

OBITUARIES.

HENRY WETHERBEE HENSHAW, one of the leading field ornithologists of the Bairdian Period and a former Fellow, Councillor and Vice President of the Union, died after a long illness at Washington, D. C., Aug. 1, 1930. He was born at Cambridgeport, Mass., March 3, 1850, a descendant of one of the families of the Mayflower and the youngest of seven children of William and Sarah (Holden) Henshaw. He inherited from his mother an interest in natural history, keen powers of observation, and a literary taste which did much to mold the interests of his later years. It was his privilege to know personally most of the American ornithologists since the middle of the 19th century, but it was also his fate to outlive most of his associates and to demonstrate anew the warning of the psalmist regarding those whose ages reach four score years.

The actual shaping of his career was due chiefly to four of his friends: William Brewster, his companion in early bird studies; Prof. Spencer F. Baird, his adviser in scientific work, through whom he secured his appointment on the Wheeler Survey; Major J. W. Powell, with whom he became associated in ethnology; and Dr. Albert Mann, a close friend of his later years and his mentor in the study of diatoms. Ill health, which caused his abandonment of a college career, his resignation from the Bureau of Ethnology, and finally his retirement from the Biological Survey, merely forced a change of occupation at certain periods but did not cut off his activities until they had continued beyond the usual allotted span of life.

As an ornithologist, Henshaw was able to make many interesting and important discoveries and some substantial contributions to the literature of his favorite science. He demonstrated the identity of Williamson's and the Round-headed Woodpecker, and the differences between the Rufous and Allen's Hummingbirds, added a number of species to the list of North American birds, and studied and reported on several difficult groups.

By a curious combination of circumstances he was in a position to nominate both his predecessor and his successor as head of the Biological Survey. During the eleven years of his connection with the Survey the economic phases of the work were emphasized, some of the most popular illustrated bulletins on birds issued by the Department of Agriculture were published, sixty-seven bird reservations and five big-game refuges were established, traffic in bird plumage was practically ended, Federal protection of migratory birds became a fact, and the Migratory Bird Treaty with Great Britain was signed.

Henshaw was an easy and graceful writer, an all-round naturalist, well versed not only in ornithology and ethnology but also in herpetology and in roadside botany, was familiar with the ferns, asters, and goldenrods

native to the District of Columbia, was deeply interested in diatoms, and was an unusually skillful photographer. By nature he was singularly modest and retiring and while he had many acquaintances his close friendships were limited to comparatively few individuals. He had a charming personality, was a sincere and valued friend, and was held in high esteem by his associates. He disliked crowds and had such an abhorrence of appearing before an audience that he seldom delivered an address in public or presided at a meeting. It was this peculiar dislike of publicity that caused him to decline to become a candidate as President of the American Ornithologists' Union. It is interesting to recall that his active ornithological work came to a close with the publication of his 'Autobiographical Notes' and his memorial of his life-long friend, William Brewster. His collection of birds is in the British Museum and his collection of diatoms was bequeathed to Harvard University.

In accordance with custom and an order of the Council, a memorial of his work will be presented by one of his associates at a stated meeting of the Union.—T. S. P.

WALTER DEANE, since 1897 a member of the American Ornithologists' Union, died at his home in Cambridge on July 30, 1930, after a brief illness. The eldest of the four sons of Charles and Helen (Waterston) Deane, he was born at Boston on April 23, 1848, and grew up in the intellectual atmosphere of that city and of Cambridge, whither the family shortly removed. He graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1870 and in the following year became instructor at St. Mark's, the well-known preparatory school for boys at Southborough, Mass. It was here, in 1878, that his marriage took place to Margaret Chapman Coolidge, the principal's daughter. In the same year he left St. Mark's to take up similar duties at the private school of J. F. Hopkinson—"Hoppy's"—of Boston, where he continued until 1895. These twenty-five years of contact with boys and young men became the source of many lifelong friendships.

With a mind that readily grasped small details, he had always possessed a keen interest in natural history, particularly in botany, so that it was no doubt a happy choice that led the late William Brewster to select him as an assistant at his private museum, where for ten years, from 1897 to 1907, in a multitude of ways, he had much to do with furthering the work of Brewster's genius, in the care of the collection, the filing and indexing of voluminous notes, and in the preparation of the 'Birds of the Cambridge Region' and other faunal papers that Brewster then had in mind. He became an associate member of the A. O. U. in 1897, and in 1901 was elected to the class of Members. Except for occasional brief notes, his ornithological contributions are few but he maintained a well-kept journal replete with observations on birds, whose minutest actions were ever to him a source of delight. In later years the summers spent at Shelburne, N. H., were gladdened by the intimacy of bird life, as in the case of Humming-

birds that he induced to sip sweetened water from a glass held in his hand. Bird-banding appealed to him as a means of extending knowledge of habits, and he took active part in this work as opportunity allowed. As an amateur botanist, Walter Deane held high rank. His private herbarium overflowed a large room and after his retirement from more active work in 1907, was a source of unflinching interest and intellectual profit. He was president of the New England Botanical Club from 1908 to 1911 and in connection with the activities of the Club, compiled and edited a 'Flora of the Blue Hills,' besides frequently contributing specimens to the Club's herbarium and brief papers to botanical journals. For over forty years, from 1883 to 1925, he was secretary of the Old Cambridge Shakespeare Association to the details of which he devoted much attention. In 1897 he was elected a member of the Nuttall Ornithological Club and later served for many years on its council.

