

OBITUARIES

ALFRED WEBSTER ANTHONY

Plate 15

ONE of our great naturalists has passed on and left an enviable record of achievement. Alfred Webster Anthony was born in Cayuga County, New York, on December 25, 1865, and died at his home in San Diego, California, on May 14, 1939, at the age of 73 years. Few naturalists have seen more of the western United States and Mexico or done more to give us an accurate knowledge of the fauna and especially the birds and mammals of the West in its early days.

A mining engineer by profession and a naturalist by taste and interests, he could not resist the impulse to preserve and make known the rare and little-known birds and mammals around him and he added many new species of both to our knowledge, a goodly number of which were named in his honor. Important collections of birds and mammals bearing the labels of A. W. Anthony may be found in many of the leading museums of the country, especially the Carnegie Museum, U. S. National Museum, the American Museum of Natural History, and the San Diego Museum of Natural History, besides those scattered in private collections. His collections also included reptiles, invertebrates, plants and minerals and his interests leaned strongly toward the conservation of wildlife and a better knowledge of habits and values. He was preeminently a *field naturalist* but published many important papers on both birds and mammals.

Anthony's parents, when he was three years old, moved to the then infant city of Denver, Colorado, which was to be his home until early manhood. His school vacations were spent with his father, who was a mining man, amid scenes of beauty and interest to the young naturalist. This was the beginning of what was to be his real interest in life, although most of the time it had to be pursued as a hobby.

After schooling in Denver he took a course in mining engineering to follow in his father's footsteps. In the meantime he had visited an uncle living near Portland, Oregon, and there he began a serious study of birds, collecting and photographing them. At this time the Northwest was a relatively unknown region and he made many discoveries and became an authority on birds among the local Nature students. About this time he met Anabel Klink whom he married in 1888. Later a beautiful bluebird was named in her honor.

In 1886 the Anthony family moved from Denver to San Diego, and young Anthony engaged in mining in Lower California. Following this came a sojourn in New Mexico. In both of these regions he was studying birds as a hobby in all of his spare time. Ultimately his private collection, comprising some 10,000 birds, after long storage in several places, was sold to the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburgh.

While living at San Diego he felt the call of the sea and one of his first ventures was a trip of exploration to North Coronado Island, Mexico, about twenty-five miles from San Diego. The fishing boat which had been engaged to take him there failed to carry out the agreement but he secured a rowboat and rowed out alone, writing up the experience as 'A Night at Sea.' The family did not learn about the episode until they read about it later.

Anthony developed a keen interest in the islands off the coast of Lower California and purchased the schooner 'H. C. Wahlberg' in order to collect there.

With a company of young naturalists he carried on work which can truly be said to qualify him as a pioneer naturalist in this area. He made extensive collections of birds, their eggs, mammals, plants, reptiles, crustaceans and minerals, and many of these were distributed among various museums and private collectors.

With Charles H. Townsend he visited Guadalupe Island and the Benitos searching for elephant seal and Townsend's fur seal, utilizing this opportunity to study the birds as well. While he was with his family in Portland, Oregon, the schooner was chartered to others and was wrecked. Later on he obtained another schooner, the 'Stella Erland', and again had the misfortune to lose his boat. This time he was aboard with a party of naturalists, and everything was lost on the rocky coast of Lower California.

He then spent three seasons mining in Nome, Alaska, beginning with the gold rush, and from there turned to mining in eastern Oregon. From mining he turned to ranching and spent ten years in eastern Oregon on a homestead. But in 1920 he returned to San Diego for a visit and was tendered the directorship of the San Diego Natural History Museum. He accepted this post and remained there for four years.

On April 2, 1924, he sailed for Guatemala where he was to spend some of the happiest and most interesting years of his career as a naturalist. For upwards of five years he observed, collected and photographed birds, mammals and reptiles, moving about with native porters and working out of a number of field stations. Guatemala, with its picturesque Indians, its varied topography and its beautiful scenery, made a deep impression upon him. The birds collected at this time served as a substantial part of the material upon which Ludlow Griscom based his report upon the birds of Guatemala.

Ironically, the region in which he found such great enjoyment also exposed him to tropical disease and when he returned to the United States, after a continuous residence of nearly five years, he brought back with him a malady from which he never fully recovered. The effect of this was to place him on the retired list for the remainder of his life, and from that time on his field trips were limited to short sojourns in southern waters with some of his Mexican scientist friends. His last years were passed near Balboa Park in San Diego for which he had a deep affection. He was a frequent visitor at the Natural History Museum and the Zoological Park.

