

OBITUARIES.

JOHN JAMES DALGLEISH, of Brankston Grange, Alloa, Scotland, elected a Corresponding Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union in 1884, died Dec. 29, 1921. He was born in 1836 and at the time of his death was 85 years of age. He was deeply interested in the local avifauna and was a member of the group of Scotch ornithologists which gathered around Robert Gray, author of "The Birds of the West of Scotland." In 1885 he published a list of birds of Culross and Tulliallan in the appendix of the second volume of Beveridge's "Culross and Tulliallan, or Perthshire on Forth." His collection of eggs was extensive and contained representatives of a number of species from central Uruguay and Paraguay on which he published papers in 1885 and 1891.

Dalgleish's contributions on birds appeared mainly in the 'Scottish Naturalist,' the 'Proceedings of the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh,' the 'Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club,' and 'The Auk,' and were largely devoted to recording unusual or accidental occurrences, a subject in which he seems to have been especially interested. Among other notes he recorded the first occurrence in Great Britain of a specimen of the Desert Wheatear taken near Alloa. To American readers his most interesting work was his 'List of Occurrences of North American Birds in Europe,' which appeared in the 'Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club' in 1880 and 1881 and recorded 67 species observed up to that time. In the first and third volumes of 'The Auk' he recorded the occurrence of the Royal Tern at Tangiers in Morocco, a new breeding place of Leach's Petrel on the island of Rona in the Hebrides, and the discovery of a nest of Ross' Gull in Greenland.—T. S. P.

EILER LEHN SCHIÖLER, a Corresponding Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union since 1920, and a Foreign Member of the British Ornithologists' Union since 1922, died at Copenhagen, Denmark, Aug. 13, 1929, in the 59th year of his age. He had suffered a stroke of apoplexy three years before from which he had never fully recovered. Schiöler was born Oct. 30, 1874, and from an early age was deeply interested in birds and natural history. As a young man he came to the United States to study American business methods and banking and was for a time located in Philadelphia. Returning to Copenhagen he entered his father's banking house at the age of 32 and prospered financially, amassing a considerable fortune, which, however, was almost entirely lost during the depression following the Great War.

Schiöler was not only interested in birds but had done considerable work in the field in Denmark in Iceland and in Greenland and had brought together a wonderful collection of birds, including about 22,000 specimens and 11,000 skeletons. This collection was particularly rich in representatives of the family Anatidae, a group in which he specialized and in which

he had given much attention to the subjects of molt and changes of plumage due to age. When the Sixth International Ornithological Congress convened in May, 1926, Schiöler was Chairman of the Executive Committee and did much to insure the success of the convention. He was the founder of the Danish Ornithological Union and its Chairman at the time of his death. He was also much interested in bird protection and took an active part in the preparation of the Danish game law of 1922.

During recent years Schiöler's efforts were almost entirely devoted to his magnum opus, 'Danmark's Fugle,' a comprehensive work on the birds of Denmark, Greenland, Iceland and the Faroes, in 8 volumes, of which the first two were published in 1925 and 1927, and the third, devoted to the birds of prey, was in press at the time of his death. It is greatly to be hoped that means will be found for continuing and completing this work along the lines projected by the author.

For the above facts we are indebted to the notice in 'The Ibis' for Oct., 1929.—T. S. P.

JUSTUS VON LENGERKE, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union since 1907, died at the Newark Memorial Hospital, October 7, 1929, at the age of 75. His health had been good until very shortly before death, which came suddenly, shortly after transfer to the hospital from his home in Orange, N. J., and was due to appendicitis.

Mr. von. Lengerke was born in Oldenburg, Germany, April 23, 1854, and came to this country at the age of seventeen. He became the senior member and organizing force of the pioneer sporting goods firm of von Lengerke and Detmold and continued as an active member of that firm until 1914. For some years thereafter he still retained connection with the firm as a consulting advisor.

