing that he could no longer care for his flower garden himself, nor expect to find anyone under war conditions who could do the work for him, he went to the phone and called the superintendent of city parks in Cedar Rapids. "The time has come," he said, "for you to bring your truck and pack in my flower bulbs and roots. I ask only that you level off the ground and sow it to good lawn-grass seed." In quite the same way Mrs. Norton left the home a few months later, walking straight to the waiting car that was to take her to the home of a relative in Cedar Rapids, and

without casting a backward glance. All their lives both had been accustomed to look only forward.

It is not possible to explain here the life of William Harmon Norton in any scientific or philosophical terms. Neither does an enumeration of the honors that came to him, nor a list of the memberships he held in national and state organizations, such as might be read in "Who's Who", tell the whole story. Perhaps if we could read the lines of inheritance we might find some of the sources of power. Certainly a happy marriage played its role. Possibly his school training and his early teaching were of just the right sort to produce a great geologist and an even greater human being. May not the impeccable English of his scientific and other writings be the proceeds, in part, of his intimate acquaintance with the classics and his broad knowledge of English literature? By some means beyond analysis he managed to escape the dangers that sometimes lurk in self instruction. He appears never to have picked up any of those crippling prejudices, traditions, or other antiquated survivals that sometimes attach themselves burdensomely to thought and procedures in a field of learning. To us who knew him intimately he seemed to be the perfect master of his fate.

This account of a former president of the Iowa Academy of Science will be more nearly adequate if we add a few lines from the close of the last chapter of his "Memories and Sketches", the manuscript of which he placed one recent day in the hands of the Cornell College librarian. In these lines Dr. Norton delivers his own message.

"They were fortunate lives, Mary's and mine, that I have sketched. And as I lay down the brush I gratefully remember that the good fortune and the happiness of them are due to the Great Design, which creates sunsets and seeing eyes, and men and women capable of thought and love and worship. "If the 'old eternal questions' are still unanswered, this is the natural result of a world too vast and mysterious for man's mind to comprehend. We are sure that 'the world is full of meaning and it means well,' and so we look back on life contented and forward unafraid."

NEIL A. MINER AND CHARLES R. KEYES

MAJOR PUBLICATIONS OF DR. W. H. NORTON

- 1894 Note on the lower strata of the Devonian series in Iowa. Iowa Acad Sc, Proc 1 pt 4:22-24
- 1895 Certain Devonian and Carboniferous outliers in eastern Iowa. Iowa Geol Sur Bull 3:115-133
- 1895 Thickness of the Paleozoic strata of northeastern Iowa. Iowa Geol Sur 3:167-210
- 1895 Geology of Linn Co. Iowa Geol Sur 4:121-195, map (1895) Abst, J. G. 3:979
- 1895 Occurrence of *Megalomus canadensis* Hall in the LeClaire beds at Port Byron, Ill. Iowa Acad Sc, Proc 2:42-43. Report (administrative). Iowa Geol Sur 5:29-30 (1896); . . . 7:31 (1897); . . . 10:31-35 (1900); . . . 11:33-34 (1901); . . . 12:33-34 (1902); . . . 13:17-19 (1903)
- 1896 Variation in the position of the nodes on the axial segments

- of psgidium of a species of *Encrinurus*. Iowa Acad Sc, Proc 3:79-81
- 1897 Artesian wells of Iowa. Iowa Geol Sur 6:113-428
- 1899 Geology of Scott Co. Iowa Geol Sur 9:389-519, maps
- 1901 Geology of Cedar Co. Iowa Geol Sur 11:279-396, maps
- 1901 The relation of physical geography to other science subjects. Science n s 14:205-210
- 1905 The elements of geology. 461 pp, Boston
- 1905 Water supplies at Waterloo, Iowa. U S G S, W-S P 145:148-155
- 1905 (Underground waters of) Iowa. U S G S, W-S P 114:220-225
- 1906 Geology of Bremer Co. Iowa Geol Sur 16:319-405, maps
- 1911 Glaciated rock surfaces near Linn and near Quarry, Iowa, with a table of bearings of glacial striae in Iowa. Iowa Acad Sc, Proc 18:79-83
- 1912 (and others) Underground water resources of Iowa. U S G S W-S P 293-994 pp, maps (1912) Iowa Geol Sur 21:29-1186, maps
- 1917 A classification of breccias. Jour Geol 25:160-194
- 1925 The elements of geology. x, 464 pp., Boston, Ginn & Co. (c. 1929)
- 1926 Deep wells of Iowa (a supplementary report): Iowa Geol Sur, vol. 33, pp. 9-374, map, 1928 (1930?).
- 1935 Deep wells drilled in Iowa, Iowa Geol Sur, vol. 36, pp. 312-364,
- 1938 The Cosmic Process As A Voyage of Discovery, Hibbert Journal, London, Eng. July.
- 1943 The Darwinian Citation of Mars. Bios, Vol. 14, No. 1, March