He had the distinction of discovering many species new to science; some of these he named and described but more were named by other scientists. Of the new birds which he collected and named the first was a beautiful bluebird, named for his young wife, *Sialia mexicana anabelae*, in 1888. Then followed *Junco oreganus thurberi* in 1890, *Heleodytes brunneicapillus bryanti* in 1894, *Toxostoma cinereum mearnsi*, *Pipilo fuscus senicula*, *Passerella iliaca stephensi*, *Colaptes chrysoides brunnescens*, *Thryomanes bairdi leucophrys* in 1895, *Thryomanes bewicki cerroensis* in 1897, and *Dryobates villosus monticola* in 1898.

In 1895, Dr. E. A. Mearns described Anthony's Green Heron, *Butorides virescens anthonyi*, and long before that his name had been given to many newly discovered species and subspecies of mammals.

In 1887, Dr. C. Hart Merriam named as *Peromyscus eremicus anthonyi* a desert mouse collected by Anthony the previous year at Camp Apache near the Big Hatchet Mountains in southwestern New Mexico. In 1898, Dr. J. A. Allen named in his honor the Anthony woodrat, *Neotoma anthonyi*, from Todos Santos Island,



A. W. Anthony

Lower California, and in 1893 the Anthony mole, from the higher part of the San Pedro Martir Mountains in Lower California. Dr. W. H. Osgood named Anthony's pocket mouse, *Perognathus anthonyi*, collected by Anthony on Cerros Island, Lower California, and Dr. E. A. Mearns in 1907 named the beautiful Anthony's gray squirrel, *Sciurus griseus anthonyi*, from the Laguna Mountains in southern California.

To these notable lists of new species were added an important crab, *Cancer anthonyi*, from southern and Lower California waters, and a conspicuous flowering plant, *Dudleya anthonyi*, from the Peninsula of Lower California.

A partial bibliography of his published papers shows the trend of his interests and extent of his scientific activities better than any words could do.

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The Oregon Snowbird (*Junco oreganus*). Ornith. and Oöl., 10: 133, 1885.
Field notes on the birds of Washington County, Oregon. Auk, 3: 161-172, 1886.
Winter plumage of *Leucosticte australis*. Auk, 4: 257, 1887.

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A new junco from California (*Junco hyemalis thurberi*). Zoe, 1: 238-239, 1890.
Notice of a supposed new vireo from Oregon. Zoe, 1: 307-308, 1890.

Secondary migration of birds. Zoe, 1: 379-381, 1891.

Oregon's imported songsters. Zoe, 2: 6-11, 1891.

Notes on the Cactus Wren. Zoe, 2: 133-134, 1891.

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Leconte's Thrasher (*Harporhynchus lecontei*) west of the Sierra Nevada. Zoe, 4: 223-224, 1893.

Birds of San Pedro Martir, Lower California. Zoe, 4: 232, 239-240, 1893.

A full-sized Condor. Nidiologist, 2: 15, 1894.

Self-destruction of doves. Nidiologist, 2: 25-26, 1894.

Albino towhees. Nidiologist, 2: 55-56, 1894.

Notes on the genus *Heleodytes* with a description of a new subspecies. Auk, 11: 210-214, 1894.

Oceanodroma townsendi off San Diego, California. Auk, 11: 321-322, 1894.

Icterus parisorum in western San Diego County, California. Auk, 11: 327-328, 1894.

Tar and feathers. Zoe, 4: 364-365, 1894.

Nests without eggs. Nidiologist, 2: 66-67, 1895.

Taxidermal notes. Nidiologist, 2: 93, 1895.

Nesting of the Ruby-crowned Kinglet in southern California. Nidiologist, 3: 16-17, 1895.

Notes from the Colorado Desert. Nidiologist, 3: 50-51, 1895.

A new species of *Thryothorus* from the Pacific Coast. Auk, 12: 51-52, 1895.

A new subspecies of *Harporhynchus* from Lower California. Auk, 12: 52-53, 1895.

The fulmars of southern California. Auk, 12: 100-109, 1895.

Description of a new *Pipilo* from southern and Lower California. Auk, 12: 109-112, 1895.

