York," which published its first volume in 1871–1872. The object of the newly organized group was stated as "the study of man in all his varieties and under all his aspects and relations."

This attempt at reorganization was evidently unsuccessful. An association of the old members of the Ethnological Society with the newly founded American Museum of Natural History led to a formal continuance of activities under the old name of the American Ethnological Society, but there was evidently no productive scientific activity during this period.

About 1895, when the American Museum of Natural History began its field explorations and when anthropology was introduced as a subject of instruction in Columbia University, a number of younger men were drawn to New York who met occasionally in an informal way to discuss anthropological problems. The first attempts to affiliate this group with the surviving members of the American Ethnological Society were unsuccessful because the society had practically become a group which met occasionally for social purposes. As the American Museum of Natural History developed, the proposal of reactivating the American Ethnological Society was renewed. In 1900 the younger group joined the society, and the president of the American Museum of Natural History, Morris K. Jesup, was elected president of the society. He was succeeded by General James Grant Wilson, who served until 1913. After this time the officers of the society were confined entirely to professional anthropologists.

About this time cooperation of the scientific societies of New York was established under the leadership of the New York Academy of Sciences. The Ethnological Society joined this organization and since that time its regular meetings have been held in connection with the meetings of the New York Academy of Sciences at the American Museum of Natural History.

With the renewal of the activities of the society it was felt that the most important service that could be rendered was to establish a series of publications and the society became essentially a publishing society, although regular meetings were held, without however any attempt to publish these in the form of transactions. The meetings were on the whole rather informal and devoted to questions on which the members of the society or visiting anthropologists were working.

It was a period of a general reorganization of anthropological societies. Long before this time anthropology had been recognized as one of the sections of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and in the annual meetings anthropologists from all parts of the country used to meet and to discuss their problems. About the same time an anthropological society was founded in Washington, curiously enough followed by the establishment of a women's anthropological society in the same city. On account of the difficulties of publication it was felt that a general anthropological society was needed and at the time of the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Pittsburgh in 1902, the establishment of the American Anthropological Association was decided upon. The difficult financial question of establishing an adequate journal for the publication of work of American anthropologists was met by the generosity of Charles P. Bowditch of Boston and the Duke of Loubat of New York, who helped the journal during the early years of its existence. At the same time an agreement was reached between the American Anthropological Association and the American Ethnological Society for a certain division of the kind of publication to be maintained by either society. The *American Anthropologist* was established as the joint journal of both societies. While the *American Anthropologist* was to contain papers on general anthropology the Ethnological Society confined its publication to a series of volumes giving ethnological records of various tribes in the original language with translations, thus following the earlier series published by the U. S. Geological and Geographical Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region and of the series of native documents published by Daniel Garrison Brinton.

During these years of specialization the *Journal of American Folk-Lore* had been established owing to the energetic efforts of William Wells Newell. In 1918, a special journal was established by Dr. Aleš Hrdlička for physical anthropology and the *International Journal of American Linguistics* by myself in 1917. In 1940 the American Ethnological Society started a new series of brief ethnographic monographs.

Thus the society has become an active member in anthropological work in our country. Let us hope that it will continue its active participation in anthropological work and contribute by the researches of its members and by its more popular activities to the solution of the difficult social problems of our times.

# OBITUARY

## JOHN FRANKLIN DANIEL

PROFESSOR JOHN FRANKLIN DANIEL, chairman of the department of zoology of the University of California, died in Berkeley on November 2, 1942. The students, colleagues, friends and family of Dr. Daniel assembled at his home on the afternoon of November

third for a brief service in memory of him and his long, fruitful life.

He was born on July 31, 1873, in O'Fallon, Missouri. His education beyond the secondary school was begun at Southern Illinois State Normal University. As he completed his second year of college the U. S. Government issued a call for teachers to go to the Philippine Islands. Daniel volunteered and was a member of the first group to be sent there. The four years in the Philippines (1901–1905) were among the most important of his life. It was probably here that he learned how to teach. His first pupils were the unsympathetic, unschooled natives, most of whom spoke no English; the facilities for instruction were meager; but by trial and error, instructor and pupil learned from each other. Before Daniel left the Archipelago he had become district superintendent of schools for the island of Cebu. The contribution of these early American teachers becomes more real and more significant as we observe the loyalty of the Philippine people to American ideals in the recent and tragic history.

