

OBITUARIES.

HENRY PHILEMON ATTWATER. By the death of Henry Philemon Attwater, who passed away at his home in Houston, Texas, on September 25, 1931, the state has lost a citizen to whom it owes much.

Born in London, England, April 28, 1854, he spent his boyhood days on a farm in Wiltshire, and was educated at St. Nicholas Episcopal College, at Shoreham, in Sussex. In 1873 he emigrated to Canada, where he ultimately became interested in the bee industry, and invented an improved beehive. In 1885, while in Canada, he was married, and his wife now survives him.

In 1889 he removed to San Antonio, Texas, where much of his time was occupied in agricultural and horticultural experiments, and investigations of the natural products and resources of the State. He frequently lectured on these subjects at fairs and expositions, where he often was responsible for museum displays. His interest in the agricultural development of the state led to his engagement by the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad Company to make exhibits at the State Fair and Waco Cotton Palace in 1892-1893, and during the succeeding years he occupied several positions of similar nature in various organizations.

Finally, in 1900, he was appointed agricultural and industrial agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and at this time changed his residence from San Antonio to Houston. During the years intervening between this time and 1913, he, in many ways, actively promoted the agricultural interests of the state, and, as railroad industrial agent, assisted in the work of commercial clubs, fairs, farmers' institutes, and other organizations. It is difficult to estimate his influence on the development of Texas, particularly agriculturally and industrially, for he was a prime mover in many of the important efforts that were in those years made to advance the welfare of his adopted State.

His interest in natural history dates back to his residence in Canada, where he became attracted to collecting birds, mammals, and other natural history specimens for museums and other scientific institutions. This interest continued throughout his life, and much of the material that he collected found its way into the United States National Museum, the American Museum of Natural History, and other well known collections, both public and private. Whenever opportunity presented, he was an indefatigable collector and an excellent observer, and he apparently was more interested in birds than in any other branch of natural history.

He was always earnestly devoted to the protection of birds and other wild life, and his lectures and newspaper articles had an important influence on the movements for conservation in the State of Texas. Without much doubt, he was responsible for the Texas bird law, for he was the first in the state to present the real facts concerning the importance of bird life in its relation to human welfare.

He joined the American Ornithologists' Union as an Associate in 1891, and became a Member in 1901; and he was always interested in its welfare. He continued his ornithological activities almost until the last, although the duties of a business career often interfered with the carrying out of his desires for natural history work.

Professor Attwater, as he was commonly called in Texas, was a man of pleasing personality and an untiring worker. He was also ready to assist any one who wished information or material that he could furnish; and perhaps no one in Texas has done more to advance the cause of ornithology in the State than has Henry Philemon Attwater. Scarcely any one who has written on Texas birds during the past forty years has not been directly or indirectly aided by Mr. Attwater's activities.

For one who has done so much in natural history, his published writings, outside of his newspaper articles, are relatively few. The most important are as follows:

List of Birds Observed in the Vicinity of San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. 'The Auk,' IX, No. 3, July, 1892, pp. 229-238; No. 4, October, 1892, pp. 337-345.

Boll Weevils and Birds, published by the Southern Pacific Railway Company, November, 1903, pp. 1-11.

Use and Value of Wild Birds to Texas Farmers and Stockmen and Fruit and Truck Growers. Bulletin No. 27, Texas Department of Agriculture, 1914, pp. 1-64.—HARRY C. OBERHOLSER.

JEAN STOLZMANN, Vice Director of the Polish Museum of Natural History, died in his native city of Warsaw, Poland, April 29, 1928.¹ He was born in 1854 and at the age of eighteen began his scientific studies in the University of Warsaw. In his early youth he was fond of reading the works of Mayne Read, Jules Verne and Aymard, which fired his ambition for travel and exploration. About the time that he entered the University he met Taczanowski, Curator of the Zoological Museum of Warsaw, and through him became acquainted with Constantine Jelski, Benedict Dybowski, Victor Godlewski, Michel Jankowski, and Jan Kubary, a group of Polish naturalists who later became active in collecting in distant quarters of the globe. It was through Taczanowski also that he met Counts Constantine and Alexander Branicki and Colonel, later, General Przewalski, who had recently returned from his first expedition to northern Tibet.