DAYTON STONER
1883-1944

Dayton Stoner was a researcher in three important branches of biological science, viz, entomology, ornithology, and mammalogy. A perusal of his list of published papers, over the thirty-three years of his publication activity, indicates that his earliest interest was in the field of entomology, the greater number of titles during the first decade being in that subject. Ornithology rose in the frequency of titles during each of the following decades. Mammalogy maintained a uniform third place throughout his career; although it must be said that his work on "The Rodents of Iowa" (1918) forms one of his longest and most complete papers. His publications in ornithology doubled in each succeeding decade.

Dr. Stoner was born at North Liberty, Iowa, on November 26, 1883. After his preliminary education in the public schools, he entered the State University of Iowa, from which institution he received the degree of B. A. in 1907; M. S. in 1909; and Ph.D. in 1919.

Professionally he began his career in the State University of Iowa, where he successively passed through the ranks of Scholar, Assistant in the Museum, Instructor, Associate, and Assistant Professor in the Department of Zoology, from 1907 to 1928. During the winters from 1928 to 1931 he was engaged in entomological and ornithological work with the United States Bureau of Entomology, at Sanford,

Florida. His research here was concerned with the economic relations of birds and insects affecting the celery culture. For the summers of these years (1928-1932) Dr. Stoner served as Field Ornithologist with the Roosevelt Wildlife Station, at Syracuse, N. Y. During this time he prepared the voluminous report on the "Ornithology of the Oneida Lake Region" (1932) and studies on the Bank Swallows. From 1932 to the time of his death Dr. Stoner occupied the position of State Zoologist, resident at the New York State Museum, at Albany.

During various summers in between he had connection with the Iowa Lakeside Laboratory, at Lake Okoboji (1916, 1923 and 1927); and with the University of Michigan Biological Station, at Douglas Lake (1919 and 1920). In 1911 he did grasshopper control work with the Minnesota State Experiment Station. In 1912 and 1913 (summers) he carried on insect work with the Iowa State Experiment Station, at Ames. From 1915 to 1917 he was engaged in summers with rodent studies in Iowa for the Iowa Geological Survey.

Dr. Stoner was the entomologist and ornithologist on the two University of Iowa biological expeditions, namely, to the Barbados-Antigua Islands in 1918; and to the Fiji Islands-New Zealand in 1922. Various papers in his list resulted from observations made on these two expeditions.

Dr. Stoner maintained membership in a number of scientific societies: American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Ornithologists' Union, Wilson Ornithological Club, American Society of Mammalogists, Iowa Academy of Science, Massachusetts Audubon Society, Iowa Ornithologists' Union, and the Society of Sigma Xi.

From this recital of activities it may be readily inferred that our subject's life was a busy one.

Summarizing Dr. Stoner's researches, we mention first his systematic work on insects, especially on the pentatomids; his careful and extensive studies on the rodents of Iowa; his studies on the life histories of the swallows, especially on the bank swallows; his studies on the body temperatures of birds; his studies on highway mortality of animals of all kinds; his studies on the winter movements of the snowy owl; a single study on Aspergillosis in a snowy owl; the rate of growth of bones and feathers in young birds; etc.