The interruption in his formal education did not lessen Daniel's interest in zoology. The simple book on the animal life of Malaysia which he wrote while in the Philippines is good evidence. Serious study, however, was resumed at the University of Chicago, from which he received the bachelor's degree in 1906, and at Johns Hopkins University, where the doctorate was completed in 1908. The same year he married Menetta Brooks, daughter of William Keith Brooks. The following year was spent at the Pasteur Institute at Lille, France, where Daniel held the Adam T. Bruce fellowship. On returning to the United States he accepted an instructorship in zoology at the University of Michigan. In 1910 he joined the faculty in zoology at the University of California at Berkeley. Here he served for thirty-two years, the last six as chairman of the department. The honors which he prized most were his appointment as United States delegate to the International Congress of Zoology at Lisbon in 1935 and his decoration in 1936 by France as Chevalier of the Légion d'honneur.

Dr. Daniel contributed about equally in teaching, research and administration. Through his course in general chordate zoology, which he gave for many years, his influence was felt by hundreds of undergraduate students. The graduate students of the department and especially his own students are deeply indebted to him. From him they learned to appreciate the sacredness of character, the value of high scholarship, the importance of being a gentleman, the dignity of the teaching profession and the opportunities and responsibilities of a great university. From him they learned that industry is a privilege; that generosity and kindness are everlasting virtues; that truth is both an anchor and a compass.

Dr. Daniel's contributions in research were made in two fields: experimental morphogenesis and comparative anatomy. The subject of his doctoral work, carried out under the direction of Professor H. S. Jennings, was the "Adaptation and Immunity of Lower Organisms to Ethyl Alcohol." It was probably through this and an earlier study on the adjustment of *Paramecium* to distilled water that Dr. Daniel became devoted to the experimental method. A short paper appeared soon after his return from the Pasteur Institute at Lille on the length of the period of gestation in lactating and in primiparous mice. He demonstrated that females bearing young while suckling an older litter have a considerably longer period of gestation than those carrying their first litter. Had this line of inquiry been continued, Dr. Daniel might well have become an endocrinologist. However, in accepting an instructorship at the University of California his attention was turned to comparative anatomy in general and the elasmobranch fishes in particular. A series of papers on the morphology of these fishes culminated in his widely known monograph, "The Elasmobranch Fishes," published in 1922. His feeling for these creatures is beautifully expressed in the introduction to his book:

> There lives to-day a vast group of fishes, some of which are littoral, keeping close to shore; others are the nomads of the ocean, roaming vast expanses of its waters; others there are which are pelagic, living near its surface; and still others that are the inhabitants of the profound depths into which the sunlight never penetrates—these are the sharks, to the man with nets the most worthless, to the naturalist among the most interesting of living things.

The work on the elasmobranch fishes concluded his studies in the field of comparative anatomy except for two papers published later on the larval cyclostome, Ammocoetes; one of these, a report of the circulatory system, is a valuable supplement to his monograph on the elasmobranchs. Dr. Daniel's interest in experimental biology was revived by the discoveries of Spemann and a visit to Spemann's laboratory in 1929. The final segment of his scientific career was devoted to a study of the problems of pattern in the amphibian egg. He was especially interested in the distribution of pigment and yolk platelets in the egg, the relationship of the zygotic pattern to that of the future embryo and the nature and importance of the secondary investments of the egg—the chorion and the layers of jelly.

Dr. Monroe E. Deutsch, provost of the University of California and a close friend of Dr. Daniel's, recently stated that an epitome of Daniel as an administrator would be the one word—*just*. Dr.

