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IN MEMORIAM: GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL

Born September 20, 1849—Died April 11, 1938

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Plates 1, 2

IT seems to be a recognized fact that ornithology in America has advanced further in intricate detail than in any other country, and such accomplishment should make us feel justly proud. We in these modern times, however, cannot but recognize that our efforts have had little to do in building up the background of our science. Those of us who worship the great out-of-doors should not be unjustly criticized if we are inclined to be envious of the experiences of the early naturalists who pushed into the almost unknown wilderness and reaped a wonderful harvest. In such ventures, with minds keyed up with enthusiasm, these men naturally gave little thought to hardship, suffering, or even risk of life, for anticipation of success and opportunity of unfolding Nature's secrets made them think lightly of the unpleasant details sure to creep in from time to time, or even forget them. If we pass by the early ornithological pioneers and consider for a moment the activities of those attached to the Pacific Railroad Surveys, or stationed at frontier army posts, it is easy to imagine their daily enthusiasm as being somewhat comparable to ours when we enter a new region where unfamiliar forms abound. Later on, before Nature was unbalanced by the ignorance, wantonness, or stupidity of man, and untrammeled by mechanical adaptation, those attached to parties that went out under Clarence King, Hayden, General Custer, Colonel Ludlow, and others, also helped in molding the background. Among these was George Bird Grinnell, the subject of this paper, who passed beyond on April 11, 1938, in his eighty-ninth year.[1]

Born in Brooklyn, New York, September 20, 1849, he was the son of George Blake and Helen Lansing Grinnell. Among his ancestors were five Colonial governors and Betty Alden, the first white woman born in New

[1] Photograph taken November 2, 1923.

England. On August 21, 1902, he married Elizabeth Kirby Curtis, widow of Emery Leverett Williams, of Boston, who accompanied him on practically all the expeditions of his later life, and who survives him.

From about the beginning of eastern railroad construction and continuing through time, the building and extension of the lines enabled people to leave congested areas with comparative ease and to reach and build homes farther and farther in the country, following closely on the heels of progress. In 1849, the year Grinnell was born, the Hudson River Railroad completed its line between 30th Street, New York City, and the village of Peekskill, a distance of about forty miles. This form of transportation, more comfortable and rapid than stage coaches, opened up the attractive country along the eastern shore of the Hudson River. Not slow to take advantage of this opportunity, people settled northward along the river, my parents among them, going as far north as Sing Sing in 1852. With this wave of migration, Grinnell's parents moved to Audubon Park on the first of January 1857, about six years after the death of Audubon. Grinnell states that he was then a very small boy, about far enough advanced in polite learning to know A from B. At that time Madam Audubon conducted a little school for her grandchildren, which was attended also by some of the neighbors' children, of whom George was one. It was his first attendance at a school. The whole tract of Audubon Park, with the exception of two houses, belonged to Madam Audubon. The family had abundance of land, with much of it quite unsalable. Grinnell had a vivid memory of an occasion when he accompanied his father to see Madam Audubon and conclude the purchase of a piece of land, and of the great relief, satisfaction, and even gratitude, that she expressed to the elder Grinnell for his willingness to make the purchase.

Madam Audubon gave Grinnell his first conscious lesson about birds. One of his early recollections was being called from the breakfast table one morning to look at a large flock of Passenger Pigeons that was feeding in a dogwood tree twenty-five or thirty feet from the house. There were so many of the birds that all could not alight in it, and many kept fluttering about while others fed on the ground, eating berries knocked off by those above. When Grinnell was a little fellow, Madam Audubon identified for him a Red Crossbill, which he had caught in a crab net. Before Grinnell was old enough to own a gun, he killed with a borrowed one a Ground Dove out of a flock, which was a northern record for the species. The painting of the Eagle and the Lamb that hung in Madam Audubon's room was willed by her to Grinnell, as he had admired and talked about it so much. In Grinnell's will he left this painting together with a valuable collection of Audubon manuscripts to the National Association of Audubon Societies.

Later Grinnell attended Churchill's Military School at Sing Sing. As the

lane which led from the school area to the woods and fields of the country beyond bordered my home property, we often saw the boys on their excursions. Since Grinnell was a lover of the out-of-doors, and probably went to the woods often, we undoubtedly met without knowing that later on we should be the closest of friends. He left this school in 1866, and after a trip abroad entered Yale, where he received his A.B. in 1870, Ph.D. in 1880, and Litt.D. in 1921.

