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In Memoriam: Wesley Greene; Clyde E. Ehinger; Joseph Edward Guthrie

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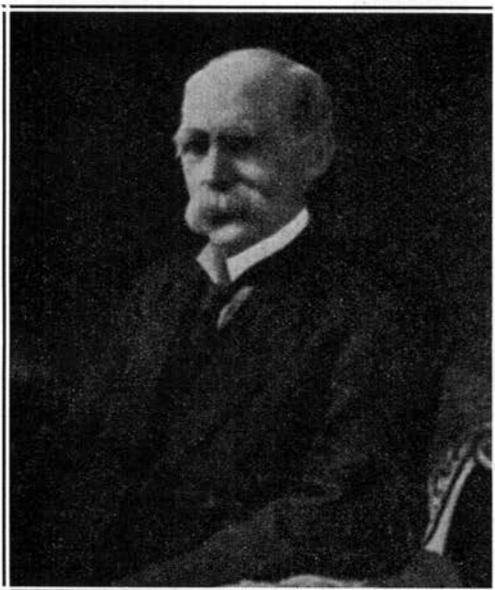
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IN MEMORIAM



WESLEY GREENE
1849 - 1935

The death of Wesley Greene, which occurred March 28, 1935, marks the passing of a life fellow of the Iowa Academy and of one who was for years prominently identified with the conservation and horticultural work of this state. Mr. Greene graduated at Iowa State College with the class of 1873, majoring in botany under that inspiring teacher, Dr. C. E. Bessey.

He served as secretary of the Iowa State Horticultural Society for a period of 21 years, resigning in 1919. His administration was characterized by a spirit of unselfish and untiring devotion to his work. On a number of occasions, due to the lack of public funds, Mr. Greene quietly contributed from his salary to carry on the work. He was deeply interested in the establishment of the Iowa State Board of Conservation and coöperated in securing a legal status for this organization.

In addition to numerous articles on pomology, Mr. Greene was the author of the *Plants of Iowa*, a check list comprising some 3,000 species of the native and introduced plants of the state.

A. T. ERWIN



CLYDE E. EHINGER
1858 - 1935

Dr. Clyde E. Ehinger, physician, teacher and ornithologist, died at his residence in Keokuk, Iowa, January 3, 1935, after a short illness with heart trouble.

Doctor Ehinger was a native of Iowa, having been born in Franklin Center, Lee County in 1858. He attended Iowa State University in 1876 after which he went to Chicago where he completed his medical course in Chicago Homeopathic college. He then served as an interne in Cook County hospital for two years after which he practiced for a time in Chicago's west side.

On October 16, 1883 he was married to Miss Ella M. Long of Quincy, Illinois, after which he removed to that city where he continued in practice of medicine for five years.

In 1890 Doctor Ehinger became the first director of physical education at Pennsylvania State Teachers College at Westchester with Mrs. Ehinger serving in a similar capacity in the same institution. Together they served the department for thirty years when they were retired to take up residence in the Doctor's boyhood home of Keokuk, Iowa. Ten years after their retirement they returned to Westchester as guests of honor of the institution which they had served for so long to see the dedication of a new gymnasium named in their honor "Ehinger Gymnasium."

In 1886 Doctor Ehinger wrote a book, "Oxygen in Therapeutics." For many years bird study occupied most of the free time available to the doctor. He was the founder and for many years the leader of the West Chester Bird Club, one of the most successful organizations of its kind. Following his retirement he devoted himself seriously to bird study and spent much time in the field. He accumulated a valuable reference library relating to ornithology which since his death has become a part of the library of Iowa State College of Agriculture at Ames.

The writer's book, "Birds of the Wild" was dedicated to Doctor Ehinger in appreciation of his rich store of information relating to bird life and of many very pleasant days spent together in the open.

Doctor Ehinger taught ornithology at the summer school at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, for five summers and gave a similar course for three summers at Buck Hill Falls in the Pocono Mountains of Pennsylvania.

He was a frequent attendant at the conventions of the National Education Association and served as president of the Physical Education section at the Washington, D. C. meeting.

Our friend was a member of the leading ornithological societies both east and west. For a time following his retirement the doctor with his wife lived in a cabin in the woods of western Washington where he made a careful study of the life and habits of the water ouzel, a detailed account of which appeared in the Auk.

His last and in some respects his most enjoyable work was in the formation of a boys natural history club at Keokuk. For several years he took long tramps with the boys helping them to become acquainted with the fauna and flora of the region. The members of the club came in a body to his funeral.

