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## In Memoriam: Bird Thomas Baldwin; J. M. Fulton; John Littleton Tilton; Flora May Tuttle; M. F. Arey; Abram Owen Thomas; Joseph A. Treganza; Louis H. Pammel

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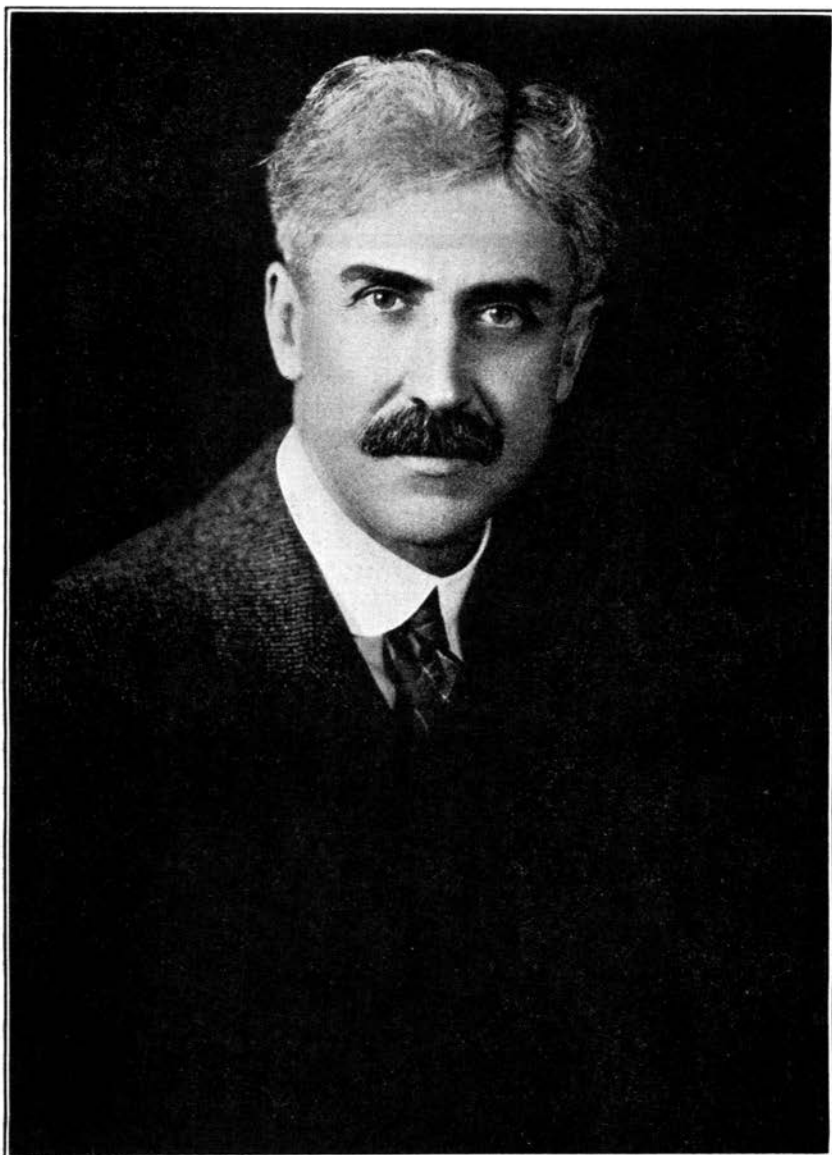
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**Authors**

George D. Stoddard, Charles Keyes, Henry S. Conrad, E. J. Cable, James H. Lees, and B. Shimek



*Bird T. Baldwin*

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## IN MEMORIAM

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### BIRD THOMAS BALDWIN

On May 12, 1928, the State of Iowa and the cause of child welfare suffered a great loss. So closely had Doctor Baldwin's later years been associated with brilliant research and service in the field of child development that he was everywhere looked upon as the guiding national spirit in this important field.

Dr. Baldwin sprang from Pennsylvania Quaker stock. He was born in Marshalton, Pa., May 31, 1875. His education was received at Swarthmore College, University of Pennsylvania and Harvard University, the latter institution awarding him the Ph.D. degree in psychology in 1905. The following year was spent at Leipzig. His early professional experience in a number of leading universities centered about what was then the pioneering field of educational psychology. His numerous research publications during this period reveal an intense interest and fertility in the major educational problems of the day.