Like many of the happenings of years ago, where positive records are lacking, it often is very difficult or even impossible to remember the date when one first met an individual who later became a devoted friend. This is my experience with Grinnell. Grinnell was not located in New York during the years 1875–79 when the Linnaean Society of New York was founded and meetings were held, and when my studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons were carried to completion. Consequently our meeting was subsequent to that period. Visits are recalled while he was editor of 'Forest and Stream' and when he was host at his Audubon Park home. On one occasion, to get a better view of the interesting Audubon plates, host and guest spread the huge volume on the parlor floor, where they sat and enjoyed them.

In the summer of 1870 soon after graduating from Yale, Grinnell joined the party of O. C. Marsh to collect vertebrate fossils in the hostile Indian country, during a period of six months. The areas visited were fossil beds in Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah and Kansas where a rich collection of Pliocene and Cretaceous material was secured. He continued to make annual trips to the West, and in 1874 shortly after he had gone to the Peabody Museum as assistant in osteology, he was asked by Professor Marsh to take his place as Naturalist in the expedition to the Black Hills, which was being sent out under command of General Custer.

In almost everyone's life there have been occasions when keen disappointment prevailed because what was thought a minor affair, prevented the accomplishment of one seemingly much more important. When time brought in its final analysis, however, it was found that the intervention was a blessing in disguise, as otherwise dire happenings would have been the alternative. As a good example of this intangible guidance of Nature, or in whatever way we wish to designate it, we will cite Grinnell's last experience with General Custer, who had become very much attached to him during the Black Hills trip. As a consequence, Custer extended him an urgent invitation to accompany the 1876 Expedition as Naturalist. The invitation would have been accepted with alacrity, as the experiences of each day would have been teeming with interest, but at the time, Grinnell was assistant in osteology in the Peabody Museum, where there were duties he considered necessary to perform. Accordingly, he felt obliged with deep regret to decline the invitation. If the lure of the West had drawn him away from New Haven

on this occasion, he undoubtedly would have figured in the grand massacre that annihilated Custer's command. This would have been an added grave tragedy, as the Indians would have lost a later staunch defender, and the country one of its finest naturalists, one who was to be uppermost in advancing conservation and kindred subjects relating to Nature and wildlife.

The numerous letters he wrote to Doctor C. Hart Merriam and others are most interesting and contain much of wisdom and philosophy, often in direct reply to letters sent to him containing a recital of some trouble, opinion, or grievance or other outstanding subject. The following quotations from two of these letters would seem well to record: "One always regrets the opportunities for doing good that were missed, but on the other hand we flatter ourselves with the thought that we have tried to do the best, although of course we wish that our efforts had been attended with more success." "Even old people have to suffer these things [changed conditions of life] from time to time; I was pulled up by the roots from Audubon Park and transplanted at East 15th Street. The change would have been misery if I had permitted myself to think about and lament it. I did not think about it, and did not regret."

In a letter in which he was informed of success in the accomplishment of a rather important and intricate problem, he replied: "The conquering of difficulties is one of the chief joys of life." How aptly this short sentence describes his character! All through his active life when difficult problems arose in conservation, wildlife protection, and Indian and other matters in which he had keen interest, he had such a quiet, unassuming but effective way of planning and carrying methods of organization leading to success, that he should be considered a grand past master in the science of noology.

In 1875, as Naturalist, he accompanied the expedition under Colonel William Ludlow that made a reconnaissance of the Yellowstone Park and adjacent territory. His reports on the natural history of the region, especially relating to the birds and mammals, are full of data of value and interest. During this trip, he visited some of the localities in which Merriam, the sixteen-year-old naturalist of the Hayden Survey of 1872, had the good fortune to explore, and to have the same privilege, not enjoyed by those of this generation, of gaining an insight into the background of ornithology. The lists of species Grinnell recorded as observed in the territory traversed by the expedition include forty mammals and 139 birds, in many cases, well annotated. He had also a nominal list of the mammals and birds of the Yellowstone Park, consisting of Merriam's observations in 1872 and his own made four years later. The list of mammals included thirty-three species and that of the birds eighty-one.

His report was well received by zoologists, but what is perhaps its most significant statement is found in the letter to Colonel Ludlow which ac-

companied his report. In it he wrote: "It may not be out of place here to call your attention to the terrible destruction of large game, for the hides alone, which is constantly going on in those portions of Montana and Wyoming through which we passed. Buffalo, elk, mule-deer, and antelope are being slaughtered by thousands each year, without regard to age or sex, and at all seasons . . . Females of all these species are as eagerly pursued in the spring, when just about to bring forth their young, as at any other time.