Perhaps this sketch should include some mention of Dr. Stoner's radio service, especially in Iowa, during the years 1924-1926. In the spring of 1926 a series of twelve weekly broadcasts (twenty minutes each) on ornithology was given over WSUI, the University radio station. These broadcasts were planned to form a co-ordinated course of lectures on bird life, for which University credit was given through the Extension Division, on the basis of a correspondence course.

A fact not generally known is that Dr. Stoner made the camera lucida drawings for Professor C. C. Nutting's great monograph on the Hydroids.

Throughout their married life Dr. Stoner was encouraged and ably assisted by his wife, Mrs. Lillian C. Stoner, who now survives.

Though Dr. Stoner did not reach the allotted three score years and ten, yet he did live an active and useful life of 61 years, including a period of about thirty-three years of productive service. His death occurred on May 8, 1944, as a result of coronary occlusion.

T. C. STEPHENS,
SIOUX CITY, IOWA.



WILLIAM TRELEASE
1857-1945

In the death of William Trelease, professor emeritus of the University of Illinois, on January 1, 1945, botany has lost one of its outstanding investigators and the Academy one of its most distinguished members. Until the middle of October Dr. Trelease was occupied with the taxonomy of recent collections of Central and South American Piperaceae, a family of plants on which he had published a number of monographs in the past twenty-five years. His active botanical career extended over a period of sixty-five years. His breadth of interest, his grasp of essential problems, and his skill in their handling is reflected not only in the early contacts in various centers of learning, but later in the field of teaching and research.

William Trelease was born February 22, 1857. He lived in small villages until the age of fifteen, where he manifested an early interest in Natural History, especially in wild plants. An interest in the classics sprang up during this period when he met Leonard Parish, then recently from Yale, who was a teacher in the high school at Bradford, Connecticut. Later, William Trelease learned the use of a key for the identification of plants through a demonstration conducted by Austin Apgar at a teachers' institute. The books used were Apgar's *Analysis of Plants* and the *Manual of Botany* by Asa Gray. "Apgar, to me was a teacher," said Trelease, "the makers of the books were the real botanists. To be sure, he had made one of them, but it was designed to lead to the use of the other. From

that moment, Asa Gray, the maker of that other book became a giant on my horizon and he did not grow overpowering when, in later years, I came nearer to him, nor has he shrunken in the many years that have passed since I was with him."

It was his trend toward natural history that drew Mr. Trelease to Cornell University where he was graduated in 1880, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. While at Cornell he studied languages, history, political economy, and literature, as well as the biological sciences. Upon graduation from Cornell, where he had been a student of entomology under Comstock, the U. S. Department of Agriculture appointed him to investigate cotton insects. He did more than the routine work, however, for in leisure time he made observations relating to the pollination of flowers and published a paper entitled *Nectar: What it is and some of its uses*.

The following positions were held by Dr. Trelease: From 1881 to 1883 he was instructor in botany at the University of Wisconsin and from 1883 to 1885 he was a professor of botany there. During the summers of 1883 and 1884 he had charge of botany at the Harvard Summer School and in 1884 was lecturer at the Johns Hopkins University. Also in 1884, he was awarded the Doctor of Science Degree, received from Harvard University, where he studied under head of the department of botany in 1913, and there he became professor emeritus in 1926.

The interests of Dr. Trelease were broad, including various plant groups ranging from bacteria to vascular plants. His services included those of the teacher, the lecturer, the executive, and the investigator. While at the University of Wisconsin, bacteria and fungi claimed much of his attention. He taught the first course in bacteriology given at the University of Wisconsin, and later introduced the first one at Washington University. He conducted the first comprehensive survey of the parasitic fungi of Wisconsin and he was regarded as one of the outstanding mycologists in that part of the United States. In both teaching and research, Trelease gave considerable attention to the ecology of flower pollination. He was one of the first in America to distinguish the species of blue-green algae, which constituted the water bloom on the Wisconsin lakes. The later aspects of his work, particularly during his connection with the Missouri Botanical Garden, dealt with the taxonomy of vascular plants.

Mr. Trelease was a protagonist of broad training. He translated readily from the Danish, French, German, and Italian languages and conversed fluently on the subject matter of historical and literary as well as scientific fields. The qualities of responsiveness, kindness, generosity with his time, and radiance of personality endeared him to his students. The characteristics of precision, orderliness, democracy, and fairness were attributes which could hardly fail to be reflected in the lives of many who worked under his leadership, and later became leaders themselves in the botanical world. Many who

did not continue with technical work retained a permanent interest in botany.