- Birds of San Fernando, Lower California. Auk, 12: 134-143, 1895.
 The Pacific Kittiwake at San Diego, California. Auk, 12: 177, 1895.
 An albino Ruby-crowned Kinglet. Auk, 12: 181, 1895.
Junco hyemalis shufeldti in Lower California. Auk, 12: 183, 1895.
 The status of *Heleodytes affinis*. Auk, 12: 280, 1895.
 Probable occurrence of *Creagrus furcata* off San Diego, California. Auk, 12: 291, 1895.
 New races of *Colaptes* and *Passerella* from the Pacific Coast. Auk, 12: 347-349, 1895.
Oceanodroma socorroensis off San Diego, Calif. Auk, 12: 387, 1895.
 The Scaled Partridge (*Callipepla squamata*) in Colorado. Auk, 12: 388, 1895.
 The St. Lucas Flycatcher in California. Auk, 12: 390, 1895.
 A new subspecies of the genus *Dryobates*. Auk, 13: 31-34, 1896.
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 A night on land. Condor, 2: 28-29, 1900.
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 A Loon (*Gavia immer*) caught on a fishing line. Auk, 38: 269, 1921.
 The English Sparrow and the motor vehicle. Auk, 38: 605-606, 1921.
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- The California gray whale on the coast of southern California. *Journ. Mammal.*, 2: 174, 1921.
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- The Sharp-tailed Sandpiper in southern California. *Auk*, 39: 106, 1922.
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- Porphyrio edwardsi* on the Pacific Coast. *Condor*, 26: 109, 1923.
- Ants destructive to bird life. *Condor*, 25: 132-133, 1923.
- Observations on the young of the southern pocket gopher, near San Diego, California. *Journ. Mammal.*, 4: 126-127, 1923.
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- Notes on the present status of the northern elephant seal, *Mirounga angustirostris*. *Journ. Mammal.*, 5: 145-152, 1924.
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A. W. Anthony was a Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union, a charter member and later an Honorary Member of the American Society of Mammalogists, a member of the Western Conservation Committee, and one of the early Directors of the San Diego Museum of Natural History. His honors were many but best of all were his genial personality and warm friendships. I count it an honor to have known him personally.

He is survived by his wife and two sons, Charles A. Anthony of San Diego and H. E. Anthony, now Curator of the Department of Mammals in the American Museum of Natural History, and a naturalist of world-wide experience.—VERNON BAILEY.

HENRY ELIOT HOWARD, widely known as the expounder of the 'territory' theory in birds, died on December 26, 1940. He was born in 1873, the son of H. Howard, of Kidderminster, England, and received his schooling at Eton and at Mason's College, Birmingham. Having achieved success in business, he settled down on his estate, 'Clareland', overlooking the Severn River, near Stourport, Worcestershire. It was here that he carried on the meticulous observations of birds during the breeding season, that eventually led him to the recognition of the value of 'territory' in the life cycle. In addition to his magnificent volumes on 'The British Warblers' (1907-14), his most valuable works were probably 'Territory in Bird-life' (1929) and 'Introduction to the Study of Bird Behaviour' (1929) in which he sets forth the evidence for the territorial concept as well as other minute observations of available common birds. His careful analyses of avian behavior and activities bespeak the genius that he was. In recognition of his work he was elected in 1930, a Corresponding Fellow of the A. O. U. and eight years later was made an Honorary Fellow. For an appreciation of his services to ornithology, see an article by Percy R. Lowe in 'British Birds' (34: 195-197, Feb. 1941), from which the above particulars are in part taken.—G. M. ALLEN.

CLAUD BUCHANAN TICEHURST, since 1922 a Corresponding Fellow of the A. O. U., died on February 17, 1941, at Appledore, Kent, England, after a brief illness. He

was born January 8, 1881, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, the third son of August Rowland Ticehurst. After his graduation from St. John's College, Cambridge, he became a physician, serving in India with the army from 1917-20, and later retired to private practice. On the background of his professional career he built an international reputation as an ornithologist. His taste for natural history began with school days and was fostered by companionship with Michael Nicholl, and later by almost yearly trips to Norway for fishing and shooting with other members of his family. At Cambridge he came under the stimulating influence of Professor Alfred Newton, with whom he developed a warm friendship.

In 1902, appeared his first ornithological paper, on 'The Birds of East Finmark.' Three years later he published his first note on British birds, recording the occurrence of the Solitary Sandpiper in Sussex. In these years all spare time was occupied in the study especially of British birds, while through his war service in the East he already had a keen interest in Asiatic birds. His book on the 'Birds of Suffolk' is regarded as one of the best of the local avifaunas of the British Isles, while his monograph on the difficult genus *Phylloscopus* is an outstanding work. In 1931, he became editor of 'The Ibis', carrying it through the last ten years.

In the words of Hugh Whistler, from whose obituary account of him (British Birds, 34: 239-241, 1941) these details are gleaned, "he was that rare combination, a first-class field naturalist and collector, and an accurate and careful museum worker." His contribution to ornithology is an inspiring example of what may be accomplished in the intervals of a life otherwise professionally engaged. His extensive private collection he bequeathed to the British Museum.—G. M. ALLEN.

ALBERT RICH BRAND.—Young ornithologists in this land of promise should derive much inspiration from the life of Albert Brand. He was an average American boy, thrown on his own resources at the age of fifteen, and he was able, by his own efforts, to acquire sufficient wealth in the next twenty-four years to retire from business and devote the rest of his life to the study of birds.