"It is estimated that during the winter of 1874–'75 not less than 3,000 elk were killed for their hides alone in the valley of the Yellowstone, between the mouth of Trail Creek and the Hot Springs. If this be true, what must have been the number for both the Territories? Buffalo and mule-deer suffer even more severely than the elk, and antelope nearly as much . . . It is certain that, unless in some way the destruction of these animals can be checked, the large game still so abundant in some localities will ere long be exterminated."

This may be regarded as the keynote of his career as a conservationist, and from that time his strength and his influence were always opposed to the wanton destruction of wildlife.

We both were members of the memorable Harriman Alaskan Expedition of 1899 which gave a group of scientific and literary men an opportunity to enjoy the wonders of Alaska, and at the same time to become well acquainted with one another. Three months of this close association, during which the members, usually high authorities on their subjects, conversed freely, produced combined information that almost equaled a college course. This trip more strongly welded the friendship of Grinnell and myself, a friendship that deepened as time went on. In 1881, accompanied by the late Dr. E. S. Dana of Yale, he made a long canoe trip along the coast of British Columbia. A friend who was going to Charleston, South Carolina, in November 1928, received somewhat of a surprise when Grinnell wrote that he wished he was going with him as he never had been so far south. Knowing him and the region, with its abundance of game, it naturally had been assumed that he would have entered the realms of the South in following his favorite sport of bird shooting.

After his return from Yellowstone Park, Grinnell continued his protest against the terrible havoc wrought by unscrupulous hunters, and warned the country that unless the destruction of these animals was checked in some way, the large game still so abundant in some localities would ere long be exterminated. Years of agitation followed before his recommendation brought about legislation making the killing of game in the parks a punishable crime. Through magazines, particularly 'Forest and Stream,' Grinnell had fought tirelessly for the measure, and in March 1894, its passage was assured.

In December 1887, the Boone and Crockett Club, an association of sportsmen who are especially interested in big game and its conservation, was founded by Doctor Grinnell, Theodore Roosevelt (then assemblyman in New York), and others, at a very opportune time to assist in the fight then going on to secure the enactment of laws for the protection of the big game. Grinnell was active in this association, gave long service in its editorial work, and was its president for ten years. The Club now has world-wide recognition for its progressive activities in securing better treatment and care of wildlife, and for this Grinnell should receive considerable credit.

Although Grinnell was profoundly interested in wildlife, especially birds and big-game animals, as conservationist, naturalist, and sportsman, he also was devoted to the Indians and their welfare, and was a sincere student of their manners, customs and traditions. This interest had its beginning in 1870, when he was associated with Pawnee scouts in a hostile Indian country. The majority of the twenty-six large volumes and numerous lesser publications that he wrote are in part or wholly devoted to the Indians. Outstanding among these is his monumental work 'The Cheyenne Indians, their History and Ways of Life.' Grinnell was an authority on the Plains Indians, especially the Blackfeet, Cheyennes, and Pawnees.

If Grinnell had not made early excursions to the rugged mountain regions of northwestern Montana in search of big game, many more Indians would have starved in the "winter of death" (1883–84), the Blackfeet would have failed to have him as Chief (in the early '90's), and Glacier National Park would not exist. He became very much interested in the Blackfeet, and gave them substantial help. When he heard that the Indians were starving through the rascality of the Indian Agent, four hundred dying, he quickly got in touch with Washington and food was hurried from Fort Shaw and Fort Benton which relieved conditions. The Agent who had made false reports was dismissed. Frequently he visited Washington to see President Roosevelt, or the Secretary of the Interior, to help in Indian troubles, and his friend George Kennan assisted him in promoting public sentiment in favor of the Indians.

Grinnell's good deeds and sane counsel endeared him to members of the Blackfeet tribe, and he was beloved by White Calf, the Chief. In January 1903, White Calf and a band of Blackfeet came to Washington, but on the 27th, White Calf was taken sick with pneumonia and died on the 29th. In a letter written on January 31, Grinnell voiced his sorrow for the loss of the noble Chief, and among other things said: "A good many years ago [the early '90's] when in the big lodge in the center of the circle, at the Medicine Lodge in the ceremonial at which all the Chiefs were present, he made me stand up by his side and told me that he now transferred to me the

care of the people, and henceforth I should be the head chief of the tribe. I have tried hard to deserve the confidence he put in me then and later, but I have often failed." Subsequently he made many trips to the agency for council meetings and pow-wows, and to give advice.