In 1885, Dr. Trelease was selected by Henry Shaw for the task of converting a gentleman's private estate, the well known Shaw's Garden of St. Louis, into a scientific institution, the Missouri Botanical Garden, which he left in 1912 with an established reputation among the foremost botanical gardens in the world. During this period, he actively cooperated in civic projects, serving on the City Planning Commission of St. Louis from 1911 to 1912. While officiating as director of the Garden and head of the Shaw School of Botany, Mr. Trelease served as secretary of the St. Louis Academy of Science and edited its proceedings. Through the years a considerable number of monographs of angiosperms were written by him. The most comprehensive dealt with *The Genus Phoradendron*, *The American Oaks*, *Agave in the West Indies*, *The Yuccas*, and treatise of monographic scope dealing with the Piperaceae, the manuscript of which he was working until quite recently. Both of his manuals *Plant Materials of Decorative Gardening* and *Winter Botany* have been several times reprinted.

Professor Trelease collaborated with many scientific societies and served in numerous posts of honor. Among these were: The City Planning Commission of St. Louis 1911 to 1912; Member Illinois State Board of Natural Resources and Conservation since 1917; Chairman of the American board of editors of *Botanisches Centralblatt* 1900 to 1921; Jury, St. Louis International Exposition Soc. Not. d'Hort. de France, Paris; Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (1st Ch. 1892); American Association for Advancement of Science (Ch. Sec. G. 1900); American Philosophical Society (Pres. 1903); Botanical Society of America (Ch. organization cmt. Pres. 1895 and 1918, Secy. 1906); directeur (Pres.) Academic International Geographic Botanique 1896; Torrey Botanical Club; American Society of Naturalists (Pres. 1903); American Philosophical Society; Cambridge Entomological Club; Society of Naturalists (Pres. 1903); American Philosophical Society; Cambridge Entomological Club (Pres. 1889); Engelmann Botanical Club 1898 (Hon. Pres. since 1900); Fellow of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Wisconsin Horticultural Society (Sec. 82-85); Fellow Illinois (Pres. '16), Wisconsin, California, and Iowa Academies of Science; St. Louis Academy of Science (Sec'y. 1896-03), (Pres. 1909-12); and the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia. He held also corresponding and honorary memberships in many botanical societies of Europe. The University of Wisconsin, the University of Missouri, and Washington University conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. He was elected to the societies Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, and Pi Gamma Mu and Delta Upsilon.

The plants named and described by Trelease number more than 2,500 species and varieties. The genera *Treleasea* Speg., *Trelesiella* Speg., and *Neotreleasea* Rose as well as many specific names have been dedicated to him. His name is commemorated in Mount Tre-

lease, a peak 12,500 feet in height, near the head of Clear Creek at the first ascent to Loveland Pass where he botanized in 1886.

Trelease travelled widely, visiting Europe many times, where he consulted the principal botanical gardens and herbaria. He attended the International Botanical Congress in Vienna in 1905 and spent the years of 1912-1913 in Europe. Botanical excursions, in which he participated included the Harriman Expedition to Alaska and numerous trips to Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies. He also traveled extensively throughout North America.

His companion through the greater part of his life was Julia M. (Johnson) Trelease (deceased March 23, 1945), whom he married July 19, 1882. Their children include Frank Johnson, Marjorie (deceased), Sam Farlow, Sidney Briggs, and William. Dr. Sam Farlow Trelease, who, like his father chose a botanical career, is now Torrey Professor at Columbia University and a widely known plant physiologist.

William Trelease, friend, scholar, leader, teacher, searched widely and contributed richly to science through a long span of years. The field of arts and letters has felt his imprint in the skill with which the written page is fashioned and the quality of the illustration which supplements the printed page. The illumination shed by him upon the husbandry of the vine and fig tree is something to be translated into practice by the horticulturist. The long remembered charm of his conversation will henceforth temper the uniformity of the prosaic day, for those who knew him.

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