The World War formed an important interlude in Doctor Baldwin's career, for the great responsibilities thrust upon him at that time served to turn his abilities from the more conventional aspects of teaching to the special problems of physical and mental reconstruction. As Major in the Sanitary Corps and Chief Psychologist and Director of Occupational Therapy in the Walter Reed Hospital, he was able to render distinguished service in the rehabilitation of disabled soldiers.

It was a most happy combination of circumstances which resulted in the seeking out of this man by the Iowa Child Welfare Research Station, a unique department of the University of Iowa which had just been created by legislative enactment. To the position of Director of the Station, Dr. Baldwin brought a vision and a resourcefulness which particularized and made real the fine aspirations of the Iowa workers who had so faithfully supported this new idea. He was the main force in setting the Station on firm scientific foundations, and in so shaping its program as to assure in addition widespread educational services to the people of the State. The series of negotiations which culminated in a generous long-time research grant from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial just before his death was one token of the esteem in which the scientific world held this man and his work.

Dr. Baldwin explored and wrote extensively in a difficult field which offered few reliable landmarks. Many original contributions appeared in educational psychology, mental growth and child psychology, while his studies in physical growth from birth to maturity have become classics.

Throughout his busy life he found time to take part in the work of national professional organizations, holding various offices in the National

Research Council, American Psychological Association, Near East Relief, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Eugenics Association and the National Society for the Study of Education.

Everywhere friends and associates of Dr. Baldwin were impressed by his unflinching optimism, his charm of manner and a willingness to be of friendly assistance. He gave unstintingly. He was sincerely devoted to the welfare of young children, and his personal and professional life formed a splendid whole.

GEORGE D. STODDARD.

## IN MEMORIAM

J. M. FULTON

With the passing of Dr. J. M. Fulton on November 4, 1930, the Academy lost another of the few remaining pioneers in Iowa Science.

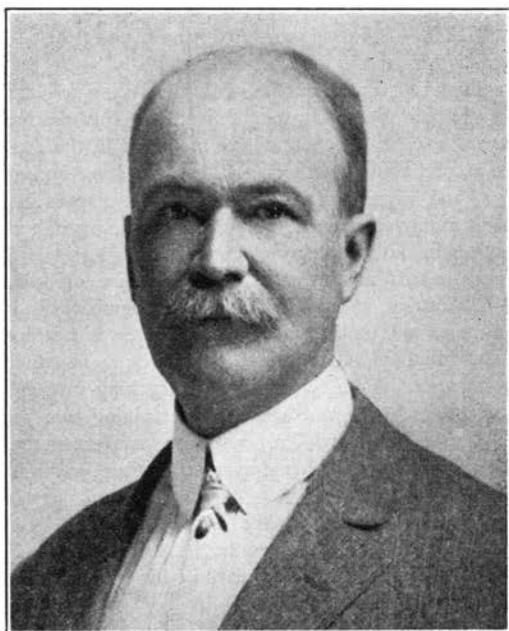
"Dr. Fulton had practiced medicine for thirty-four years, all save the first three of which had been spent in Audubon. He was born on November 3, 1865, on a farm near Malvern, the son of John W. and Olive M. Fulton.

"He moved with his parents and older sisters to Cass county in 1881, when the family settled on a farm about nine miles west of Atlantic. He received his early education in the rural schools of Cass county, and was later graduated from the Shenandoah normal college.

"Following his graduation from that institution, he taught in the rural schools of Cass county for two years, enrolling at the University of Iowa in 1893. He attended there for two years, then enrolled at the Chicago Homeopathic college, from which he was graduated in March, 1896.

"He established his first practice in Lewis, Cass county, remaining there from 1896 until 1899, when he came to Audubon, which had been his home ever since. His marriage to Maude M. Templeman was an event of May 25, 1899.

"Surviving are the widow, one daughter, Esther Fulton, a teacher in the Algona public schools, and one sister, Mrs. R. B. Rhodes of Omaha."