In 1895, President Cleveland chose Grinnell as commissioner to deal with the Blackfoot and Belknap Indians, and in 1902, President Roosevelt delegated him to settle troubles among the Indians at Standing Rock Reservation, in North Dakota. In the winter of 1901–02, he became interested in Charles Lummis's idea of organizing a western society, or league, to start a movement to give Indians fair play. He suggested that we should follow Lummis's lead for the present, and let him start and run the thing from the Southwest end.

One of Grinnell's most interesting stories and one that held his hearers' close attention was of his experience on the summer buffalo hunt of the Pawnee Indians in 1872. This was published in his first book, 'Pawnee Hero Stories and Folk Tales,' in 1889. From 1899 to 1913, he wrote seven interesting books for boys, using 'Jack' as the hero. They were: 'Jack the Young Ranchman'; 'Jack among the Indians'; 'Jack in the Rockies'; 'Jack the Young Canoeman'; 'Jack the Young Trapper'; 'Jack the Young Explorer'; and 'Jack the Young Cowboy.' He once remarked that one had had the distinguished honor of being read aloud by G. K. Gilbert and listened to by Dr. C. Hart Merriam. In his writings he sometimes used the *nom de plume* 'Yo.'

His early association with Madam Audubon and the impression of her teachings on his mind may have been the spark that kindled his desire to found the first bird-protective organization, in 1886, which he called 'The Audubon Society.' It is understood that he personally met the expense of its publications. This movement resulted in the formation of the many State Audubon Societies ten years later. With the foundation of the National Association of Audubon Societies in 1905, he became one of its trustees. It progressively grew to an organization of influence and power in securing protection for wildlife. Undoubtedly his wise and sane judgment functioned as a balance wheel to offset the activities of intolerants, who strongly advocated full protection for all game animals. It always has been the strong opinion of the writer that if in this country sportsmanship were abolished, we would soon become an easy prey for any aggressive nation. Sportsmanship with all its activities is a potent factor in developing and producing men of strength, courage, and character, qualities which serve as a safeguard against aggression.

Grinnell is an outstanding example of the true sportsman, and stands out in sharp contrast to the ruthless and mercenary hunters, known as 'game-hogs,' who sixty years ago, when game was abundant, considered it inex-

haustible and consequently slaughtered it to their hearts' content. Early in his career Grinnell with keen foresight saw that such action would eventually mean extermination. In 'Forest and Stream' and elsewhere he continually called attention to the danger, and gradually others, recognizing it, joined with him in an effort to control the abuse. Grinnell had a prophetic vision, and his keen and active mind, coupled with the teaching of experience, seemed to enable him by intuition or other creative vision to recognize future happenings, which if not corrected, would destroy or greatly injure important activities or resources of value to the nation. This formative power enabled him to start to remedy the ills more or less potential, by enlightening others of the danger and thereby securing public sentiment against the evils.

Doctor Grinnell was natural-history editor of 'Forest and Stream' from 1876 to 1880, operating from the Peabody Museum, in New Haven, but in 1880 he moved to New York and became editor-in-chief and president of the publishing company, positions which he held until 1911, when he sold the paper. As he was both naturalist and sportsman, it is no wonder that the journal progressively improved in all its departments. In a comparatively short time the natural-history section attracted the attention of zoologists and became popular with them. He took great pains to insure accuracy and always made careful inquiry to remove any doubt regarding facts. With this care and foresight, the articles published became standard and received the same consideration as those appearing in older scientific journals. The following portion of a letter written to Doctor Merriam on April 11, 1878, from Yale College Museum, shows how early in his editorial career he started to build up the natural-history section:

"Except for the fear of having the articles cut, I do not see why your members should not be willing to publish in Forest and Stream. I certainly would give them a record of their papers containing any new facts, and I really think it has a certain standing, though, of course, as yet it is rather low among naturalists. If you look over the files, you will see the names of Baird, Coues, Gill, Allen, and others among our contributors, and in 'Birds of the Northwest' and 'Fur Bearing Animals,' Coues quotes frequently from our columns. I take a good deal of interest in the paper, outside of the fact that I am paid to write for it, and am anxious to do anything that I can to raise its scientific standard."

