

SAMUEL CALVIN was born at Wigtonshire, Scotland, February 2, 1840; he died at Iowa City, Iowa, April 17, 1911. He was a son of Thomas and Elizabeth Calvin; emigrated to America with his parents when he was eleven years of age, settling in New York. After three years the family removed to Buchanan county, Iowa, where they made their home. He attended Lenox College, Hopkinton, Iowa, but in the course of his studies enlisted in Company C, Forty-fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. His service was for one hundred days, after which he returned to Lenox College, as a professor of science, remaining four years in this work. From here he went to Dubuque, Iowa, where he was principal of a ward school, until in 1874 he accepted a professorship of natural sciences at the State University, Iowa City. At first he taught physiology, botany and geology, later was professor of geology, holding that position throughout the remainder of his service.

At the time of his death Professor Calvin was one of the foremost scientists of the United States and was recognized throughout the scientific world. He became State Geologist of Iowa in 1892, continuing until 1904. He was again appointed in 1906, continuing until his death. He was one of the editors of the *American Geologist* from 1888 until 1905; was a member of the National Advisory Board on Fuels and Structural Materials. He received the degree of A. M. from Cornell College in 1875; of Ph. D. from Lenox College in 1888, and LL. D. in 1904. He was a Fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science and its President in 1894; a Fellow in the Geological Association of America and its President in 1908; was a member of the Iowa Academy of Science and its President in 1909. He was a member of the Paleontological and the National Geological Societies. He was a member of the conference called by President Roosevelt in 1908 on the conservation of natural resources of the United States. He wrote many articles of scientific value on fuels and structural materials, but wrote more extensively on the pleistocene geological period in Iowa, on which subject his writings are authority. His papers on paleontology gave him a world reputation. The reports of the Iowa Geological Survey under his direction cover seventeen volumes and are of the highest practical value. He was Commander of Samuel J. Kirkwood Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at the time of his death.

SAMUEL S. CARRUTHERS was born in Wheeling, Virginia, August 20, 1837; he died at Bloomfield, Iowa, February 20, 1911. He received a high school education in Wheeling and removed to Bloomfield in 1854. In 1857 he began the study of law in the office of Trimble and Baker and was admitted to the bar in 1860 by Judge John S. Townsend at Keosauqua. Both members of the firm of Trimble and Baker enlisted in the Union Army and Mr. Carruthers succeeded to their practice, continuing until 1867 when Judge Trimble again joined Mr. Carruthers under the style of Trimble and Carruthers. Mr. Carruthers was a very active and influential Democrat throughout his life, but was not a holder of elective office of any prominence. He served the State of Iowa as a member of the Exposition Commission at St. Louis in 1904 and was an attorney for the Wabash, the Rock Island and Burlington railroads.

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