

OBITUARIES

ROBERT WHITE WILLIAMS, a Life Member of the A. O. U., died on September 19, 1940, from a heart attack. He was elected an Associate in 1900 and to the class of Members in 1918. From the Information Service of the U. S. Department of the Interior, we learn that he was born in East Carrol Parish, Louisiana, on December 5, 1877, the son of Robert Willoughby and Virginia Sutton Williams. His boyhood days were spent in Leon County, Florida, where he attended the Leon County Academy and West Florida Seminary; in 1898 he graduated from the Northern Indiana Law School at Valparaiso. After four years' practice of law at Tallahassee, Florida, he entered the Government service in 1902 as Game Law Assistant, and in 1907, joined the staff of the Solicitor of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Subsequently, in 1920, he became Solicitor of the Department and nine years later was made supervisor of the National Wildlife Refuges of the Southeastern States, with headquarters at Tallahassee. In 1931, he was transferred to the Washington offices as Assistant U. S. Game-conservation Officer, and four years later was named Senior Biologist in charge of the Section of Importations and Permits, a position which he held until July 1, 1940, when, because of his wide legal background and his ability as an ornithologist, he was made Chief Counsel of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

He contributed many articles on wildlife protection to various periodicals and was co-author of all the annual game-law bulletins of the U. S. Department of Agriculture from 1903-06. He was a member of the Washington Biological Field Club, and of the Baird, the Cooper, and the Wilson Ornithological Clubs. His wife, Norma Clensay Williams, and their two children, Elizabeth M. and Robert W. Williams, survive him. Dr. Ira F. Gabrielson writes: "His associates knew him as a kindly, courteous gentleman whose knowledge of wildlife-conservation laws and codes was more extensive, perhaps, than that of any other person."—G. M. ALLEN.

CHARLES BILL.—June 7 marked the centenary of the birth of Charles Bill, an early Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, who was born at Ledyard, Connecticut, June 7, 1840. The first sixteen years of his life were spent on his father's farm and after attending the State Normal School at New Britain, for two years, he entered the Norwich Free Academy from which he graduated in 1861. He then took a scientific course at Yale College and graduated in the class of 1865.

Apparently his first business venture was as a book agent at Spartanburg, South Carolina, and after the War he went back to look up those who had befriended him in the South. The years from 1866 to 1869 were spent in Chicago as agent of the publishing firm of Bill and Heron, of which his brother Gurdon was a partner. In the latter year he took up his residence in Springfield, Massachusetts, and with C. A. Nichols, bought out his brother's interest in Gurdon Bill and Co. Under the name of Bill, Nichols and Co., the firm continued until 1873 when Bill disposed of his interest and retired from active business. His retirement at the early age of thirty-three was chiefly due to an accident which overtook him two years before and which permanently injured his health. While looking for a gas leak in an attic he struck a match and the explosion which resulted injured him severely and seriously affected his nervous system. Soon

after this accident he went to Europe and during the last twenty-five years of his life he traveled extensively.

Bill was described as modest, shy and retiring. He never married and never took any active part in public affairs, but was fond of hunting and fishing. Apparently he published nothing on birds but evidently on account of his interest in natural history, he was elected an Associate of the Union in 1889. In the winter of 1896-97 he went south as usual and spent three months at Deland, Florida. Early in April he went to Lithia Springs, Georgia, about fifteen miles from Atlanta where he suffered from a slight throat trouble and a badly ulcerated tooth. On April 14 an operation was performed for the removal of an abscess which had formed in his throat, but blood poisoning had set in and he died at 6.30 a. m., April 15, 1897. His funeral was held in Springfield, Massachusetts, three days later, followed by burial in Oak Grove Cemetery.—T. S. PALMER.

CHARLES EDWARD INGALLS, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union for 31 years, died at East Templeton, Massachusetts, May 31, 1917, but no notice of his activities has thus far appeared in 'The Auk.' He was born at East Templeton, September 21, 1851, the son of Lemuel and Eunice Richardson Ingalls, and was a contemporary of Brewster, Deane, Henshaw and Merrill, in fact he was but twelve days younger than Ruthven Deane. In 1885, at the third meeting of the Union, he was elected an Associate and his name was carried on its rolls for nearly half of his life. He attended the schools of Templeton but otherwise was self-educated.

Outside of his occupation as a salesman, Ingalls was primarily a collector and was especially interested in oology and in making observations on the nesting habits of birds. One year he spent in Alaska. Apparently he published little, beyond brief articles in 'Forest and Stream,' the 'American Bird Magazine' and the 'Philadelphia Weekly Press,' but two of his notes appeared in 'The Auk' a few years after his election. One of these related to a record of *Icterus galbula* in Massachusetts and the other to the breeding of the Red-breasted Nuthatch near his home. Both records are included in Forbush's 'Birds of Massachusetts.' He also published in the local newspaper ('Gardner Journal') a list of the birds of his vicinity, and in 1904 reprinted from the same journal, 'A Revised List of the Birds of Templeton and Adjoining Towns.' After his death, most of his collection was given to the Monadnock Council of Boy Scouts at Camp Collier, Gardner, but some sixty birds, including a Passenger Pigeon, are still in the possession of his son, George C. Ingalls, at East Templeton, to whom we owe the information.—T. S. PALMER.

BRUNO LILJEFORS, considered the greatest of contemporary animal painters, died on December 18, 1939, at an age of almost eighty years. He was born in Uppsala, Sweden, on May 14, 1860, and, except for visits to other parts of Europe, his life was spent mainly in Sweden.

Liljefors was an artist first and an ornithologist afterward. In this respect he contrasted markedly with such men as Fuertes or Charles Livingstone Bull, who both admired him greatly. He began to draw animals before the age of twelve and was nineteen when he entered the Royal Academy of Arts in Stockholm. After three years he left there, since he had tired of painting from plaster casts and had a strong desire to paint his living animal models at home in Uppsala. This ended his formal training.

With the exception of the winter of 1888-89, which was spent teaching in Gothenburg, Liljefors lived mainly in the country. Here he painted directly from Nature. He changed his residence several times in order to get different landscapes for his studies. From 1894-1905 he lived among the islands off the Swedish coast, painting the migratory birds there; from 1905-17 he lived at Jarna Bay; and thereafter at Österby Castle near Dannemora. His pictures are to be found in most foreign art museums and in a number of private collections and public galleries in the United States.

Some of the best known works of Liljefors were reproduced in a book of his pictures, 'Ute I Markerna' (Bonniers, Stockholm, 1922). The artist wrote the introduction to this book, which is frequently quoted. He later supplied both text and pictures for a handsome volume, 'Det Vildas Rike' (Bonniers, Stockholm, 1934). K. E. Russow has written an illustrated monograph, 'Bruno Liljefors: An Appreciation' (C. E. Fritze, Stockholm, 1929), which is available with text in English.—RALPH S. PALMER.