Albert's father, Charles S. Brand, was the eldest child of an impecunious family. He therefore left school early, to help support the family, and learned the trade of lithography. He was always interested in intellectual pursuits, however, and when, at the age of thirty, he suffered a nervous breakdown, as a result of typhoid fever, he travelled abroad for his health and, upon return, lectured in the New York City public schools on his travels. At forty-one he left the lithography business to study law and was admitted to the bar at forty-five but, unfortunately, was soon forced to retire because of recurrent nervous trouble. This left the responsibility of supporting the family upon Albert's mother, Ottilia G. Kohlberg, the gifted daughter of Jacob Kohlberg. Jacob had emigrated to the United States from Westphalia, Germany, for political reasons, in 1848, and had joined the 'forty-niners' in the gold rush to California. Later he had moved to New York City. When it became obvious that Charles Brand, Sr., could no longer practice law or otherwise provide for his wife and the three children, his wife, Ottilia, without previous business experience, started a ling erie shop in the Winsor Arcade, New York City, which was successful almost from the start, owing to her magnetic personality, her originality, and her gay and courageous spirit.

Albert's interest in birds was undoubtedly awakened by his mother's love of Nature and was quickened by his early walks through the woods with her and his two sisters.

He was born in New York City, October 22, 1889, and went to Public School 89,

from which he was graduated with honors in 1902, winning medals in Civics and English. After two years in Morris High School he spent the next year and a half in the high-school department of City College.

Unable, for financial reasons, to continue his schooling, he entered the firm of E. D. Levinson & Co., Bond Brokers, in March 1909, as a 'runner.' When asked, in later years, why he entered the bond business, he would reply with a playful twinkle, "Because the lace merchant to whom I also had a letter of introduction was not in." Perhaps this was the lucky incident in the life of a successful man that helped to shape his career, but it does not, of course, explain how he advanced, in eleven short years, to become a member of the New York Stock Exchange at the age of twenty-five. This was due to his innate ability and industry; to his sincere, vigorous, open, and retentive mind, with its ever-practical 'slant'; to his contagious enthusiasm and his keen sense of humor; and to the courage, cheerfulness and integrity that marked his every act and decision.

In January 1915, after six years of service, he was made a member of the firm of E. D. Levinson & Co., and in October of that year represented the firm on the New York Stock Exchange as bond broker and arbitrageur. Four years later he became associated with E. H. Stern & Co., in the same capacity, and was admitted to partnership in this firm in 1922. Six years later he went into business for himself as arbitrageur on the Exchange, and so successfully did he operate that within four months, on October 4, 1928, when only thirty-nine years old, in good health and at the peak of his earning career, he decided to sell his seat on the Exchange, to retire from business and devote the rest of his life to intellectual pursuits. This major decision was undertaken with the same sincerity, courage, and foresight that characterized his entire life. Friends advised him not to make the break from business to academic life too abruptly and, therefore, to study economics at Columbia University. This he tried for a year, but it did not satisfy him. Consequently, in 1930, upon the advice of Dr. Frank M. Chapman, he entered Cornell University as a special student majoring in ornithology.

Entering college at the age of forty, after being out of school for twenty-six years, and competing with young, active minds, might have been difficult for some, but not for Albert Brand. He put into his work all the zest and enthusiasm of a freshman, but, in addition, brought to his classes a keen mind trained to quick, logical thinking and accustomed to intense concentration. With this superior equipment he acquired, in two years, the fundamentals of zoology and botany and outstripped his younger associates.

On May 18, 1916, Albert Brand married Ernestine Charlotte Isabel, of New York City, the charming daughter of Charles S. Isabel, of Lorraine, France, a diamond merchant of New York, and Belle Prager Isabel, of Parkersburg, West Virginia. The following year they moved to White Plains, New York, where they took an active part in the community life and were particularly interested in the Little Theatre Movement in Westchester County, through the 'Fireside Players,' a group of amateur actors, as well as in the Ethical Culture Society of New York City and the Community Church of White Plains. They retained their residence in White Plains until 1936, when Albert accepted the appointment as Research Associate in Ornithology at Cornell University and moved to Ithaca, New York, where, with a charming home on the Campus, he spent the rest of his years.

In February 1933, after completing his undergraduate studies at Cornell, he was appointed Associate in Ornithology at the American Museum of Natural History

in New York City. This was upon the recommendation of Frank M. Chapman, who saw in Albert Brand the unusual combination of scientist and layman that would be most valuable to the Museum in effecting a liaison between the Bird Department and the Education Department to the end that the bird exhibits could be more understandingly presented to the visitors in the Museum. For three years he put his characteristic zeal into this work, answering hundreds of letters and queries, giving lectures, and organizing the local bird exhibits for the betterment of public education. Gradually, however, his increasing preoccupation with the science of ornithology and his desire to make a real contribution in a little-worked field led him to devote more and more thought to a project in which he had become much interested, the recording of the songs of wild birds on film. This enterprise was conceived while he was a student at Cornell and having some difficulty in learning bird songs. His desire to conquer the problem and, at the same time, to provide a practical aid to ornithological study led him to enquire into the feasibility of making accurate records of bird songs and transcribing them to phonograph disks, where they would be available to all.