Daniel's experience in university administration began long before he became head of the department of zoology. He rendered noteworthy service as chairman of some of the important faculty committees such as the committee on budget and inter-departmental relations and the library committee. In the opinion of the author, Dr. Daniel's most significant contribution as chairman of his department was his interest in and encouragement of young men and women of high scholarship. His graduate assistants were selected with exceeding care and their apprenticeship in teaching and development as scientists and scholars were carefully studied. To them he was personally devoted, far more, perhaps, than they will ever know. In his passing they have lost a friend and a counselor; he survives, however, a symbol and a creed.

RICHARD M. EAKIN
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

## RECENT DEATHS

DR. FRANZ BOAS, professor emeritus of anthropology of Columbia University, died on December 21 at the age of eighty-three years.

DR. FRANK DAWSON ADAMS, Logan professor of geology at McGill University from 1894 to 1931 and emeritus vice-principal of the university, died on December 26 at the age of eighty-four years.

DR. JABEZ HENRY ELLIOTT, president of the American Association of the History of Medicine and professor of the history of medicine at the University of Toronto, died on December 18. He was sixty-nine years old.

DR. WILLIAM MARTIN BLANCHARD, professor of chemistry and dean emeritus of the DePauw University College of Liberal Arts, died on December 21. He was sixty-eight years old.

DR. HANS G. BEUTLER, research associate in physics at the University of Chicago, died on December 15 at the age of forty-six years. Dr. Beutler, who came to this country in 1936 from the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Physical Chemistry in Berlin, was a spectroscopist.

# SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

## TERCENTENARY OF THE BIRTH OF ISAAC NEWTON[1]

WHEN the tercentenary of the birth of Sir Isaac Newton was celebrated by Fellows of the Royal Society, in the Royal Institution, in December, Sir Henry Dale, president of the society, announced the successful conclusion of negotiations to acquire and preserve the birthplace "of the greatest of our men of science." The Pilgrim Trust, he said, will be responsible for the sum required for the purchase, which the Lord of the Manor of Woolsthorpe (Lincolnshire) has agreed to at a price substantially less than its value.

Sir Henry Dale described how

> in the hamlet of Woolsthorpe, near Colsterworth, on the Great North Road, some six miles south of Grantham, there is still a modest manor farmhouse, with a small orchard in front of it. Here the Newtons lived, simple yeoman farmers, and here, two months after his father had died, Isaac Newton was born, a puny, premature infant, on Christmas Day, 1642, 20 years before the Royal Society was incorporated by the grant of its first charter. The house stands but little altered since that day. The room in which Newton was born has a simple marble tablet on the wall, inscribed with Pope's well-known couplet.
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> But this house had importance in Newton's later life and in his work, and not only as his birthplace. It was here that he returned from his schooling at Grantham, at the age of 16, to take charge of the farm for his mother; and here, to the incalculable gain of science and the world, he showed such incompetence as a farmer that he was sent back to school and thence to Cambridge. It was here, again, that he returned in the autumn of 1665, when the plague drove him from Cambridge; and here, during the following 18 months of quiet exile in the country, his early ripening genius grasped already the essential principles of his major theoretical discoveries. One can still see the upper chamber which he then used as a study; and in the little orchard there is an old, recumbent apple tree which, one will be told, is descended by direct grafting from that which Newton saw.

The land which Newton's family farmed was rapidly being laid waste by quarrying for iron-stone and soon there would have been little left unspoiled save the orchard and garden round the house. The Royal Society felt that something should be done to preserve for posterity a house and garden which carried such momentous memories, and which had meant so much for science. Accordingly a small committee was formed, in which Sir John Russell and Sir James Jeans joined with the officers of the society to negotiate with the lord of the manor, Major E. B. Turnor, of Ponton Hall, near Grantham, in order to put this tiny but historic property for as long as possible beyond the risk of damage or decay.

[1] The *Times*, London.

## ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT AND OTHER OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

DR. THOMAS MIDGLEY, JR., vice-president of the Ethyl Corporation, known for his discovery of tetraethyl lead which has made possible dramatic advances