He was a very proficient fisherman and an extraordinary shot. He acquired a property in Sussex County, N. J., which included a little body of water known as Stag Lake. Here he bred Black Ducks and the loss of some of these at night led him to employ a pole trap with which he caught a number of Horned Owls. Finally the finding of a dead Great Blue Heron in the trap led to its discontinuance and condemnation of its use as a predator control. He then evolved the mechanical Owl decoy, a mechanical device within a mounted large Owl, so arranged that pulling a string caused the head to turn from side to side, while pulling another string raised the wings. In exposed and commanding elevations, first at Stag Lake and later in the Kittatinny Mountains in the same County, he maintained a Hawk and Crow shooting stand, operated chiefly during the fall Hawk migration period. Both points were on a well defined and heavily traveled migration path. He introduced this method of Hawk shooting into this country and he accounted for very many of the birds himself. Although he has killed a good many Red-shouldered, Red-tailed and Broad-winged Hawks at these stands, he did recognize these species as beneficial, or at least less harmful than others. He never could carry his charity far enough

to cover Sparrow Hawk or Marsh Hawk. It is doubtful if anyone ever excelled him in ability to recognize the different species of Hawks in flight at great distances.

In the collection of mounted birds which Mr. von Lengerke acquired, naturally Hawks and Owls predominated. Many fine mounted specimens had been given to others during his life, and practically all birds in fair condition shot at his stands, and for which there was not other demand, were given to the American Museum of Natural History, the National Museum, the Biological Survey and various bird students. The collection as it stands to day includes some hundred species and some exceptionally fine specimens. Most Hawks and Owls are represented by several specimens each, of wide variation. Two female Duck Hawks are exceptionally large specimens. Other specimens show extremes in coloration. Raptores are represented by Marsh, Sharp-shinned, Cooper's Hawks, Goshawk, Red-tailed, Red-shouldered, Broad-winged, Rough-legged (some notable color phases) Hawks, Golden Eagle, Duck, Pigeon, Sparrow Hawks and Osprey, Long-eared, Short-eared, Great Gray, Richardson's, Saw-whet, Screech, Great Horned and Snowy Owls. Shot over the decoy also are Ravens, Crows and Fish Crows. Game birds are represented by Baldpate and Wood Duck, Ruffed Grouse, Bobwhite, Snipe, Woodcock and European Woodcock. There is a locally collected Pileated Woodpecker, Loon and many of the common small birds, including a partially albino Robin.

Doubtless Mr. von Lengerke's attractive personality will be best and longest remembered by his many friends.—B. S. B.

DE LAGNEL BERIER, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union for 31 years, died at Ridgewood, N. J., Feb. 11, 1916, in the 57th year of his age. He was the son of Major L. E. and Julia Stanton Berier and was born at Fort Hamilton, Long Island, Oct. 5, 1859.

He was always interested in birds and having been trained by his father at an early age, in the use of a gun he began to collect the birds of Long Island. Most of his larger birds were mounted but the smaller specimens were made up as skins. In 1889 he moved from Fort Hamilton to Bay Ridge, N. Y., and in 1895 took up his residence in Ridgewood, N. J. After his removal from Fort Hamilton he made arrangements with a hunter at Montauk Point, L. I., to send him any unusual birds, and in this way he secured a Snowy Owl and other interesting specimens.

Berier and the late Jonathan Dwight were boyhood friends and spent many days together on hunting expeditions. They were about the same age, both were members of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, Dwight elected in 1877 and Berier in 1878, and later both were elected Associates of the Union, Dwight at the first meeting in 1883 and Berier in 1885.

Berier's first contribution on birds published before he was 20, appeared in the 'Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club' in 1879. In this note he recorded a European Widgeon from Currituck, N. C., which he saw in a bunch of ducks hung up in an express office in New York City, and in the

same note he summarized five records of the species then known for the eastern United States. In the following year he published a note on 'Giraud's *Muscicapa brasieri*,' calling attention to the fact that the specific name should be spelled *brasher*, as the bird had been named in honor of his friend, Philip Brasher, of Brooklyn. For several years he contributed notes on unusual or interesting birds observed on Long Island, and in 1896 in a note in 'The Auk' he recorded the Pine Grosbeak in the vicinity of Ridgewood, N. J. Unfortunately during the last 20 years of his life he seems to have suspended further publication of notes on birds. After his death his collection of about 300 specimens passed into the possession of his friend Doctor Dwight and now forms part of the Dwight collection of birds in the American Museum of Natural History in New York.—T. S. P.