Anyone but Albert Brand would have been discouraged at the difficulties of obtaining these recordings at a time when sound-recording was far from perfect, but his contagious enthusiasm elicited the full cooperation of engineering colleagues, especially Professors W. C. Ballard and True McClean, in building experimental amplifiers and film-recorders better suited for catching the high frequencies of bird songs than any at that time available. After several failures and the expenditure of considerable sums, a fairly successful machine was finally elaborated in 1934. In this work his technical adviser and most helpful associate was Dr. Paul Kellogg, but it is surprising with what celerity one of Albert Brand's training could master an understanding of the complicated elements of sound-recording and transmission and put them to work in this new venture.

His business training and his unflinching habit of completing every project he started urged him on to the publication, in 1934, of thirty-five of the first songs recorded. They were presented in the form of two small phonograph disks included in the back of a small book entitled 'Songs of Wild Birds.' This book was followed in 1936 by another similar volume, 'More Songs of Wild Birds,' containing three disks and forty-five songs, both published by Thomas Nelson and Sons. There were many mechanical difficulties in the production of these records, with resultant imperfections, which recent improvements in the recorder and the record stock have practically eliminated, but the early records have served a very useful purpose, representing as they do the first of their kind. Curiously enough, each volume was followed by an English publication, under exactly the same titles, with accompanying records of the songs of British birds.

In 1937, Albert Brand learned of the work of the American Foundation for the Blind and their production of 'Talking Books' and, upon invitation, was pleased to cooperate by writing two books (phonograph records) with accompanying bird voices—a project which has been received with great acclaim by the unfortunate people who can no longer see birds.

In the beginning of the bird-song recording Albert Brand was extremely active himself, getting up every morning during the song season before daylight, so as to be ready for the birds at dawn, when they sing best and when the sounds of civilization interfere least with the recording. In later years, failing health prevented very active participation in the actual field work, and he gave more atten-

tion to the study, under the microscope, of the songs that he had recorded and to tests of the hearing range of captive birds. His interest in completing the project of recording the voices of all North American birds and improving the recording mechanism never abated, however, and he planned and financed various expeditions from the Laboratory of Ornithology at Cornell to many parts of the United States. It is unfortunate that he could not have lived to complete the project, for at the time of his death he had assembled film records of the voices of over 300 species. He, himself, had accompanied four of the shorter expeditions. Two trips were made to Florida in 1935 and 1937, the latter of which, with Professor Frank E. Lutz, of the American Museum of Natural History, was primarily to record the calls of insects. Another trip was made to Kent Island, Maine, in 1937, where, by means of short-wave radio (since the sound-truck could not be brought closer than the Island of Grand Manan, three miles distant), he succeeded in recording the voice of Leach's Petrel. Mr. Brand was assisted in these experiments by Dr. Alfred O. Gross, of Bowdoin College, as well as Dr. Paul Kellogg. He also accompanied the expedition to Wisconsin and Michigan, in 1937, to secure records of the voices of the Greater Prairie Chicken and the Kirtland's Warbler. It was a keen regret to him that he could not accompany further than Florida the expedition of 1935, which went in search of vanishing species and succeeded in recording the Ivory-billed Woodpecker in Louisiana and the Trumpeter Swan in Montana. When the most recent expedition journeyed to the Pacific Coast, in 1939, he had to be content to be represented by his son, Charles, for by this time he was confined to his bed save for an hour or two each day.

As early as 1935 he knew that he was ever in imminent danger, with a maximum of ten years to live. Still through it all he was unbelievably courageous and cheerful, seeming only to be stimulated to renewed activity in his cherished work.

In 1935, he was elected to full membership in the American Ornithologists' Union, an honor which he greatly appreciated and responded to by applying for Life Membership. In 1937, he was elected to Sigma Xi, in recognition of his scientific accomplishment. This was an unusual honor for one not holding an academic degree. He was also a member of the Explorers Club of New York City, of the American Museum of Natural History, the New York Zoological Society, the National Audubon Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the New York Academy of Science, the Linnaean Society, the American Wildlife Institute, the Cooper Ornithological Club, the Wilson Ornithological Club, and the American Society of Mammalogists. Each of these organizations will miss his name on its roster, even though he did not attend all of the meetings with the same regularity that he did those of the American Ornithologists' Union.

In 1934, he attended the International Ornithological Congress, at Oxford, England, and in 1938, the Congress held at Rouen, France, and, although by this time his health was greatly impaired, he entered into the meetings with his usual interest and delivered papers and demonstrations of his work in bird sound. Here, as everywhere, he made a host of friends. His broad interests in foreign and domestic affairs, his knowledge of European history, his appreciation of music, his love of Nature, of hiking, horseback-riding, canoeing, all contributed to make Albert Brand a favorite wherever he went.