JOHN LITTLETON TILTON

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## IN MEMORIAM

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### JOHN LITTLETON TILTON

Prof. John L. Tilton, one of our Academy's long-time fellows, passed from amidst us a few weeks ago, stricken with a heart attack, coronary thrombosis the doctors pronounced it, while delivering a lecture before his class in geology in the West Virginia University. For more than 30 years Doctor Tilton was one of our most active members in the Academy, almost always present at our annual gatherings, always taking enthusiastic part in our proceedings, and usually reading one or more papers at each session. A decade ago his removal from our state to West Virginia closed also his active participation in our Academy's annual meetings.

Doctor Tilton was born at Nashua, New Hampshire, on January 11, 1863; and died at Morgantown, West Virginia, on November 17, 1930. He was therefore 66 years of age at the time of his demise. He attended Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Connecticut, from which he was graduated in 1885, with the degree of A.B. After a year's teaching in the Niantic public schools, he returned to Wesleyan, and after remaining two years proceeded to his Master's degree. Harvard University also conferred the A.M. degree upon him in 1895; and he took his doctorate at the University of Chicago in 1910.

After his two years' sojourn at Wesleyan University he was called to Simpson College, at Indianola, where he held the chair of geology and physics for 32 years. For the last ten years of his life he occupied the chair of geology at West Virginia University.

Doctor Tilton was before all an inspiring teacher, and his life was devoted to college work. However, he was deeply interested in many things besides education; and he accomplished not a little research work, most of which was undertaken chiefly in connection with the geological surveys of Iowa and West Virginia. While associated with these organizations he prepared and published a number of important reports on the geology of these states, including altogether a dozen or more counties, besides a large number of less pretentious papers on special topics which presented themselves in the course of his other investigations.

Altogether 23 papers were read before our Academy; while half a hundred titles are accredited to him. A bibliography of his Iowa contributions to the year 1913 appears in volume XXII of the Iowa Geological Survey.

Doctor Tilton was honored by his confrères with membership in many educational, social, and scientific societies, including, amongst the last mentioned, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Geological Society of America, the Paleontological Society of America, the Iowa Academy of Science, and the West Virginia Academy of Science.



The high esteem in which Professor Tilton was held by his students in Simpson College is shown by an editorial which appeared in the *Indianola Tribune* the day after the reception of the news of his demise, attesting the feelings of one of his former students, Mr. Don L. Berry:

"He was to my mind, one of the most useful men who ever contributed to the teaching of Simpson College. This is my feeling after having known him as a neighbor when a boy, having spent many days with him on the trail, and many nights in camp, and having been a student under him in several subjects over a period of nearly six years.

"He was a man who was keenly abreast of all that was doing in scientific research and development. He shied from nothing that investigation revealed to be the truth. He sought truth with persistent industry. With it all, he kept himself the highest type of Christian gentleman.

"His teaching came to the lives of young people at a time when new revelations often wreck, or threaten, Christian faith. At this period Doctor Tilton carried many over the crisis, opening to them a wider vision of the truths of science, yet leaving firm the underlying principles of their religious life. To him God was indeed truth.

"I can truthfully say that Dr. John L. Tilton was one of the best men I ever knew. His industry, his high ideals, and his unselfishness were an inspiration to me during the days of boyhood and youth. That statement is sincere, not mere words of encomium. And I think many other men could say the same of him. I think I knew him better than most of his students, yet he never permitted to me, so far as I could see, any privileges, or familiarities, in class-room that were not given to all. I liked that. It was honest. It was fair. It was characteristic of Professor Tilton."

Professor Tilton had much about him of the old time naturalist, now almost extinct. He was enthusiastically interested in more than his single chosen science. In the latter his training included virtually all aspects of Geology. But he never undertook commercial work during the long summer vacations, which so many college professors were wont to do.

Two Academics of Science mourn his passing.

CHARLES KEYES.



FLORA MAY TUTTLE

## IN MEMORIAM

### FLORA MAY TUTTLE

Mrs. Flora May Tuttle of Osage, Iowa, has accomplished more than most people. In her death at Osage, February 3, 1931, her community and her State have suffered an irreparable loss. The record of her useful life may well inspire others.