In 1874 Jelski, who had been collecting in Peru as a correspondent of the Museum, entered the service of the Peruvian Government and Stolzmann was recommended for his place by Constantine Branicki. In 1875 Stolzmann set out on his first trip to South America and in company with Jalski explored the country about Chimbote, Tumbes, and Lechugal, Peru, and later traversed the same regions alone. He then left the coast and

¹ Jan Sztolcman, better known to American ornithologists as Jean Stolzmann, was nominated as a Corresponding Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union in the summer of 1928, before the news of his death was generally known.

visited the Cordillera in the interior and carried on his exploration as far as the valleys of the Huallaga and the Marañon. He finally descended the Amazon, reached Para, and sailed for Europe in 1881. After his return home he remained but a short time before he undertook a second expedition in company with Dr. Joseph Siemiradzki, Professor of Geology at the University of Lvov. On this trip he sailed from Bordeaux in June, 1882, crossed the Isthmus of Panama and from Callao, Peru, visited the west slope of the Andes in Ecuador and continued his exploration during the following year. According to Chapman, "Stolzmann was the first really good bird collector to visit Ecuador. He secured not only a large number of specimens but made excellent reports on the country visited."²

Shortly after Stolzmann's return in 1884, Count Constantine Branicki died, and in 1887 when his son Xavier and his cousin Ladislas decided to found the Branicki Museum, Stolzmann became its Director, a post which he held until 1919, when the Branicki Museum and the Museum of Warsaw were united as the Polish Museum of Natural History. In his later years he undertook but one other extended field expedition, that to the Sudan with Count Potocki in 1901.

Stolzmann was very fond of hunting and frequently spent his autumn vacation visiting Count Branicki at the Chateau de Montrésor in the department of Indre et Loire, France. He also visited Bealystok, the Ukraine and other noted hunting localities in Russia. He was the founder of the Societe 'Cynegetique de Pologne' and of the journal 'Chasseur Polonais' and took an active part in the work of the 'Conseil pour la protection de la Nature en Pologne,' published an important contribution on the European bison and many shorter articles on sport and hunting.

He was interested chiefly in systematic ornithology and especially in Neotropical birds. He described over his own name or in coöperation with others more than 150 new species and subspecies. In recognition of his work his name has been applied to at least 9 birds in the genera *Catharus*, *Colaptes*, *Elaenia*, *Haemophila*, *Oreotrochilus*, *Phoenicothera*, *Pipra*, *Sitta*, and *Urothraupis*; a mammal; a butterfly and several other insects.

Stolzmann's scientific papers, 28 in number, give a very imperfect idea of his ability or his activity as a writer. They were usually written in French and about half of them were published in coöperation with Taczanowski, Berlepsch, and Domaniewski. Much the larger part of his literary work is in Polish and unfortunately inaccessible to most English readers. The list includes 10 separate works, the most prominent being 'On the Borders of the Blue Nile,' 1902; his book on Peru, 1912; 3 translations; and a series of 321 popular articles on birds, mammals, sport, and miscellaneous subjects, so that his complete bibliography contains 362 titles. A biography by Domaniewski, accompanied by a list of his publications and his portrait, may be found in the *Annales Musei Zoologici Polonici*, VIII, pp. 23-48, 1929.—T. S. P.

² Dist. Bird Life in Ecuador, p. 729.

CHARLES WILLIAM JENKS, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union since 1912, died December 25, 1929. Youngest son of John Henry Jenks and Mary Rand (Fitch) Jenks, he was born in Boston, October 3, 1848. As a boy he attended the Phillips and Boston Latin Schools, and, later, went to Harvard, graduating in the class of 1871. After graduation he was associated with the firm of L. Hollingsworth & Co., paper manufacturers, first at their factory in Groton, Mass., where he remained until 1881, and then in their Boston office, until 1883, when he gave up business on account of poor health. He never married.