Albert was very fond of young people and never failed to gain their friendship. He instructed and amused his own children, John, Charles, and Alice, and took

them for adventurous trips in the woods on foot or on horseback and loved to travel with them. The Brands' summer home on Paradox Lake, in the Adirondacks, like their White Plains and Ithaca homes, was a hospitable meeting place for a wide circle of friends and youngsters of all ages. I am sure that I speak for all three communities when I say that Albert Brand was well beloved by all who knew him, and he was an inspiring example of magnificent fortitude when taken from the life he loved so well.

He died on March 28, 1940, at the early age of fifty, but during that short span of years he accomplished what might well be the envy of any two normal men, for he was brilliant in business and, in the profession of ornithology, he achieved distinction in research and rendered a distinct service to all persons interested in birds.—ARTHUR A. ALLEN.

ALBERT ASHLEY CROSS, since 1918 an Associate of the A. O. U., was born at Huntington, Massachusetts, on January 31, 1877, the son of Edmund H. and Alice (Rust) Cross, and died there on April 15, 1940. He was interested in natural history from childhood up, and became an egg collector at about twelve years of age. Always mainly interested in the nesting birds of his region, he slowly acquired the eggs of an even hundred species. The last was a Cowbird's egg, in the spring of 1939.

After graduation from Childs Business College of Springfield, he worked at a variety of occupations and finally became interested in pharmacy. He was registered in 1909 and followed the profession the rest of his life, running a drug-store, first with his father, later with his brother.

He was always an interested and keen observer of bird life. In 1917, his name was suggested to E. H. Forbush when the latter was selecting observers from all over New England, and from then on Mr. Cross reported monthly on bird migrations or occurrences in his region. After the death of Mr. Forbush, he reported faithfully to the writer or to Professor S. A. Eliot, Jr., of Northampton. He was very cautious about identification and reported only what he felt no doubts about.

A special study that interested him was the nesting of birds of prey. It was his custom to search the woods in the fall after the leaves had fallen to learn of nests that had been used the previous summer. In this way he usually could locate an active nesting site of a pair of hawks the following season. Undoubtedly his best find in this respect was a Goshawk's nest in North Chester, discovered by his friend Harry Woods and himself on April 19, 1931, situated fifty-one feet nine inches aloft in a sugar maple, close to Kinney Brook. This proved to be the second breeding place of the Goshawk discovered in Massachusetts, the first one having been found in the Harvard Forest at Petersham, May 20, 1922, and identified by John A. Farley. Duck Hawks in particular intrigued Mr. Cross. Year after year he kept watch of the nesting ledge on Mt. Tekoa, southeast of Huntington, ascertaining the number of eggs and the success in their hatching and maturing. He banded numbers of these and other immature hawks and from a number of them received returns. For instance, a Broad-wing nestling banded July 5, 1930, was trapped less than eight weeks later at Atkins, Michigan, about 800 miles to the west. Many of his records and contributions were used in 'Birds of Massachusetts and other New England States' by E. H. Forbush in 1925-29 and in 'Birds of the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts' by Bagg and Eliot in 1937.

He is survived by two brothers—Edmund Rust of San Diego, California, retired; Joseph Putnam of Huntington, Massachusetts, druggist; and a sister, Florence, at home.—AARON C. BAGG.

Miss JESSIE EMMA KLOSEMAN, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union since 1909, died in Boston, October 25, 1940. She was born in Saugerties, New York, March 15, 1876, but for nearly forty years had resided in the former city. She was greatly interested in Nature and music and took an active part in the Boston Mycological Club and the Brookline Bird Club. She was also a member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the Massachusetts Audubon Society, the Vermont Bird Club and the Boston Symphony Association.—FRANCES A. KLOSEMAN.

DR. GUSTAVE LANGELIER died suddenly, at the steering wheel of his automobile, on April 23, 1940. He and Madame Langelier were on their way home from collecting birds for the Provincial Museum of Quebec, where for some time he had served as curator of the Section of Ornithology.

Gustave, son of Chrysostome and Hedwige (Dugal) Langelier, was born October 8, 1873, in the city of Quebec. He attended school in his native Province of Quebec and completed the classical course in the Séminaire de Québec. Although his father and other relatives of the Langelier family had won distinction as jurists, Gustave's tastes led him from the professions and to a life devoted to the advancement of agriculture. He early acquired a large country estate at Cap Rouge, which he farmed on his own account until 1911, when his farm was purchased by the Dominion Government and converted into a Dominion Experimental Farm with Dr. Langelier retained as its superintendent. Here it was that Dr. Langelier regenerated and established as a pedigree breed the Canadian horse. Likewise, it was he who did much to rehabilitate and improve a breed of cattle now known as the Canadian. He was retained as superintendent of the Cap Rouge Experimental Farm until 1933, when he retired to devote his time and thought wholly to ornithology. It was on April 23, 1918, that Laval University, in recognition of his distinguished service to agriculture, conferred upon him the title of Doctor in Agriculture. On September 5, 1923, the Government of the Province of Quebec awarded Dr. Langelier the diploma of Très Grand Mérite Agricole.