Flora May Woodard was born in Delaware County, Iowa, April 15, 1868, the daughter of Otis P. and Ellen Sawyer Woodard. She graduated from Osage High School in 1889, and later attended Cedar Valley Seminary for one year. In High School she acquired her major scientific interest, the study of botany. At the seminary geology became her second favorite study. She was married May 6, 1890, to Hiram E. Tuttle. She was the mother of four children, three of whom survive her.

Mrs. Tuttle prepared a "Flora of Mitchell County," which was published in the Proceedings of this Academy vol. 26, pp. 269-299. At the time of her death she was about ready to report a number of additions to the list of five hundred species already reported. She discovered the yellow birch (*Betula lutea*) on Cedar River near Osage, and the purple form of the turtle-head (*Chelone glabra*). She sent duplicates of her plants, about 300 species, to the herbaria at Ames and at Iowa City. She also collected fossils extensively for the geology department of the State University. Other publications include "A naturalist's glimpse of the Limberlost" in Proceedings of this Academy vol. 26, pp. 301-302, "Rainbow and other atmospheric phenomena," *ibid.* vol. 31, pp. 382-383, and many articles in the *Osage News*, *Mason City Globe-Gazette*, *Charles City Press*, and *Waterloo Courier*. Of all of these papers she was the official correspondent.

Mrs. Tuttle was a fellow of the Iowa Academy of Science, and member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, D.A.R., and National Geographic Society. She was a cordial correspondent, radiating, even on a picture postcard, her buoyant and devoted interest in science. She had no secrets about things and localities. She was equally outspoken for the protection of wild flowers, and for good manners out of doors. She was a wide reader, alert to all that was going on in the world.

That community is rich which has one such woman: publicist, scientist, mother.

HENRY S. CONARD.

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## IN MEMORIAM

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### M. F. AREY

Professor M. F. Arey, for years a leader in Iowa educational circles, a member of Iowa State Teachers College faculty for twenty-seven years, and a veteran of the Civil War, died at his home 2320 College Street, at 9:00 o'clock Friday, March 20, at the age of 87 years. Death was caused by a gradual decline in general health incident to his advanced age.

Professor Arey was born at Hamden, Maine, January 19, 1844, where he grew to early manhood. He entered Bowdoin College at the early age of eighteen years, but soon left his studies at the call for volunteers. He enlisted in the Union Army where he served as private and corporal in Company A, 22nd Maine Infantry. At the close of the war he returned to Bowdoin College where in 1867 he was graduated with the B.A. degree. He distinguished himself as an undergraduate student having been elected for the honor of Phi Beta Kappa. In 1870 he returned to his Alma Mater to receive the M.A. degree.

Before coming to Iowa, Mr. Arey was employed as a teacher in the public schools of his native and adjoining state, New Hampshire.

He came to Iowa in 1873, and for one year maintained a private school at Cedar Rapids. In 1874 he was called to Cedar Falls where he served for four years as superintendent of the city schools. In 1877 he was elected to a similar position at Fort Dodge where he served for a period of thirteen years. He returned to Cedar Falls in 1890 to accept the headship of the Natural Science Department in Iowa State Teachers College, a position which he held until the fall of 1917, when he retired from active teaching and was made curator of the college museum and supervisor of the college field and garden which position he held until he became too feeble for active service of any nature.

Professor Arey's interests were numerous, and decidedly altruistic. He was active in civil affairs, serving on the city council for a period of thirteen years and on city library, hospital and church boards. In the state he was educationally prominent. For twenty-five years he was secretary of the Educational Council, an organization which had much to do with shaping the educational policies of the state. In 1890 he was elected to membership in the Iowa Academy of Sciences. As a fellow of this organization he wrote many valuable papers as well as serving as president during 1905. As special assistant to The Iowa Geographical Survey, he contributed largely to the early geological history of the state, having written the geology of Black Hawk, Grundy, Butler, Davis, Wayne, and Iowa counties. He was chosen as a member of the Iowa University scientific exposition to the Bahama Islands in 1895.