The death of Edward Russell Wilbur, part owner of the Forest and Stream Publishing Co., July 30, 1905, added materially to Grinnell's duties.

With the knowledge that cooperation gives strength to a movement, the American Game Protective Association was founded in September 1911. John B. Burnham, who had been the effective head of the New York Game

GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL AND MRS. GRINNELL IN CAMP WITH THE BLACKFEET

THE OLD HOME IN AUDUBON PARK, BUILT ABOUT 1857

Commission, was made president, and Grinnell was on the advisory board. This association, with its adjunctive branch, the American Game Conference, brought a large number of sportsmen together and became a power in game conservation.

During the fight for the first migratory-bird law, and for the subsequent migratory-bird treaty with Great Britain and the enabling act thereunder for Federal control of migratory birds, Grinnell rendered great assistance, and was on the advisory council. In the winter of 1907, when a petulant congressman, inspired by a jealous member of another bureau, tried to abolish the Biological Survey, Grinnell rendered fine and effective service in telling of its good work and value.

All inhabitants of our country who have any interest in the out-of-doors, should be more than grateful to Grinnell for his long-continued efforts and final success in securing for them the Glacier National Park, which was acquired by an act of Congress that received President Taft's signature on May 12, 1910. This wonderful and picturesque group of mountains, including the continental divide in northwestern Montana, always had been a favorite hunting ground of Indians and had been visited by three or four different tribes to obtain meat and hides. It was in 1885 that Grinnell, hearing that it was a wonderful game country, went there on a hunting trip. So much was he charmed with the region that he made subsequent trips each summer from 1887 for a number of years, devoting his time to hunting, climbing, and exploring, and to the study of the Blackfoot Indians. In 1891, it occurred to him that the region should be set aside as a national park. As Madison Grant expressed it, "The Glacier National Park, born in the brain of George Bird Grinnell, in 1891, after nineteen years of effort on his part, became an established fact."

Grinnell named many mountain peaks, mainly on the eastern slope of the divide, and in 1898 while on the summit of Blackfoot Mountain, he named Mount Cleveland, the highest peak in the northern part of the park, after the former President. He discovered the glacier now known as Grinnell Glacier, which on a later trip was named in his honor by Lieutenant J. H. Beacon of the Army, who also named Grinnell Mountain and Grinnell Lake. J. W. Schultz, who with others was with him when he discovered the glacier, states, "On the day we discovered Grinnell Glacier, Grinnell killed a fine bighorn ram upon it, and we had a great feast that night."

Grinnell, at the request of the Blackfeet, was one of the three commissioners who treated with the tribe in the purchase of their land included in the proposed park area. He held out for a just price against the two others who advocated a much lower amount. Grinnell's noteworthy article, 'The Crown of the Continent,' giving an account of the region, is to be found in the 'Century Magazine' for September 1901.

When the telegram announcing his death reached the Agency, and the old Blackfeet learned of it, they came in numbers to express their sorrow and to say that they all would have died long ago in 'starvation winter,' but for him, 'Pinut-u-ye-is-tsim-o-kan--Fisher Hat.' Grinnell had saved them and had greatly helped them ever since.

He was active in the founding of the New York Zoological Society of which he became one of the trustees. When the Boone and Crockett Club established the New York Zoological Park in 1895, Grinnell among other things, assisted in choosing the site in the Bronx area. In looking over this park and its collections after forty years of progressive development, one feels that the Club has a right to be justly proud of its accomplishments.

Grinnell was very active in the National Park Association, and in 1925, succeeded Herbert Hoover as its president. He was the oldest living member of the Union Club. Other club memberships included the University, Century, Rockaway, Mayflower Descendants, Society of Colonial Wars, Authors, Explorers, Narrows Island, Cosmos, and Washington Biologists' Field Club. He was a trustee of the Hispanic Society of America and of the National Association of Audubon Societies, Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Ethnological Society, American Geographical Society, the American Museum of Natural History, the American Ornithologists' Union, and a member of the American Society of Mammalogists, the New York Academy of Sciences, the Archaeological Institute of America, the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, and Psi Upsilon fraternity. For a number of years prior to his death, Grinnell was president of the Narrows Island Club in North Carolina.