Dr. Langelier became actively interested in ornithology in 1920, but then only as an amateur. In 1923, he was made an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union. By 1933, he had assembled an enviable collection of bird skins, and, with the able assistance of his wife, had catalogued each as to order, genus, and species. Shortly after his retirement from Cap Rouge he was employed by Laval University to place in order and on a scientific basis its ornithological collection. In 1938, he entered upon his duties as Curator of Ornithology in the Provincial Museum and served in that capacity until his death.

Dr. Langelier, a man of fine enthusiasm for and never-failing interest in birds, had built up a splendid private collection of skins and mounted specimens. Two thousand of these were purchased by McGill University (Montreal) and other thousands from the same collection are now the property of the Provincial Museum. He had made by the time of his death a third collection of more than 1,800 skins, almost all of which represented birds from Quebec.

Besides his daughter, Mme. J. A. Joli-Coeur, and eleven grandchildren, Dr. Langelier is survived by his wife, ever his efficient collaborator in ornithological research and his faithful, constant companion. In early August, 1940, she succeeded her deceased husband as Curator of Ornithology in the Museum of Quebec.—HARRY B. HUMPHREY.

MERRIAM GARRETSON LEWIS, Associate since 1924 of the American Ornithologists' Union, died of a heart attack at his home in Mount Vernon Place, Salem, Virginia, on Sunday afternoon, January 5, 1941. He had had no premonition of this trouble. In fact, he had been on a bird walk on that very morning. Son of John B. and Ida Van Fossen Lewis, he was born at Eubank, Kentucky, June 22, 1893. His parents took him at the age of ten to Norfolk County, Virginia. He was educated at the Driver's District Agricultural High School in Nansemond County, Virginia; at Berea Academy, Kentucky; and at the University of Kentucky. Enlisting in the infantry in April 1917, he served for nineteen months at Camp Lee, Virginia, and was discharged in November 1918, as second lieutenant. Following his father's profession, he became Agricultural Agent in Scott County, Virginia. In 1920, he moved to Lexington, Virginia, where he filled the same position in Rockbridge County to 1932. On July 1, 1932, he moved to Salem, Virginia, to become Agricultural Agent in Roanoke County, a position which he held until his death. His funeral service was held on January 7 at the Salem Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member and in which he had taught a Sunday School class of boys. He was given a military burial at the Sherwood Burial Park by the Salem Post of the American Legion. Surviving him are his wife, Gertrude M. Button Lewis; a son, Markham, and two daughters, Dorothy and Florence; his parents; two brothers, and a sister.

Lewis led an active and useful life, interested in many forms of public service and belonging to many organizations. He was a member of various poultry, dairy, and horticultural associations, serving as one of the three members of the Virginia Apple Growers' Industrial Commission. He was chairman of the Salem Boy Scout Troop Committee, and was a member of the Grange, the American Legion, the Appalachian Trail Club, and the Virginia Wild Life Federation. His chief interest outside his own profession was ornithology. He belonged to the Wilson Ornithological Club and the Virginia Society of Ornithology, as well as to the American Ornithologists' Union. He was one of the founders of the Virginia Society of Ornithology, and served two terms as its president. For the past two years he had published 'The Raven' at his office in Salem. He rarely missed a meeting of the Virginia Society, and gave freely of his thought and his time to its interests. Much of his spare time he gave to field trips in the Virginia mountains. The throng of friends which gathered at his funeral included many of his ornithological associates.—J. J. MURRAY.

DR. GLADWYN KINGSLEY NOBLE, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union since 1938, died suddenly of heart trouble at New York, on December 9, 1940. Only forty-six years of age, he had seemed in the full vigor of achievement so that his death came as an unexpected termination of a career already bearing abundant fruit. I remember him well when he came as a freshman to Harvard, a tall, awkward young man with a beaming smile and an eager interest in birds, reptiles and amphibians. This interest led him to continue his work into post-graduate years at Harvard and later at Columbia University, leading in 1922 to the Ph.D. degree. Meanwhile he had made in his summer vacations three expeditions, one to collect birds in Newfoundland, another to Guadeloupe Island in the West Indies, and a third to the highlands of Peru. This and other field experience greatly added to his store of knowledge of living animals. He became lecturer in palaeontology at Columbia, visiting professor of biology at New York University and the University of Chicago. In 1919 he had become associated with

the American Museum of Natural History, where his versatility soon built up not only a splendid department of herpetology but also one of experimental biology, through which in rapid succession he put forth a series of valuable and original studies in animal behavior, particularly on social habits, that made him one of the foremost figures in this rather new field, wherein he endeavored to combine field studies with laboratory methods. Of special value in ornithology, are his researches on the mating and social behavior of the Flicker, the Black-crowned Night Heron and the Laughing Gull. Much of his work lay in the field of herpetology, and his book on 'The Biology of the Amphibia' and his investigations on the classification of this group are outstanding in importance. He was an energetic worker and an original thinker with a wide grasp of the problems of behavior. His loss will be keenly felt by many who looked to him for leadership and inspiration.