Professor Arey, however, was best known as a great teacher. It was in the classroom where his keen wit, his broad sympathetic understanding of student life, his well trained mind, his deep insight in the interpretation of scientific truths, made him a special favorite of the entire student body. Scientific, yet practical, exacting, yet just, in weighing opinions of others, intensely in earnest for the truth, an enemy of sham and frivolity, quiet, modest, always cheerful, magnetic of personality and a firm believer in the higher values of life, are a few of the outstanding attributes of this useful life.

It may truly be said that he was an ideal teacher and citizen. For sixty years he exercised a tremendous influence in college, state, and community life. The monthly pay check to him was ever a constant reminder for better and more efficient service to his fellow men.

In his passing, Iowa State Teachers College has lost a great teacher, the state a true scientist, and young men and women a wise and sane counselor. His unselfish service as teacher, scientist, and civic leader constitutes his everlasting monument and his co-workers, students and many friends will ever cherish his pure unselfish life in undying memory.

E. J. CABLE.



ABRAM OWEN THOMAS

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## IN MEMORIAM

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### ABRAM OWEN THOMAS

Iowa has lost a splendid citizen by the death of Doctor Thomas, the State University an unusual teacher and science an able devotee. The circle of his influence was far from being limited by his class room or his scientific excursions. It reached out into many lines of civic as well as scholastic activity and left its impress on student and citizen alike. Not content with the mere imparting of geologic knowledge to his classes he wanted them to see the deeper meanings and implications of the facts he taught them, the real philosophy underlying scientific data. To quote here the words of a University student: "When Professor Thomas appeared before his classes and spoke with dry Welsh humor, and homely farmland phrases, the drab academic cloak of his subject fell away and his hearers caught the fire and inspiration of one who bowed before the majestic grandeur of the universe." With Elijah he stood in the cleft of the mountain while the still small voice, inaudible, unfortunately, to so many ears, spoke to him of the true meaning of life and creation and sent him back to the plains to help his followers become leaders of men.

Doctor Thomas was a natural born teacher, as was evidenced by the fact that Professor Calvin retained him as an instructor immediately after Mr. Thomas had received his Master's degree from the University and by the further fact that he held his connection with the department of geology unbroken until the time of his death. He made no effort at high-sounding oratory in his lectures, either before his students or with more general gatherings. But his clear-cut English, his direct and personal manner of presentation and his human interest appealed to his audiences and carried them along with him to the goal he wished to reach — the appreciation by his hearers of the picture that was in his own mind and its value in the mosaic of geologic development or of spiritual progress. I think the last public address I heard him give was that before this Academy at its Fairfield meeting in 1929, and his quiet, earnest, almost conversational manner of discussing the events and results of the Fiji-New Zealand Expedition of the State University fairly carried his audience with him over all the route he had himself traversed with so much enthusiasm and enjoyment. We had for many years followed the custom of rooming together on geologic excursions or at scientific meetings, and we spent many pleasant hours, some of them far in the night, discussing people and events and topics of mutual interest. It was through these talks very largely that I learned to appreciate his broad point of view and wide grasp of world progress. Our close official relations in the work of the Academy also served to strengthen the bond between us and to make me appreciate more fully the care and thoroughness with which he attacked any duty he was assigned.

Doctor Thomas was not a native of America, although no one would have suspected it from his use of the English language or from any personal traits. He was born at Lanbrynmair, Montgomeryshire, Wales, on March 21, 1876, and came to Williamsburg, Iowa, in 1882. Here he spent his younger years until the time came for his college work, when he went to the State University of Iowa, receiving the Bachelor of Philosophy degree in 1904 and the Master of Science degree in 1909, having spent four years teaching at Wellman between the work for the two degrees. Then followed several years of teaching in the University, with advances from instructor to assistant professor, and a year of advanced study in the University of Chicago with such masters as Weller, Williston, Chamberlin and Salisbury. He resumed his work at Iowa in 1916 and was given a full professorship in 1927. Chicago gave him the doctorate in 1923, on the completion of what proved to be his masterpiece—a study of the crinoids and other echinoderms of the Devonian of Iowa. This work was planned to be only the prelude to a comprehensive discussion of the stratigraphy and paleontology of the Iowa Devonian, a study that was cut short by his illness and death. It was fortunate indeed that this one thorough piece of research was completed and published. It forms part of volume XXIX of the reports of the Iowa Geological Survey. Doctor Thomas also found great interest in the study of the fossils of the Silurian system in Iowa, and he had named and described many previously unidentified forms from these two systems. Several papers were presented to this Academy and to the Paleontological Society of America, and others appeared in various scientific magazines. Doctor Nutting chose Doctor Thomas as geologist on the Barbadoes-Antigua and Fiji-New Zealand Natural History expeditions, in 1918 and 1922. Discussions of the geological results of these excursions were prepared by Doctor Thomas and were included in the University of Iowa Studies in which these expeditions were described. Other activities of Doctor Thomas were his summer classes at the Lakeside Laboratory on West Okoboji and at the American Wild Life School at McGregor and participation as joint leader in field conferences of the Kansas Geological Society in eastern Iowa and the Black Hills.