DR. CHARLES AYRAULT DEWEY, an Associate of the Union elected in 1900, died at his home in Rochester, N. Y., June 13, 1927, at the advanced age of 85. He was born in Rochester, July 21, 1842, graduated from the Medical School of Harvard University in 1880 and obtained his license to practice in the same year. He was a trustee of the University of Rochester and, since 1903, of the Reynolds Library. In the minutes of the Board of Trustees of the Library he was described as "dignified, of a stately courtesy, thoughtful, warm-hearted in friendship, and uncommonly competent in counsel." Although associated with the Union for 27 years, apparently he made no contribution to 'The Auk.' He now rests in Mount Hope Cemetery, Rochester.—T. S. P.

FRANK ALEMAN LEACH, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union since 1921, died June 19, 1929, in his 83rd year. He was born at Scipio Center, near Auburn, Cayuga County, New York, August 19, 1846. In 1852 he came to California, via Nicaragua, with his mother, his father having preceded them by two years. The family lived first at Sacramento, four years, then at Napa City. Leach's boyhood, in the then almost untouched country surrounding the latter place, was spent largely in hunting and fishing, when, doubtless, he had instilled in him the love for nature and wild animals that remained so prominent a feature of his whole life. He learned the printing trade in San Francisco, and at 19, with a friend of his own age, established the 'Napa Daily Reporter,' the first daily to be printed in that community, and on which the two boys did the entire work, from setting the type to delivering the papers. The next thirty years were spent in journalism, during which time he established the 'Vallejo Chronicle,' 'Benicia Era,' and the 'Oakland Enquirer' as a daily, all of which are still running.

As a member of the California Legislature in 1880, he introduced a bill providing a close season for doves as game birds, the first law affording the species any protection in the state. In 1897, under President McKinley's administration, Mr. Leach was appointed Superintendent of the United States Mint in San Francisco. He was in the building during the great

fire that followed the earthquake in April, 1906, and directed the fire fighting that saved it. In 1907 he was appointed Director of the Mint by President Roosevelt, and in that capacity he superintended the minting of the famous St. Gaudens gold pieces.

Returning to California in 1909, to make his home in the San Francisco Bay region, he became President of the Peoples Water Company. In 1918 he retired from active business life, to the beautiful country at the base of Mt. Diablo, at the Diablo Country Club, devoting most of his time to the study of nature and art. He joined the Cooper Ornithological Club in 1917, and during the years following made not infrequent visits to the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology in Berkeley, to look up information regarding birds, where the present writer made his acquaintance. He wrote two books on early California history and many short articles of a popular nature on natural history. Several ornithological papers, some of them detailing facts of decided novelty and importance, have appeared in 'The Condor.'

One who was close to him speaks of "his honesty of purpose, great industry, and quiet determination. He was by far the most industrious man I ever knew, never wasting a moment of time and pursuing the study at hand with a persistence that always led him to the bottom of things. These characteristics he possessed to the very end of his life."

Mr. Leach's love of natural history has descended to at least one of his children, Mr. E. R. Leach, of Piedmont, California, who is a most enthusiastic entomologist.—H. S. SWARTH.

CORRECTION. Of the late John A. Leach it was said, "He had a passion for exactitude. His eye for an error in manuscript or proof was keen as a hawk's for prey." It is peculiarly unfortunate under these circumstances that in the recent obituary notice in 'The Auk,' p. 134, the date of his death, Oct. 3, 1929, was erroneously given as Sept. 11. It is difficult at this distance to obtain information promptly and in spite of every precaution errors occasionally creep in. It should be mentioned also that the notice in 'The Emu', Jan. 1930, p. 230, prepared by his personal friend and assistant R. H. Croll, which may be considered authoritative, gives his name as John Arthur Leach whereas it has always appeared in the records of the A. O. U. and the B. O. U. as John Albert Leach.—T. S. P.