Being particularly interested in botany, agriculture and horticulture, as well as in birds, mammals and outdoor life in general, he took a post-graduate course in 1883-1884, at Harvard, in the Bussey Institution, and then moved to an ancestral farm in Bedford, Mass., where he continued to live until his death.

Though by nature rather retiring, he was always interested in town affairs, filling such positions acceptably at various times, and in spite of his frail physique, seems to have kept up with outside affairs by his will to carry on.

In addition to the A. O. U., he was a member of the New England Botanical Club, Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Boston Society of Natural History, University Club of Boston, Appalachian Mountain Club, Unitarian Club, Reform Club, and Concord Antiquarium Club. He was a friend of such well-known ornithologists as Walter Faxon, Walter Deane, Henry A. Purdie, and William Brewster.

After his death, his small collection of mounted birds and eggs was given to a school in Bedford, and his collection of skins of local birds to the Museum of Comparative Zoology, while his very interesting herbarium went to the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University.—FREDERIC H. KENNARD.

GEORGE MARTYN MCNEIL, an Associate of the A. O. U. since 1920, died by his own hand in a fit of despondency, at Grand Rapids, Mich., August 26, 1930. Born at Winthrop, Mass., December 23, 1891, the only child of William Gordon and Lillian Nye McNeil, he early showed his love of birds and nature and a devotion to taxidermy that interfered with his schooling. No persuasion by his parents could convince him that he should attend school beyond the legal requirement and he entered the plumbing business with his father with no further ambition than to earn sufficient money to follow up his love of collecting and mounting birds. Thus he was handicapped from the start.

When the United States entered the World War he enlisted and was assigned to a munitions plant near Baltimore. Here, while assisting an injured companion from a pit where he had been repairing a gas leak, he inhaled some of the deadly fumes. When partially recovered, he was run down by a truck and the combination of injuries from which he never fully recovered, was perhaps the real cause of his unhappy end.

Receiving disability compensation from the Government, he elected to

go to Cornell University as a vocational student where he studied under L. A. Fuytes and A. A. Allen and displayed such enthusiasm, sincerity and devotion to his work that he was an inspiration to those who came in contact with him.

On January 31, 1922, he married Lillian Henry and continued his studies in the art of taxidermy and sculpture at the American Museum in New York and at the Field Museum in Chicago. Completing his training he found employment at the Childs Museum in Detroit and later at the Kent Scientific Museum in Grand Rapids, Mich.—A. A. ALLEN.

LILIAN HEAVEN STURGE, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union since 1927, died after an operation at the Moses Taylor Hospital in Scranton, Pa., November 24, 1930.

The daughter of Jane Stephens and Arthur Gyde Heaven, she was born at Portis-head in England in 1876. Moving with the family to Canada when she was eight years of age, her girlhood was spent in the beautiful home "Glenside" near Oakville on the shores of Lake Ontario, and her education was received at the Bishop Strachan School in Toronto where she became the gold medallist of her class in 1893. Her marriage to Dr. Edgar Sturge in 1902 brought her to Scranton, Pa., where she soon became actively interested in the religious, civic and social life of the city and where, untiring in her support of every cause for the betterment of conditions, she became a recognized leader in the many different branches of social work and outdoor activities which held her interest and enthusiasm throughout her life.

A charter member of the Scranton Bird Club, she served as Vice-President for a number of years being especially helpful as leader of the mid-winter elementary class in bird study in which she enlisted the interest of many Girl Scouts, in whose organization she served for two years as Commissioner.

Always an appreciative student and lover of nature she absorbed much of its refreshing stimulus, establishing within herself something profoundly satisfying which had a decided influence upon those with whom she came in contact. Perhaps it was this which marked her as an outstanding personality and one widely sought for her sympathetic understanding and helpful guidance. Her loss has been irreparable throughout the community, though her example will ever remain a cherished memory of those who were close to her.

She is survived by her husband, a son, and a daughter also a legion of friends in many different walks of life. Among the various memorials established in her honor now stands in Nay Aug Park, a mountain ash tree—a living memorial, which will add beauty to its surroundings and provide food for the birds which pass this way.—A. A. COFFIN.