

## **IN MEMORIAM: PETER F. CANNELL, 1954–2002**

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Mt. Crested Butte, all above 9,000 ft (2,700 m) elevation. He was often the oldest runner and his energy was legend—he could out-walk or out-run almost everyone. The no-talent show at RMBL was an annual event in which Bill made fun of himself and others. Music was a major part of his life; he made a backpacking mandolin for hiking and saved his better instrument for concerts with the Gothic Chamber Music Ensemble, which he had organized.

Bill wrote the species accounts in *The Birds of North America* for Broad-tailed, Calliope, and Rufous hummingbirds, with Lorene collaborating on two of them. He believed that researchers should write for the public and published articles in *Scientific American*, *Natural History*, *Wild Bird*, and other popular magazines. Often he was a consultant for major television productions on birds, particularly hummingbirds. At RMBL, he established a scholarship for journalism students who were interested in science. He was recruited by Gary Nabhan for the "Forgotten Pollinators" program at the Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum in Tucson. That involved considerable field study in Mexico on Rufous Hummingbirds, meshing well with his long-term efforts to track the species to and from its wintering grounds. During the course of many trips to Mexico, Calder introduced students there to the banding and study of hummingbirds. His banding included Neotropical migrants and he is

said to have "lost" many bands in Mexico, reputedly placed on nonmigratory species, contrary to banding regulations. Some of his Mexican students studied at the University of Arizona or RMBL, sometimes partially supported by funding set up by the Calders. On one trip to Mexico, he asked a participant "Have you ever looked at the eye of a hummingbird with a hand lens? You can see the universe there."

To describe Bill Calder as an environmentalist would be an understatement. He initiated and taught several conservation biology courses at different levels and was always prepared with quantitative data to support his points. Students in those classes were taken on many field trips; even if a student retained few facts, the outdoor experience would be of lasting value and ultimately benefit the environment. He lived what he preached (he regularly biked several miles to campus), did not throw things away, and built many things from scrap and spare parts. His resources have helped RMBL protect lands surrounding it.

Unrestrained enthusiasm and spontaneity aptly describe Bill's approach to life, science, family, environment, and teaching. He and his beloved and devoted Lorene were together for 47 years; their daughter Susan (who once bicycled from Tucson to Gothic with her father) and son Bill both share their parents' environmental concerns. Innumerable friends, students, and colleagues miss him and his inspiration.

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Peter Frederick Cannell, director of the Smithsonian Institution Press, died at his home in Bethesda, Maryland, on May 18, 2002, of a brain tumor. He had been an Elective Member of the AOU since 1988.

Peter was born in New York City on 17 September 1954. He attended the Buckley School and then Milton Academy in Massachusetts, where he first met Amanda Henderson; they were married in 1977. Peter's interest in birds and the rest of nature was sparked at Bowdoin College, particularly at its research station on Kent Island, New Brunswick, under the guidance of Charles Huntington. After receiving a BA in 1976, he was an intern for several months at the Manomet Bird Observatory, spent the academic year 1977–1978 as a teaching assistant at Bowdoin, and then returned to Kent Island as acting director of the research station for the field seasons of 1979 and 1980.

In the fall of 1978, Peter enrolled in the Evolutionary Biology Ph.D. program offered jointly by the American Museum of Natural History and the City University of New York. His 1986 dissertation, "Syringeal Complexity and the Ordinal Relationships of 'Higher' Birds," was based on the comparative examination and interpretation of over 600 specimens representing 57 families and 22 orders of nonpasserine birds. Two shared, derived characters of the syrinx imply a relationship between parrots and colies and corroborate a previous suggestion of Robert Raikow, based on hind limb musculature. Using cladistic character criteria, Peter concluded that "there is no current evidence to support a close relationship between Piciformes and Passeriformes."

During his years in graduate school, Peter received extensive experience in curating the world's largest bird collection, performed admirably as an

outstanding and innovative teaching assistant at the City University, initiated an informal systematics seminar, and organized and taught a highly successful museology course. He also helped prepare for the AOU's centennial meeting at the Museum in 1983. Peter was awarded a postdoctoral fellowship at the National Museum of Natural History, working with Richard Zusi on bird morphology and evolutionary systematics. In 1988, Peter moved across The Mall to the Smithsonian Institution Press, as a technical editor for the Smithsonian Contributions and Studies series program and then the acquisitions editor for the natural sciences. He became director of the press in September 1996, but resigned for health reasons in January 2002.

Peter's most significant contribution to ornithology was as the editor and publisher of important books on birds and other relevant aspects of biology that increased both public and professional understanding of those fields. He also helped conceive and launch three new series: *Smithsonian Series in Comparative Evolutionary Biology, Zoo and Aquarium Biology and Conservation Series*, and *Biological Diversity Handbook Series*. In addition, he developed copublishing arrangements with foreign publishers, including the Natural History Museum of London, BirdLife International, New Holland Publishers (Australia), and Southern Book Publishers (South Africa).

Peter was a voracious reader, a tireless networker,

intrepid and fearless at approaching the biggest names, and dogged in working with authors to finish their manuscripts. Many authors found his encouragement, vision, and editing skills indispensable.

Aside from his work, Peter's chief interests were his home and his wife Amanda and their children, Tom, Oliver, and Louisa. He took a particular delight in how creatures related to one another. He could speak knowledgeably about most of the plants and animals found in the mid-Atlantic woods and shore. During the year of his illness, Peter's values never changed. He accepted with grace the incapacities that came and went and came again. During a period of remission when his strength returned and he took to exercise machines, he said he intended to come back with a better brain *and* a better body. Another time, when he was very weak, he was asked whether there was anything from that experience he thought others could learn. "To look carefully at everything," he replied, just as he would have in health. Thanks to his energy and influence, many valuable books were written and published.

In addition to his wife and children, Peter is survived by his parents, a sister, three brothers, and their families. We thank Vincent Burke and Duke Johns at the Smithsonian Institution Press, Mary LeCroy at the American Museum of Natural History, and Richard Zusi at the National Museum of Natural History for assistance.

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## IN MEMORIAM: ED NEWTON HARRISON, 1914–2002

LLOYD F. KIFF

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Ed Newton Harrison, a member of the AOU since 1934 and an Elective Member since 1969, died on 25 September 2002, in Los Angeles. He was born near Cody, Wyoming, on 29 September 1914, but spent most of his life in southern California. He owned and managed commercial properties in West Los Angeles, including Westwood Center, a 21-story office building, and was involved in his family oil business.

He became involved in bird work as a teenager through the influence of geologist-ornithologist J. R. (Bill) Pemberton. With Bill Pemberton as his mentor, Ed passionately collected bird eggs and skins for his personal collection from the late 1920s well into the mid-1960s. He was physically strong and became a daring climber of tall eucalyptus trees and rocky cliffs. In the late 1930s, he accompanied Pemberton and several well-known southern California biolo-

gists on two long cruises of Pemberton's yacht, *The Kinkajou*, to document the natural history of the major islands off the coast of western Mexico.

Following Pemberton's example, and with his collaboration, Ed obtained rare film footage and photographs of the California Condor during frequent trips to the Sespe region of Ventura County, California, with the legendary field worker, Carl Koford, between 1939 and 1941. He had a lifetime interest in condor conservation, giving frequent lectures to civic and conservation groups, showing condor film vignettes that he and Pemberton had taken. Their footage, then the only high-quality color film of the condor in existence, was featured in virtually every condor news piece and educational film well into the 1970s.

Ed did not attend school at any level in a conventional sense, but his lifelong tutor, Mrs. Frances