With all these demands on his time and strength, however, Doctor Thomas welcomed the opportunity to render personal service to his students and friends, and many were the conferences which gave help and guidance and the touch of fellowship which do so much to drive away discouragement and uncertainty. His more general contacts included the Kiwanis club, of which he was president in 1927-1928; the Blue Lodge and Acacia ranks of Masonry; and the local Methodist Episcopal church, on whose official board he worked for twenty years, and whose Wesley Foundation he helped guide. His scientific relationships included fellowships in the Geological Society of America; the Paleontological Society of America, of which he was a vice-president at the time of his death; the American Association for the Advancement of Science; and the Iowa Academy of Science, which he served as treasurer from 1914. He was president of the Iowa Chapter of Sigma Xi in 1924-1925 and was also a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Gamma Alpha.

On August 29, 1900, Doctor Thomas was married to Miss Marietta Rosenberger of Spencer, who still resides at the family home in Iowa City.

As Doctor Thomas' church affiliations might suggest, he had the deep



spiritual consciousness that is typical of the Welsh nature. But far from being fanatical, he was exceedingly broad and tolerant in his attitude toward others, in whatsoever relation. He took great pleasure in friendly association with *people*, his native sympathy enabled him to be peculiarly helpful to his slower classmen and insured a constant personal touch, and by these means he drew out the best traits and most earnest efforts of his students. It seems scarcely needful to add that with these as his dominating characteristics his coworkers were strongly devoted to him and that they keenly miss his help and his attractive personality. It was, perhaps, not so much his acknowledged leadership in the field of science, nor even his exceptional adaptability as a teacher, that won him the admiration and devotion of his associates, but rather the kindly interest and warm friendliness that actuated him in his relations with them.

Doctor Thomas had been unwell for some months but carried on his official duties until the close of the school year of 1929-1930. Soon after that, however, he became confined to his bed, in spite of which he continued to work as long as failing strength would permit. Finally, the end came on the 13th of January, 1931, and closed a career that had seen much of successful accomplishment but that had continually looked forward to still greater tasks to be undertaken and greater successes to be attained. Surely we must hope that in some way this aspiration and this forward outlook shall be realized and that Doctor Thomas' work shall not remain incomplete, but that "he shall see the desire of his soul and shall be satisfied."

JAMES H. LEES.

## IN MEMORIAM

### JOSEPH A. TREGANZA

When death, on April 1, 1931, took Joseph A. Treganza, the Academy lost one of its prominent amateur scientists; one of those rare individuals who because of their love of nature and natural phenomena are able to act as liaison officers between the professionals sequestered within the walls of their institutions and busy laymen. His interests were wide including as they did mineralogy, geology, archaeology, paleontology, botany, and ornithology. Of these the first was his hobby, and his collection of minerals was very large. He made a special study of meteors and aided in their location. His aid was particularly valuable in connection with the Forest City meteor of 1890 and a more recent fall in North Dakota.

As many another lover of nature Mr. Treganza was prominent in the park movement in Iowa, and made significant contributions to the scientific interest of the two parks nearest his home, Eagle Lake and Pilot Knob. His rockeries and collections of birds, animals and fossils deposited at these parks are noteworthy and represent many hours of search and toil, for much of the labor was personally contributed. All this in addition to his business, his local responsibilities (he served Britt as one of the first board of alderman and was a charter member and first master of Darius Lodge No. 431 A. F. and A. M.); of such was the man.

