dinosaur eggs and the amazing series of skulls and skeletons of the dinosaurs that laid them, the tiny skulls of Mesozoic mammals, titanic *Baluchitherium*, largest of land mammals. Aside from these and other spectacular discoveries, there is case after case of teeth, jaws, skulls and skeletons, truly a whole new world resurrected from the past.

This achievement was the climax of his life, and duties in the museum, increasing with Matthew's retirement in 1927 and with Osborn's death in 1935, prevented any more major expeditions. Field work remained his greatest joy, however, and he missed no opportunity to spend a few weeks each summer working with some party in the field.

It is probably as a collector, certainly one of the greatest, that he will be best remembered in the history of paleontology, and this would be his own wish. Although less spectacular, his office researches also have permanent value. Among other independent publications, Granger completed revisions of the Eocene horses (1908) and condylarths (1915) that are still the standard works on these groups, and he also published important stratigraphic studies and a number of popular articles that excited wide interest. Collaboration with the late W. D. Matthew resulted in a long series of joint papers on Granger's discoveries in America and in Asia. He contributed to these not only the specimens and the field data but also a soundness of judgment and acuteness of perception that were, as Matthew frequently remarked, essential to the scientific value of the results. Granger was so modest regarding his intellectual achievements and he so firmly acquired the habit of communicating knowledge orally rather than in writing, that perhaps only those who worked with him realized the full extent of his acquaintance with vertebrate morphology and taxonomy. His interest in all such studies was keen and his untiring, unselfish assistance was endless and practical and could be acknowledged only over his protests.

He was a member of many scientific organizations, among them the Geological Society of America, Paleontological Society, Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, American Society of Mammalogists, American Ornithological Union, Linnaean Society of New York and Sigma Xi. Aside from his museum and his profession, his greatest interest was the Explorers Club, of which he was president in 1935–1937 and subsequently a director.

Dr. Granger's ashes will be privately buried in Vermont. A memorial service will be held at the American Museum of Natural History, probably late in October.

He is survived by his wife, Anna Dean Granger, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., to whom he was married on April 7, 1904, his companion at home and on many of his wide travels. They had no children.

It is thus possible to write a brief summary of the tangible facts of a noble career. Hundreds of hearts all over the world cherish the memory of intangibles that can not be well expressed in the midst of grief for their loss. Walter Granger had a talent for friendship and a zest for living, an inexhaustible store of affection that was returned on every side. Every one who knew him was happier because he lived.

G. G. SIMPSON
THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

DEATHS AND MEMORIALS

DR. HUGH MCCORMICK SMITH, associate curator of zoology, U. S. National Museum, died suddenly on September 28. He was seventy-five years old.

PROFESSOR ARTHUR GEORGE GREEN, formerly director of research at the British Dyestuff Corporation and professor of chemistry dyestuffs at the University of Leeds, died on September 12 at the age of seventy-seven years.

THE United States Board of Geographical Names has named one of the mountain peaks in Sequoia National Park for Dr. Gustavus A. Eisen, who died in New York on October 29 of last year. Mt. Eisen is 12,000 feet high, and is part of the Great Western Divide. Dr. Eisen was born in Stockholm in 1847 and went to California in 1873. He introduced the Smyrna fig and the alligator pear to the state. In the early '70s he made expeditions through the Sierra regions and advocated the preservation of the sequoia tree. In 1890 he was the chief instrument in establishing Sequoia National Park. He was a member of the California Academy from 1874 and served as curator from 1895 to 1900.

A PLAQUE commemorating the first collegiate course in ceramic engineering was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies at the Ohio State University on September 27. The memorial will be placed on a wall of Orton Hall, adjacent to the classroom where Edward Orton, Jr., held the first collegiate classes in that subject in 1894. Fellows of the American Ceramic Society appropriated money for the plaque, and Dr. R. R. Sosman, assistant director of the research laboratories of the U. S. Steel Corporation at Kearny, N. J., presided.