

## WILLIAM BULLOCK CLARK.

DR. WILLIAM BULLOCK CLARK, professor of geology in the Johns Hopkins University and State Geologist of Maryland, died suddenly of heart failure on July 27 at his summer home at North Haven, Maine. He was born at Brattleboro, Vermont, on December 15, 1860. Entering Amherst College in 1880 he received his A.B. degree in 1884 and immediately went abroad, spending the next three years in von Zittel's laboratory at Munich where he received his doctorate in 1887. After spending several months in London and Berlin he returned to America as instructor in the newly founded Department of geology at the Johns Hopkins University. With the death of George H. Williams in 1894 Clark became a full professor and head of the department. He was connected with the U. S. Geological Survey in various capacities from 1888 until his death.

Although coming from an old New England stock—the Bullocks having settled in Salem in 1643 and the Clarks at Plymouth in 1623—Professor Clark was for thirty years a citizen of Baltimore, and it is doubtful if there has been anyone who has performed a greater service than he to the commonwealth of Maryland. It needs but an enumeration of his many positions of responsibility to appreciate this unique service. He organized a State Weather Service in 1892 and was its director for 25 years. He organized the State Geological Survey in 1896 and was its director for 21 years. He organized the State Bureau of Forestry in 1906 and was its executive officer for 11 years. In 1898 as State Geologist he was instrumental in starting the good roads movement in Maryland and successfully steered through the shoals of possible political waste in the expenditure of about \$2,000,000 in the making of state highways. In 1910 a State Roads Commission was organized to take over the rapidly expanding work of the Highway Division of the Geological Survey, and for four years more he was a very active member of this commission. He represented the state in the resurvey of the Mason and Dixon line, was a member of the State Conservation Commission, was instrumental in forming the state exhibits at the Buffalo, Charleston, St. Louis, Jamestown and San Francisco expositions, and in arranging the state mineral exhibit in the State House at Annapolis. He took an official part in the White House conference on conservation in 1908.

In civic affairs he served as a member of the emergency committee appointed by the mayor at the time of the great Baltimore fire in 1904, and aided in the rehabilitation and improvement of the burnt district. In 1905 he was appointed by the mayor a member of the committee to devise a sewerage system for the city. In 1909 a like appointment resulted in the plans for the development of a civic center for Baltimore. For 16 years he was president of the Henry Watson Children's Aid Society. He was also

a member of the executive committee of the State Tuberculosis Association and an officer of the Federated Charities.

Professor Clark was a member of the National Academy of Sciences and chairman of its Geological Section, a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a member of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, Washington Academy of Science, American Philosophical Society, Deutsche Geologische Gesellschaft, Paleontologische Gesellschaft, and American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was a councillor and treasurer of the Geological Society of America, of which he was a charter member, and a foreign correspondent of the Geological Society of London. He was, for several years, president of the Association of American State Geologists. Amherst conferred its LL.D. on him in 1908. In 1897 Professor Clark was an official delegate to the International Geological Congress and spent several months in an extended trip through Russia. He was abroad several summers and attended the centenary of the Geological Society of London. He spent the summer of 1906 in Alaska, and traveled extensively in Mexico and throughout the United States. He was married October 12, 1892, to Ellen Clark Strong of Boston, and had four children, all of whom survive him.

Professor Clark was eminently social and had the gift of inspiring affection in men of all walks of life. His influence on the progress of geology was unique. Starting as a paleontologist he soon became an authority on the Echinoidea. He was early diverted to more strictly stratigraphical work and prepared a correlation paper on the Eocene for the U. S. Geological Survey on the occasion of the Washington meeting of the International Geological Congress in 1891. After studying the Upper Cretaceous of New Jersey for the U. S. Geological Survey he attacked the Coastal plain formations of Maryland and Virginia with characteristic energy, and the results of this work were eventually embodied in the systematic reports on the Lower Cretaceous, the Upper Cretaceous, the Eocene, the Miocene and the Pleistocene, published by the Maryland Geological Survey. With the multiplication of administrative duties as head of the Geological Department and member of the Academic Council of the University, as well as the increasing widening of the work of the Maryland Geological Survey, the Weather Bureau, the Highway Commission and the Forestry Bureau, most of his time was engrossed in organization rather than in research, and undoubtedly his greatest monuments are the reports of the Survey he organized and the contributions to Science by a host of younger men who came under his influence—drawing material aid as well as inspiration from his example and ideals.

With the outbreak of the war Professor Clark became actively interested in problems of defence and economic preparedness. He was appointed a member of the National Research Council, was chairman of the subcommittee on road materials, and a member of the committee on camp sites and water supplies. He was also chairman of the committee on highways and natural resources of the Maryland Council of Defense.

E. W. BERRY.