So far as we can learn, Grinnell had little interest in fishing as a sport, but of course, if necessary, would go through the formalities to insure a good camp supply of attractive food. On the other hand, he was an ardent follower of the complementary sport with rifle and shotgun. The quest of big game at one time, or of waterfowl or upland game birds at another, lured him to a great variety of localities and at times to far-off places. His ability to absorb and place on paper the interesting and valuable things occurring in these experiences makes his books 'American Duck Shooting' and 'American Game Bird Shooting' masterpieces, most interesting and valuable to both veterans and amateurs. The present writer had the pleasure of reading the latter work in manuscript.

In 1909, a few months after Grinnell departed from Audubon Park and took up new quarters in 15th Street, he invited me to stop with him and remarked, "We cannot give you so large a back yard to play in as you had at Audubon Park, but can protect you from the weather." The following April in a contented mood he wrote, "It has been a great pleasure this spring to have seen more of you than we commonly see. This is something that

ought to grow rather than decrease. You as yet are a mere kid, and I have already fallen into the sere and yellow leaf, and my hold on the twig of life is loosening. To me, therefore, it seems much to be able to see old and dear friends, and I trust you will recognize the existence of this feeling, and will give and use this pleasure whenever you can." We were each interested in joining a club of which the other was a member, and consequently were very glad to exchange compliments; thus, through nomination each of the other, he became a member of the Cosmos Club and I of the Boone and Crockett Club.

About 1906, Grinnell bought a piece of property at Milford, Connecticut, containing after several subsequent purchases approximately two hundred acres, of which ninety acres were woodland, swamp, and stream, and the rest more open ground. Like many of us, he liked to be out of the din of the city and to receive rest and recreation in the woods and fields. He and his wife almost always spent their week-ends there, walking about and sometimes shooting Ruffed Grouse and Woodcock in the swales and Quail in the fields, for he always had hunting dogs.

In 1925, when he received the Roosevelt Memorial gold medal for distinguished service, President Coolidge, who presented it, said: "You were with General Custer in the Black Hills and with Colonel Ludlow in the Yellowstone. You lived among the Indians; you became a member of the Blackfoot tribe. Your studies of their language and customs are authoritative. Few have done so much as you, none has done more, to preserve vast areas of picturesque wilderness for the eyes of posterity in the simple majesty in which you and your fellow pioneers first beheld them. In the Yellowstone Park you prevented the exploitation and, therefore, the destruction of the natural beauty. The Glacier National Park is peculiarly your monument. As editor for thirty-five years of a journal devoted to outdoor life, you have done a noteworthy service in bringing to the men and women of a hurried and harried age the relaxation and revitalization which comes from contact with Nature. I am glad to have a part in the public recognition which your self-effacing and effective life has won."

In a letter from Mr. Barrington Moore, who was a member and at one time secretary of the National Parks Association Committee, are some interesting details that show why victory came to Grinnell's efforts which President Coolidge so highly commended. "At the time it looked as if the invasion of the Yellowstone National Park by the projects for damming Yellowstone Lake would be successful, as it had very strong political support. Of course this would have been disastrous, not only for the Yellowstone, but as a precedent for commercializing the resources of all of the other national parks. Dr. Grinnell through his past work in game protection and other conservation activities and with his early background of news-

paper experience, had confidence in public opinion, if it could be educated and induced to act." He came to the defense of the Yellowstone by bringing together in the National Parks Association a committee of about twenty to twenty-five men of organizations interested in various forms of conservation. It was an impressive group. After becoming secretary, Mr. Moore saw a good deal of Dr. Grinnell, as there was a lot going on in which the committee could be helpful, and testified that Grinnell brought to every problem the rich background of his wide knowledge and experience. Moore remarked that the outstanding characteristics which one felt were his kindliness, his infinite patience, and his unshakable faith in the eventual outcome; and that if things were going with discouraging slowness, he would say that it took years to pass the migratory-bird law or so many years to stop hunting in the Yellowstone.

In summing up his character, we might very appropriately quote the last paragraph of Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy's editorial in the 'New York Herald-Tribune' of April 17, 1938: "Aside from Grinnell's prophetic vision, his forthrightness, his scholarship in the fields of zoology and Indian ethnography, and the drive that empowered him to carry so many causes to successful conclusion, his outstanding personal characteristic was that of never-failing dignity, which was doubtless parcel of all the rest. To meet his eye, feel his iron handclasp, or hear his calm and thrifty words—even when he was a man in his ninth decade—was to conclude that here was the noblest Roman of them all."

Washington, D. C.