His was an eminently genial and social spirit. Though without children of his own, he was the friend of all young people in his neighborhood. He never lost an almost boyish delight in any unusual or interesting fact about plants or animals and an eagerness to share his enthusiasm with others; the most minute details were never too small to arouse his whole-hearted attention. Generous, sympathetic, ever thoughtful of others, his kindly nature went out to all whom he touched. Few men have given so freely of their affection and few have been more beloved.—G. M. A.

WILLIAM STURGIS BIGELOW was born in Boston, Mass. on April 4, 1850 and died in the same city on October 5, 1926. He was the son of Dr. Henry J. Bigelow, the famous Boston surgeon, known to anatomists the world over as the demonstrator of the Y ligament of Bigelow.

William Sturgis graduated from Harvard College in 1871 and took his medical degree from the University in 1874. During the following five years he studied abroad under prominent European physicians. Returning to America in 1879, he entered private practice, but in the early 80s, abandoning medicine, he went to Japan where he lived for the following seven years.

The study of Oriental art and religion occupied a large part of his life henceforth. He gathered together a very large number of valuable Japanese and Chinese treasures which now form the famous Bigelow Collection in the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston.

His study of Buddhism led him finally to become a member of the Tendel Sect and on his return to America he delivered a course of lectures on Buddhism at Harvard College.

Dr. F. C. Shattuck, a contemporary and intimate friend of Dr. Bigelow, describes him in the Proceedings of The Massachusetts Historical Society as one of "those who avoid coming, to say nothing of thrusting themselves, before the public, whose life is internal rather than external, who do not write, who hide from one hand what the other hand doeth."

From this expression by Dr. Shattuck of his friend's reticence we under-

stand why Dr. Bigelow left behind little written testimony of his interest in art and science. His life at Tuckanuck, an island extending out to sea from the western end of Nantucket, where, for a time, Dr. Bigelow spent the summer months, afforded opportunity for gaining an intimate knowledge of the avifauna of an interesting corner of New England. However, his interest in birds was shown solely by aiding in the support of The Boston Society of Natural History, serving on the Council for years, and holding Associate membership in the American Ornithologists' Union from 1920 until his death.—W. M. T.

EDWIN BEAUPRE, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union since 1922, died on June 2, 1930, in his 57th year. He was of French, Scottish, and Irish extraction, the youngest son of Edward and Esther (Moffatt) Beupre. He was born in the village of Portsmouth, adjoining Kingston, Ontario, Canada, Aug. 10, 1873, and except for a few years of his young manhood spent in Alberta, lived all his life in Portsmouth and Kingston. His business was the manufacture of carbonated beverages. In 1904, he married Anna Leahy, of Cleveland, O., who died in 1914.

As a result of a friendship with the late Dr. C. K. Clarke, an enthusiastic bird-student then superintendent of the Provincial insane asylum at Portsmouth, Beupre's boyish interest in sport and in collecting was transformed into a serious, life-long study of birds. He taught himself to prepare birds' skins and to mount birds, and he gathered a small collection of such specimens; but his chief interest as a collector was in eggs and nests. He was reluctant to buy or to sell specimens; for he deplored the activities of the commercial collectors which sometimes threaten rare species. He exchanged with other collectors, but his specimens were chiefly personally collected, and at the time of his death comprised a good representation of the breeding birds of Canada. He was constantly in the field through eastern Ontario often with Rev. C. J. Young a close friend for many years, and among his longer collecting trips were those to the Magdalen Islands in 1903 and 1926, to the islands of Georgian Bay in 1918, and to Alberta, north of the Athabasca River in 1929. He was not merely a collector, but was also a careful and accurate observer, a bird photographer, and a bird bander. He occasionally contributed notes to "The Canadian Field-Naturalist," and other ornithological journals; but he preferred to make the results of his observations known through letters to specialists in various fields of ornithology. At the Ottawa meeting of the A. O. U. in 1926, he met several of those with whom he corresponded, in some instances for the first and only time.

Under his will his collection passed to the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.—R. O. M.