Joseph A. Treganza, son of John and Anna Treganza, was born in Lafayette County, Wisconsin, October 9, 1844. After a common school education he was appointed to a cabinet-maker for one year; then went to Warren, Illinois, to an academy with a view to becoming a physician. After approximately two years, however, he returned to cabinet-making and carpentry, and it was while engaged in contracting and building that he went to Britt in 1876 to erect warehouses for the C. M. & St. P. railroad. He continued this work for the railroad until 1879 when he returned to Britt and entered the furniture business with his brother in that town. In 1885 he married Miss Sarah Allison of Hazel Green, Wisconsin, and of this union one child, Nora B., was born. He is survived by his widow and daughter.

In conclusion, in order to summarize the personality of the man, a quotation from an appreciation by Dr. Frederick Schwab of Britt which appeared in the *Britt News Tribune* for April 8 seems appropriate:

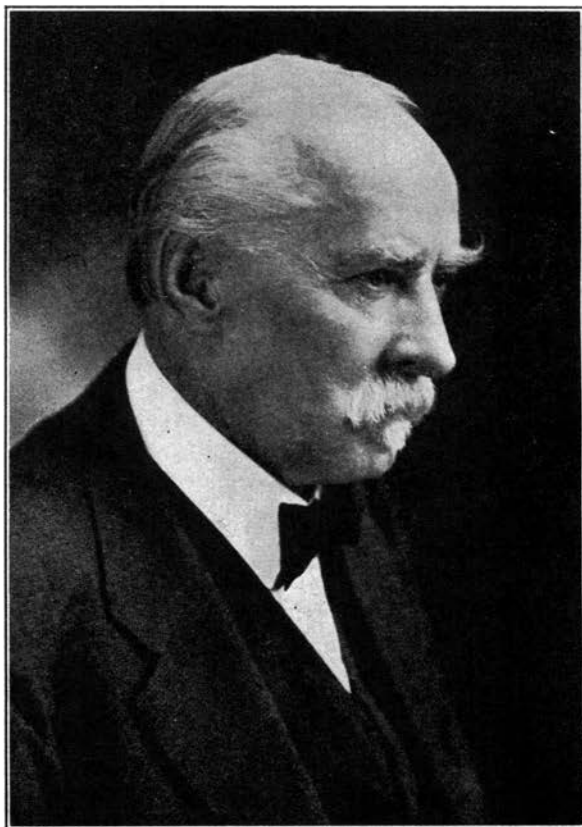
"Groping his way to light and fuller understanding by reaching God in natural formation, Joseph A. Treganza, outstanding naturalist of the community, has left an impression on many lives as enduring as the rocks he knew so well.

"The mention of his name calls to mind his knowledge of nature. Others beheld its various forms and beauties. Mr. Treganza read its message. To know him was a privilege enjoyed by many. He lived much in the realm of

thought whose beauties he translated for his fellows in common language. From fossil and plant and rock there came to him the story of the age long past, enriching his life, giving it horizon by painstaking study. He was able to direct the thought of others by the fruit of his research which he so unselfishly gave to the world.

"He who would wrest from nature her secrets must sit at her feet. Divesting himself of preconceived ideas he may by sincere study read the geologist message. In him was the true spirit of the Naturalist who reads the Book of Nature; glad of life; welcoming its every day; mingling with his fellows to the end, he ended a delightful pilgrimage of use and interest.

"Truly he is missed because his seat is empty."



DR. LOUIS H. PAMMEL

## IN MEMORIAM

### DR. LOUIS H. PAMMEL

The death of Dr. Louis H. Pammel has removed a notable figure from the ranks of the membership of this Academy of the scientists of this country.

He was born in LaCrosse, Wisconsin, April 19, 1862, and died March 23, 1931, enroute to Iowa from California. He graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1885 as a Bachelor of Agriculture, and later received the degrees of M.S. (1889) and D.Sci. (1925) from the same institution. He received the Ph.D. degree from Washington University in 1898.

Dr. Pammel was married to Miss Augusta Emmel June 29, 1888, and is survived by his widow, five daughters and one son.