One child a daughter was born to Dr. and Mrs. Ehinger in 1898 but she lived but a few weeks. Mrs. Ehinger was closely associated with her husband in both his work and play during the entire fifty-two years of their married life. They were associated with the Unitarian church of Keokuk. An adopted daughter, Lillian, with Mrs. Ehinger survive.

FRANK C. PELLETT

JOSEPH EDWARD GUTHRIE
1871 - 1935

To the Department of Zoology and Entomology of Iowa State College came the sad duty of making known the death of Professor Joseph Edward Guthrie, our colleague and most beloved friend and counselor. His absence leaves a great vacancy.

While delivering a lecture to a class in ornithology at ten minutes after eight on Tuesday morning, April 16, 1935, Professor Guthrie dropped dead from a heart attack. He was apparently in good health until the moment of his sudden death, and the students in his class stated that they had never seen him in better spirits or more enthusiastic about his work. He was vividly telling his class about "Science Day" of the preceding Saturday, particularly about the Bird Identification Contest and the interest and enthusiasm the high school boys and girls had taken in the naming of the birds. Professor Guthrie had charge of the Bird Contest.

Joseph Edward Guthrie was born in York, New York, Sept. 24, 1871. He was graduated from LeRoy High School, LeRoy, New York, in 1895. His undergraduate and graduate work were taken at the University of Minnesota, where in 1900 he received the degree of Bachelor of Science and in 1901 that of Master of Science. He was an honor student in both high school and college, outstanding for his literary ability and scholarly proficiency in zoology. His masterly dissertation *The Collembola of Minnesota* is still authoritative in its field.



Professor Guthrie was at his best when instructing a youthful audience. (Photo taken about three weeks before his death.)

Professor Guthrie's was undeniably a successful life. At home he was a devoted and tender husband and father. In the church of his choice he worshipped regularly, and served faithfully for years as clerk. His business affairs were conducted quietly and conservatively. In all non-professional affairs he won the respect and affection of his fellowmen for his diligence, uprightness, self-discipline, modesty, and kindness.

The primary virtues which characterized his private life were reflected in his professional activities. As a teacher he struck a responsive chord in almost every student that he met, for he taught by example. In the laboratory he frequently sat down beside a student and studied enthusiastically with him. He was untiring in his efforts to instruct correctly and was exacting in accuracy of details. His lectures were packed with a wealth of information vividly pictured in words, and fully demonstrated with his many original mounts, models, and clay figures. Questions from students were always seriously entertained, though the teacher first tried to lead the student to find the answer for himself.

His interest in the student always exceeded the subject matter of the course. He often sought in the subtlest way to correct such deficiencies as bad posture and grammar whenever he detected them. His peculiar hold on students, however, could possibly be attributed largely to his spontaneous interest in life, his friendly, helpful spirit manifested in the class room and without, and his crisp sense of humor which enlivened many a tense situation but never left a sting. He maintained, withal, a charming reserve which challenged the imagination, so that students came to ascribe to him a sort of sage wisdom, which he would promptly have disclaimed had it been mentioned to him.

The greater part of his time not required for teaching was spent in the collection and preparation of materials for instruction and exhibit, and in the care and study of the living animals which he was wont to keep about the laboratory. Collections of skins of Iowa birds, taxidermal mounts, mammalian skulls, plaster models of embryos, museum mounts of animals, embryos or organs of special interest,—these are but a few of the many products of his handicraft. They enlivened his teaching, and were freely loaned to other instructors. They survive to serve future instruction and research indefinitely.

His exhibits of live animals drew high school classes and others from many parts of Iowa, and were always one of the most interesting sights during college festivities such as "Veishea," short courses, 4-H Boys' and Girls' Clubs, Farmers' Week, Science Day, and the like. It is interesting that, while some of the live animals were purchased or collected locally by Professor Guthrie, his students or his colleagues, many of them were contributed from far and near by former students. Not only did Professor Guthrie cultivate the art of preparing animal materials, but he taught it to many of his students who took special problems with him. Such students always received his personal, patient attention. His sustained enthusiasm and courage inspired loyalty in them and encouraged them to do their best.

Professor Guthrie was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Iowa Academy of Science (fellow), Reptile Study Society of America, American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists, Wilson Ornithological Society (fellow), and the Iowa Ornithological Union. He was a member of the honor societies Sigma Xi, Gamma Sigma Delta, and Phi Kappa Phi. The year preceding his death Professor Guthrie served as president of the Osborn Research Club, an organization of research workers at Iowa State College.

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