HENRY RAYMOND HOWLAND, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union since 1924, died at Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1930, in his 86th year. He was born in Springfield, Mass., June 1, 1844, the son of

Job F. and Emily (Alvord) Howland, and was a descendent in the sixth generation from John Howland who came over on the 'Mayflower.' His education was received in the grammar school of New York and the College of the City of New York. At the age of 19 he entered the Army and was sent to Port Royal, S. C. He saw active service in the Department of the South including the seacoast from Charleston to Florida, and the Army of the James, in Virginia. While on detail in Trenton, N. J., in 1864, to contract for army supplies he met Rebecca Letchworth, whom he married two years later. Through her relatives he was induced to take up his residence in Buffalo and for 13 years was associated with W. P. Letchworth and his brother Josiah in the Buffalo Malleable Iron Works and the Buffalo Steel Foundry. In 1882 he became secretary and treasurer of the John T. Noye Manufacturing Co., and in 1898 secretary and treasurer of the Spencer Lens Co.

Mr. Howland's interest in natural history manifested itself within a year after his removal to Buffalo and resulted in his association with the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, of which for more than half a century he was an active member, for some years a member of the board of managers, and served as corresponding secretary and director. His interests were broad including literature and history as well as natural science and he was an officer or member of many organizations. He was a regular attendant at the annual meetings of the American Society of Museums, was twice elected president, and for ten years served as a member of its board of managers.—T. S. P.

WALDO LEON RICH, as Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union since 1921, died of pneumonia at his home in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., on April 1, 1930, after a brief illness. He was born at Schuylerville, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1853, and was in his 77th year at the time of his death. When he was 12 years old his parents moved to Saratoga Springs where he was educated in the public schools. He graduated from Williams College in the class of 1876 and two years later was admitted to the bar. In 1880 he became associated with the Commercial National Bank of Saratoga Springs, and in 1883 he married Miss Sarah W. Pond, who survives him.

Mr. Rich was primarily a banker and was formerly identified with the First National Bank and for the last 28 years of his life was a teller in the Adirondack Trust Company. He had a collection of birds and one of butterflies, and a fine library containing a number of first editions and rare books, and he was greatly interested in horticulture. As President of the Saratoga Bird and Nature Club he took an active part in local work in behalf of conservation of wild life.

He was described as a faithful and devoted friend with the highest ideals in business relations and careful and exacting in everything he did. He made living a fine art and his congenial way of doing business put personality into ordinary banking transactions.—T. S. P.

HARRY MERRILL, one of the original Associates elected at the first meeting of the Union, died Nov. 13,¹ 1924, at his home in Bangor, Maine, after a long illness. Since no notice of his life has appeared in 'The Auk,' it seems desirable even at this late date to refer briefly to some of his activities. He was born in Bangor, Jan. 16, 1856, and was the son of Elias Merrill, a former cashier of the First National Bank. After graduating from the Bangor High School, young Merrill entered business and for many years was connected with the firm of Bowler & Merrill. In 1900 he set up business for himself as a broker in investment securities, but retired on Jan. 1, 1916, on account of failing health.

On June 3, 1884, he married Miss Alice D. Hight who, with his sister Miss Mary H. Merrill, survived him.

Between the ages of 25 and 45 Merrill contributed occasional notes to the 'Bulletin of the Nuttall Club' and 'The Auk,' relating mainly to the occurrence in Maine of species of birds of local interest. After his entry into the investment business his ornithological notes ceased, possibly because of lack of time for field work. His last contribution to 'The Auk' in 1917 was an obituary notice of Newell A. Eddy, a former Associate who, like himself, was a native of Bangor and was born in the same year.

Harry Merrill was one of the first Associates to receive the designation of 'Honorary Life Associate' of the Union in recognition of his membership extending over 40 years. He was genial and companionable and his unflinching good nature won him a host of friends. He gained the reputation of being a loyal and useful citizen, in business looking always to the interests of his clients and in his home life a patient and devoted husband.—T. S. P.

INEZ ADDIE HOWE, elected as an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union in 1921, died at St. Johnsbury, Vt., Nov. 26, 1924. She was born in West Waterford, Vt., April 20, 1878, and was the daughter of Albert and Sophronia Hollis Howe. While still a young girl her parents moved to a farm in Spaulding Neighborhood where she attended school. Her advanced training was received at Lyndon Institute and later she taught in rural schools in the vicinity. In the summer of 1912 she assisted in the Fairbanks Museum of Natural Science at St. Johnsbury, joined the staff in the following year and maintained her connection with the institution during the rest of her life. In 1921 she became a member of the faculty of St. Johnsbury Academy and at the time of her death was head of the biology department.

Miss Howe was an indefatigable student and worker and did much to popularize the study of nature, especially of birds and botany, among young people. She was a member of the Vermont Bird and Botanical Clubs, a recognized authority on the botany of the state, and was selected by the Clubs to assist in the preparation of the revised edition of the Vermont Flora. She made a special study of the native orchids and in

¹ Not Nov. 24, as stated in the List of Deceased Members.

connection with the botanical work of the Museum of which she had charge, she maintained a flower table which aroused wide interest. She also had charge of the class work at the Museum, was a frequent contributor to 'The Vermonter' and other magazines, and was much in demand as a speaker before clubs and schools.

Miss Howe was active in a field in which many more workers are needed and the sudden close of her work at the height of her career was a serious blow to the institution and the community with which she was associated.—
T. S. P.