He served as private secretary to the late Dr. W. G. Farlow of Harvard (1885-1886), as assistant to Dr. Wm. Trelease at the Shaw School of Botany (1886-89), in the U. S. Division of Forestry (1889), and as Professor of Botany at Iowa State College and Botanist of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station from 1889 to the time of his death.

Dr. Pammel was an active member of the principal scientific societies of this country which include plant studies among their interests, and also held membership in similar foreign organizations. He was honored by various elective and appointive positions in these organizations, and among others was elected chairman of Section G of the A.A.A.S. and vice-president of this Association in 1919.

He became a Fellow of this Academy when it had been in existence but about two years, and remained in active membership to the time of his death. He had the unique distinction of being twice President of this Academy, first in 1892-93, and again 1923-24, the latter being the twenty-fifth anniversary of his service in the state.

Dr. Pammel's scientific activity covered a wide field of interests, and his numerous papers were the fruit of special studies on bacteria, fungi, the systematic and ecological phases of the flora of Iowa, pollination, weeds, etc. Many of his papers were published in scientific periodicals in this and other countries, and in our own Proceedings, the number of papers of which he was author or co-author reached 110.

His larger works include the "Manual of Poisonous Plants" (1910), "The Grasses of Iowa" (Bull. No. 1, Iowa Geol. Surv., 1901, and Supplement, 1903), the "Weed Flora of Iowa" (Bull. No. 4, *ibid.*, 1914), and the "Honey Plants of Iowa" completed just before his death.

Dr. Pammel also effectively applied his scientific knowledge of outdoor conditions to the service of the state in his efforts to preserve something of natural Iowa both for recreational purposes and for scientific study, and

early in the history of conservation in Iowa he joined with Dr. Thomas H. Macbride in efforts to secure for the state desirable areas for these purposes. His broad experience and wide field of interests gave him a well-balanced scientific understanding of conservation in all its phases — an understanding which cannot come in full force to the narrow specialist.

He was president of the Iowa Park and Forestry Association from 1905 to 1907. He also took a leading part in the McGregor Wild Life School since its organization in 1918, and was active in all movements and efforts which had for their aim the perpetuation of some of Iowa's natural wealth and beauty. His activities in this field culminated when he became a member and the first president of the Iowa State Board of Conservation, serving from 1918 to 1927, and he was thus able to carry out many of his ideas in a practical way. He was a sturdy opponent of the commercialization of our state parks, and sometimes suffered from the disfavor of those who saw in them merely a means of attracting customers. It is noteworthy that to date he has been the only member of that Board with scientific training and experience, though questions are constantly arising in the management of our state parks which call for such qualifications.

The state park in Madison county was named the "Pammel State Park" in his honor.

In all his scientific activities, as well as in his efforts for the public welfare, Dr. Pammel was always ready to cooperate. This spirit was nowhere better demonstrated than in his whole-hearted cooperation with the staff of the department of Botany at the State University in scientific and conservation work, even at the time when over-enthusiastic and unwise alumni and friends of the two state institutions stirred up antagonisms and even hatred between them.

One of Dr. Pammel's strong characteristics is worthy of special mention. He was ever ready to help and encourage those among our youth who displayed a desire to take up scientific work, and more than one worthy career has found its inception and lasting inspiration in his enthusiasm, interest, advice and example. One of his methods of thus giving encouragement is illustrated in the large number of papers of which he was co-author with young workers.

As a scientist Dr. Pammel has left a wealth of valuable information and stimulating inspiration; as a citizen and public official he served his adopted state faithfully and well; as a teacher he will be remembered gratefully by thousands, who had the benefit of his instruction; and as a man and a friend he will be held in cherished remembrance the longest by those who knew him best.

B. SHIMEK,  
State University of Iowa

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 16<sup>4</sup> 41-45 16<sup>6</sup> 48-49 16<sup>7</sup> 48  
 16<sup>8</sup> 47-48 16<sup>9</sup> 48 16<sup>10</sup> 47-48  
 16<sup>11</sup> 33-34 16<sup>12</sup> 49-50  
 Vet. Med. 17: 35-6, 89-90, 135-6, 189-91, 241-2, 295-6, 385-7, 467, 647, 649, 644,  
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