Dr. Noble was born at Yonkers, New York, September 20, 1894, the son of G. Clifford and Elizabeth (Adams) Noble, and in 1921 married Ruth Crosby of Hartford, Connecticut, who with their two sons, survives him.—G. M. ALLEN.

JAMES HENRY RICE, JR.—The passing of a pioneer is always momentous, particularly so in these almost pioneerless days. James Henry Rice, Jr. (as he invariably signed himself) was a pioneer in the field of bird protection in a region where the reaction at that time to this phase of conservation was more often ridicule than not. He lived to see ridicule displaced by concerted, sober effort, and throughout his life his interest in wildlife resources, as well as constant adherence to his native heath, never failed or faltered.

He was born July 2, 1868, on Riverlands Plantation, Ninety-six, South Carolina. He showed an early interest in natural history, particularly in birds, and through a literary life, he continued active field study and work in ornithology. Graduating from South Carolina College (now University of South Carolina) in 1887, he taught school until 1895. In 1892, he married Miss Jennie Maner of Allendale, South Carolina, and abandoned teaching for active writing and editing of daily newspapers, being editor of the 'Columbia (S. C.) State' in 1896. This was followed by the founding of weeklies and sportsmen's journals at Conway and Georgetown, which occupied him until early 1907. That year was something of a milestone, for in it he became definitely connected with national conservation through T. Gilbert Pearson.

Also a pioneer, Dr. Pearson had been working strenuously and with considerable success in North Carolina, and he had attempted to include South Carolina in the program. Efforts in 1905, however, had no results but in March 1907 he succeeded in obtaining the passage of "An Act to Incorporate the Audubon Society of South Carolina and Provide for the Preservation of the Wild Birds . . . of the State." The appointment of wardens and other officials was provided for in the Act, and when asked by the State authorities in Columbia for prospective officers, Dr. Pearson named Rice for Secretary.

For the following four years, Rice filled this post, supervising wardens, writing reports and articles, investigating conditions in the field, and doing all he could to arouse public sentiment in bird protection. These were the troublous years of the plume-hunter 'wars' and the crucial time for saving the American Egret and the Snowy Heron. Rice, often in the field amid the remaining Carolina rookeries, narrowly escaped death more than once, and on one occasion he and his warden in that locality engaged in a fight with plume-hunters in which the warden was shot through the leg.

The Audubon Society of South Carolina was also its Game Department in those days and Rice entered politics to the extent of being responsible for the creation of the post of Chief Game Warden, which he undertook. His tenure of office was of short duration, however, as an antagonistic group of sportsmen who backed another man, finally succeeded in ousting Rice and put their man in power. This was in late 1911.

Dr. Pearson who had meanwhile gone to New York as Executive Secretary of the National Association of Audubon Societies, again included Rice in the Association, giving him the post of Field Agent for South Carolina, in 1912. Throughout that year and the following one he served in such capacity, when connections between him and Dr. Pearson were dissolved permanently.

In 1910 he was elected an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union. From 1914 through most of 1917, he was a representative of the U. S. Biological Survey as Inspector of Birds, and following that, ceased affiliation with organized conservation. From then on he lived at Brick House Plantation, Wiggins, South Carolina, and amid the live-oaks and cypresses of his beloved Low Country, turned to writing again. His 'Glories of the Carolina Coast' went through five editions and was followed by 'The Aftermath of Glory' and 'A History of Old Ninety-six'. Besides these books, he wrote hundreds of articles on birds, forestry and conservation subjects for newspapers, sportsmen's journals and historical publications.

His children, six sons and a daughter, were reared amid an atmosphere of quiet solidarity in the old plantation tradition and his admiration of his ornithological contemporaries is reflected by the fact that one of his sons bears the name of Robert Ridgway.

On occasions, he would come to Charleston and drop in at the Museum where the writer was then engaged, and his knowledge of local history, his remarks on conservation and science, made such visits memorable experiences. In his late years he was handicapped by deafness but was ever ready with anecdote and reminiscences. His death occurred March 24, 1935, the same month when, twenty-eight years before, he had entered into the organized and infant endeavor of bird protection.

His life has left its impress on the Carolina Low Country in the indelible stamps of conservationist, historian and gentleman.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR.