

**OBITUARIES.**

MAUNSELL SCHIEFFELIN CROSBY, a member of the American Ornithologists' Union since 1926 (associate from 1904) died suddenly at Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., New York on February 12, 1931, of pneumonia, following an operation for appendicitis. He was a son of the late Judge Ernest H. and Fanny (Schieffelin) Crosby, families long prominent in New York State, with a notable descent from distinguished Colonial and Revolutionary ancestors. He was one of the very few Americans who could also have boasted (had he so chosen) that the Encyclopedia Britannica contained biographical sketches of his father and grandfather. He was born February 14, 1887 in New York City. His parents acquired the beautiful estate of Grasmere at Rhinebeck, when he was still a very small boy, and it was here that the greater part of his life was spent. He was fitted for college at a school in Morristown (N. J.) and by private tutors, and graduated from Harvard in 1908.

From then on Crosby took an active part in local civic affairs, and became widely known throughout his county as one of its most public-spirited citizens. He also joined the National Guard at an early age, and served on the military staff of Governor Whitman from 1915 during his term of office, and was promoted to a captaincy in 1917. During the Great War he served at Camp Mills near Garden City, Long Island in the Quartermaster's Department. While Captain Crosby was in charge there, Camp Mills had the distinction of having entrained more soldiers in one day than any other cantonment in the country. It is said that on that day early in 1918 an average of one thousand men with complete outfits entrained every five minutes. Crosby was disbursing officer, and was responsible for the enormous sums required to pay thousands of men, to equip many regiments, and to build bigger and more elaborate buildings. He elected to remain in the Officers Reserve Corps after demobilization, and was commissioned a Lieutenant Colonel in 1925. His military record was a long and honorable one.

Crosby was born interested in nature, the country, and outdoors, in part at least by inheritance from his father, with whom he used to go on long walking trips in his boyhood. His special bent for birds was, however, greatly fostered and directed by his life-long friend, Clinton G. Abbott, who acted as his tutor for some time in his youth. It was Abbott who induced him to join the A. O. U. and the Linnaean Society of New York in 1904, and who gave him a solid background of knowledge of local birds.

It was not until after the Great War that Crosby had a little more leisure, and he then became a regular attendant at Linnaean Society meetings and A. O. U. conventions. He immediately acquired a wide circle of acquaintances and friends, and was always a center of social gatherings at meetings and an organizer of trips afield. During the winter of 1920-21 he had

the good fortune to act as Dr. Dwight's personal assistant in New York. This gave him the valuable and much needed experience with museum specimens, and the systematic training derived from cataloguing and identifying birds from the whole of North and much of Central America.

It was at this time that he made warm friendships with professional ornithologists, and began a long series of carefully planned field trips to various parts of North and Central America. Chiefly with the writer of this sketch, he visited the coasts of Virginia and North Carolina, various parts of Florida, the coastal prairies of southern Texas, the jungles of eastern Panama and the mountains of Guatemala. In the case of the Panama trip, he was a member of an American Museum expedition, and proved as competent a collector as he had been an observer. It was he who obtained the type series of a new Hummingbird which bears his name. For his financial assistance and services on this expedition, he was elected a Patron by the Trustees, and later became one of the the special lecturers of the Museum. At his death he was one of the few Americans who had seen in life or collected more than one thousand species of birds.

But above all he will be associated in the minds of his friends with Rhinebeck and Dutchess County, the country which he passionately loved. His trips afield always ended in homesickness for Grasmere, and he returned to the study of the birds of his "local region" with undiminished enthusiasm. It was here, then, that the two great interests of his life were perfectly combined. It was his good fortune and that of his friends that the Hudson River was full of ducks in spring and fall, and the Valley swarmed with great waves of Warblers and other transients in May and September. Crosby kept open house for ornithologists, and every week-end both spring and fall notable gatherings enjoyed his hospitality, and hunted for unusual birds under his expert leadership, infected with his own enthusiasm. From Boston to Washington an ever widening circle of A. O. U. members came to know Grasmere, and to hope for another invitation. His week-ends became an institution. Crosby was one of the most gifted field naturalists I have ever known. In keenness of vision he was perhaps equalled by several, but in keenness of hearing I have yet to meet his equal. His ability to hear and correctly identify the weaker, buzzy Warbler songs at a great distance was almost incredible, and quite beyond the capacity of the average individual.

Crosby wrote with difficulty and diffidence, but his list of publications is quite extensive. His most technical and lengthy paper was his study of the birds of the Brownsville Region of Texas, and the one most widely in demand his brochure on the birds of Dutchess County, still frequently listed in the catalogues of second hand dealers. In addition to these there are numerous notes and shorter articles in 'The Auk,' the Wilson Bulletin, Bird-Lore and the Year Books of the Rhinebeck Bird Club. He did not live to finish a much more elaborate and detailed treatment of the birds of Dutchess County, for which his data were complete.

With so wide a circle of friends and acquaintances in the Union, it is

perhaps appropriate to say a few closing words about the man as well as the ornithologist. Crosby was a thorough gentleman in the best sense of the word, well educated, well read and an excellent linguist. His outstanding characteristics were his easy charming manners, his unflinching courtesy, his conviviality, his ready wit and humor. Of more fundamental importance were his capacity for making friends, his unswerving loyalty to them, and his enormous reserve and courage. Well born, with ample means, a beautiful home filled with priceless heirlooms and an excellent ornithological library, he was generally esteemed a most fortunate man, who carried his privileges very gracefully. It was only after long years of association that one guessed or learned of the exacting and time-consuming financial duties as trustee and manager of estates, which prevented him from doing the things he really wanted to do, or heard of his personal sorrows, such as the death of his small son, wounds from which he never recovered. With growing affection and intimacy came a great respect.—  
LUDLOW GRISCOM.

CARLOS AVERY, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union since 1925, died at his home in Rockville Center, Long Island, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1930. Death came suddenly just after he had returned from a walk in search of birds and was probably due indirectly to the shock sustained by his system in an automobile accident near Saginaw, Mich., several months before, while returning from his home in Minnesota.

Mr. Avery was born in Minooka, Ill., Jan. 25, 1868, and moved to Minnesota with his parents three years later. On graduation from school he began life as a teacher and was later appointed County Superintendent of Schools in McLeod County. Later he became publisher of the 'Hutchinson Leader' which he purchased in 1897. For a quarter of a century he has been actively identified with conservation. In 1906 he was appointed a member of the State Game and Fish Commission of Minnesota and a year later its executive agent, a position which he held for 13 years. In 1914 he organized the Gopher Camp Fire Club of Hutchinson which now has a membership of 2000, and was a prime mover in the establishment of the Minnesota refuge system. In 1924 he was a candidate for Governor of the State but was unsuccessful. In the same year he became vice president of the American Game Protective Association, and later, on the retirement of John B. Burnham succeeded him as president.

Mr. Avery had a deep and active interest in birds and wild life conservation. He was one of those quiet, tireless, but energetic workers who are most effective in accomplishing results. Ever ready to assist in any worthy movement or to act in any capacity, he filled a variety of offices, as secretary and president of the American Fisheries Society, vice president and president of the American Game Protective Association, member of the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners, of the National Committee on Wild Life Legislation, and of the Federal Advisory Board on Migratory Birds. He has been described as the foremost

game and fish commissioner in the United States and during his administration in Minnesota much was accomplished for effective bird protection and conservation, notably in the codification of the fish and game laws and in the establishment of the Superior State Game Preserve. He has taken an active part in every national movement for bird conservation since the campaign for the Federal Migratory Bird Law in 1912 and his death has created a vacancy that will be difficult to fill.—T. S. P.

DR. HIRAM BYRD, an Associate of the Union since 1925, died at Detroit, Mich., July 20, 1930, in his 56th year. Born in Blackshear, Georgia, August 3, 1874, he spent most of his later life in Florida, serving as special agent of the Florida Board of Health from 1903 to 1905 and as Assistant State Health Officer, from 1905 to 1913.

He was deeply interested in natural history and at one time kept a number of living rattlesnakes in captivity in order to study their habits. His particular interest, however, was in bird life, this being heightened, doubtless, by the enthusiasm of his wife for bird study and bird protection.

His interest in birds led to his election as president of the Florida Audubon Society (1925-1929) and his appointment as chairman of the committee on conservation of birds, game, and fish of the Florida State Chamber of Commerce (1926-1928). During a part of this period his wife was secretary of the Audubon Society and together they worked assiduously for its interests, and largely through their efforts the Tamiami Bird Reservation was established.

During his incumbency as president, he edited the Florida Audubon Bulletin—the predecessor of the 'Florida Naturalist,' and contributed a page of ornithological notes to several issues of the 'Florida Trucker' under the title "A Bird's-eye View." Apparently the only other ornithological paper he published was a short note on the Florida Jay in the 'Florida Naturalist' (vol. 1, p. 87, July, 1928).

The death of Dr. Byrd, soon after that of his wife,<sup>1</sup> removes from our midst two of Florida's most devoted bird lovers. A fuller account of his life and scientific accomplishments in medicine appeared in the 'Florida Naturalist' for October, 1930, from the pen of his son, Wallace Byrd.—ARTHUR H. HOWELL.

JAMES STEWART HINE.—Professor Hine an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union since 1899 and latterly a Life Associate dropped dead from a heart attack in his home at Columbus, Ohio, December 22, 1930, in the midst of family preparations for Christmas. For Hine a better end than many another, for his family a tragedy. James S. Hine as he customarily subscribed himself was born at Wauseon, Ohio, June 13, 1866. The present writer is not informed as to his early history, but he was graduated from Ohio State University in 1893. Here he remained, being Instructor in Entomology 1894-1895, Assistant Professor from 1896 to

<sup>1</sup> See Auk, vol. 44, p. 162, January, 1927.

1902, Associate Professor of Zoology and Entomology from 1902 to 1927, and Curator of Natural History in the State Archaeological Museum from 1925 until his death.

Hine was one of the charter members of The Wheaton Club for the Systematic Study of Ornithology and Oology organized October 14, 1896 and named for Dr. J. M. Wheaton. He presented a paper at the second meeting of the Club and as a result of association with D. S. Kellicott, R. C. Osburn, and E. B. Williamson, became experienced in field ornithology. The Wheaton Club languished about 1901, but in 1921 was reorganized with Hine as president, a position he held for the next six years. A letter from one of the members to Mrs. Hine reads in part "He may perhaps be called the Father of the Wheaton Club. Without his encouragement the club would probably not have been organized or, if organized, would have been short lived and though the organization and the details of the management of the club were largely left to the enthusiasm of younger men, nevertheless his wise counsel and his guiding hand were present throughout its history."

Hine's only published bird papers appear to be the following: "Birds of the Katmai Region," *Ohio Jour. Sci.* XIX, pp. 475-486, 1919; "Sabine's Gull in Ohio," *Auk* XLIV, p. 241, 1927; and "The Red Phalarope," *Auk* XLV, p. 94, 1928.

Hine published on mammals, on horticulture, and on entomology. The latter subject was his chief interest and his papers on the classification of the robberflies and horseflies especially are sound contributions to science. He took part in scientific expeditions to Central America, Mexico, Cuba, and the Katmai region, Alaska, and did summer work at biological stations in Louisiana and Ohio.

After transferring to the Museum, a position into which he fitted perfectly, he was able to draw funds and collections to its support. Of ornithological interest are the J. M. Wheaton Collection, part of Oliver Davie's material, the collections of bird skins of Theodore Jasper, and of W. S. Henninger, and that of eggs assembled by R. B. Bales. The W. L. Dawson ornithological library also was secured.

Hine was a member of a honey-producing company and active in the Ohio Beekeepers Association for many years; he was one of its founders and served in all the principal offices. He was interested in horticulture also and maintained an apple orchard in the neighborhood of Akron. He is survived by Mrs. Abbie Parker Hine and by four children, Vernon, Gaylord, Marvin, and Dorothy.

When the writer heard of Hine's death he asked for the privilege of preparing an obituary notice for 'The Auk.' The reason was that Hine had in such full measure some of the good characteristics with which we might wish all were richly endowed. Of him we can sincerely say: Absolutely modest and unassuming; thorough and painstaking in his own work, yet ever ready to lay it aside when he could be helpful to others; one who actually did help a great many people, especially his younger associates

whom he both aided and inspired; one who was always "just folks." and one to whom peculiarly applied that good old-fashioned expression "he was always just the same."—W. L. M.

ROBERT HAMILTON SOUTHARD, who became an Associate Member of the American Ornithologists' Union in 1927, passed away in Newark, N. J., August 5, 1928.

Mr. Southard was born in Newton, N. J., Jan. 26, 1878. His father was Hon. Milton I. Southard, for many years a member of the United States House of Representatives and it was in Washington that he met Miss Virginia Hamilton who became his wife. The family later removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., where Robert was brought up. He prepared for college at the Brooklyn Latin School and the Brooklyn Polytechnic School. Graduating from Princeton University in the class of 1899, he entered Columbia Law School in the fall of that year, and graduated in 1902. In the latter year he was admitted to the New York Bar and practised law in New York as a member of the firm of Burke, Burrell and Southard. He was married to Miss Henrietta Bigelow of Newark, New Jersey, November 9, 1910. Mr. Southard removed to Newark in 1906, where he was admitted to the New Jersey Bar and practised law. During the final years of his practise he was on the legal staff of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey.

From as early an age as ten, Robert Southard evinced a great interest in nature and particularly in birds. As has been the case with so many ornithological students in the beginning, he made a collection of birds' eggs, but unlike many boys who have done this as a passing fad, Robert took it seriously, almost from the first keeping careful and elaborate notes regarding the birds with which he thus came in contact.

Although his home life was largely that of a city boy, he spent all the time he could in the country. His vacations, week-ends and holidays were almost invariably spent about Newton, where he either stayed at the home of his grandfather, Col. Robert Hamilton, or with his cousins, the Inslees. One of these five brothers, Stephen D. Inslee, was not far from Robert's age and the egg collection which was formed was a partnership affair between the two. It grew into an exceptionally representative collection of the eggs of Sussex County birds, containing few that were not taken in the County.

When insidious tuberculosis undermined Mr. Southard's health he went to Saranac, N. Y., and being greatly benefited, returned to his Newark law practice. Again suffering from the dread complaint he spent a second period at Saranac, where the few eggs in the collection not native to Sussex County, N. J., were found. His health failed to respond so well to this second sojourn there and he tried Arizona for a year, returning to Newark in May, 1928. All through his long illness which he fought with unflinching courage, his keen interest in birds and their ways never lessened. This interest helped to keep his mind from dwelling on the great disappointment that his failing health deprived him of the active legal career for which he was so well fitted both in training and exceptional ability.

Besides his widow, he left a daughter, Lila Fowler Southard, and many warm friends including comrades of bird study trips.—B. S. BOWDISH.

HARRY WOLSTENHOLME, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union since 1928, died at Wahroonga, Sydney, Australia, Oct. 14, 1930. He was born at Maitland, New South Wales, in 1868. After graduating from Sydney University he took up the practise of law, to which he devoted the best years of his life, until failing health compelled his retirement several years ago. At the time of his death he was a member of the Council of the Royal Australasian Ornithologists' Union and a trustee of the New South Wales National Park 'Kurin-gai Chase.'

For ten years or more he contributed to the pages of 'The Emu' principally notes on native birds found about his home at Wahroonga, but in 1924 he published the annotated list of birds observed on the R. A. O. U. expedition to Yeppoon, Queensland, and in 1925 a comparison of British and Australian birds based on observations made during a visit to England.

Probably Wolstenholme's most important ornithological contribution and the one of most general interest was his Appendix to the second edition of the 'Official Check List of Australian Birds,' 1926. In this closely-printed chapter of 26 pages dealing with the scientific names of Australian birds he gave the derivation and pronunciation of generic and specific names, the origin of proper names and other items of general interest. Such a contribution would be a great addition to the forthcoming 'Check-List of North American Birds,' but unfortunately as yet no Wolstenholme has volunteered to prepare it.—T. S. P.

VICTOR JUSTICE EVANS, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union since 1927, died of heart disease in Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1931, in his 66th year. He was born in Delaware, Ohio, May 20, 1865, and spent his early years in Minnesota. He removed to Washington in 1880 and 18 years later established the patent law firm of Victor J. Evans & Co. which soon expanded until it maintained branches in several cities. Mr. Evans' interest in collecting Indian relics brought him in touch with various tribes and ultimately resulted in his selection as counsel for several of them. Prospering in his Indian and patent law practise as well as in his real estate investments, he was in a position to gratify to the utmost his interest in his hobbies.

He took a deep interest in the larger and more conspicuous birds and mammals and knew the characteristics and value of many of the rarer species. He kept in touch with the principal importers and with the officials of zoological gardens and menageries and was a patron of the National Zoological Park to which he presented many specimens. In his later years he began to develop his ideal of a private collection and in 'Acclimation Park,' a 25 acre tract on the western outskirts of Washington he assembled the nucleus of a notable collection containing a number of rare species. Increasing ill health prevented the consummation of his plans and at his death his collection was bequeathed to the National Zoological Park.

Mr. Evans made a host of friends through his cordial though quiet manners but unfortunately, because of modesty or diffidence, published little or nothing from his store of knowledge of birds and mammals.—T. S. P.

JEAN DYBOWSKI, an eminent French agricultural expert, whose name is connected with the ornithology of the French Congo, died at Mandres, Seine-et-Oise, France, on December 18, 1928. He was in his 72nd year, having been born on April 28, 1856, at Charonne, Seine, France. He was the third of six children of a family of Polish origin. After studying classics at the Lycée Charlemagne he entered the École Nationale d'Agriculture at Grignon, from which school he received his diploma in 1877. Some years later he made his first extensive journey, chiefly botanical, to southern Algeria, and in 1891 he made the voyage for which he will be remembered in ornithological circles. This trip took him to the French Congo, where he traveled in the Ubangi and Kouti areas and collected birds as time and other duties permitted. He was an omnivorous collector, and returned to France in 1892 with much material of all sorts for the museum in Paris. The birds formed the basis of four papers by Oustalet, all of which were published in the journal 'Le Naturaliste,' two in vol. 14, 1892, p. 218, and pp. 231-232, and two in vol. 15, 1893, pp. 59-61, 125-129. Two new species were included in the collections, both of which were named in his honor,—*Francolinus dybowskii*, and *Lagonosticta* (now *Clytospiza*) *dybowskii*. Oustalet also named a genus *Dybowskia* in his honor, but this name being preoccupied is now a synonym of *Heliolais*.

In 1893, partly at his suggestion and instigation, the Institut National Agronomique was founded by M. Tisserand, then minister of agriculture, and Dybowski was appointed to a professorship there, which post he held, with only temporary interruptions, for some 34 years. In 1896 he was appointed director of agriculture and commerce for the regency of Tunis. This appointment showed its fruitful results in the founding, in 1898, of the first colonial school of agriculture. At the end of 1896, together with his friend M. Milne Edwards, the director of the natural history museum in Paris, he established a botanical and agricultural garden to show and study the plants and agricultural problems of the French colonies. In 1902 this became the "Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Agriculture Coloniale" of France.

Dybowski received many honors during his active life, among others that of election as an Officer of the Legion d'Honneur. He was the author of several books dealing largely with his favorite subject of colonial (tropical) agriculture, but his "La Route du Tchad," published in 1893, deals with his travels and observations in French Equatorial Africa.

A fairly detailed account of his life has been published by Emile Prudhomme, in the *Annales de L'Institut National Agronomique*, Paris, vol. xxii, 1929, pp. 27-31, from which the above is largely extracted.—HERBERT FRIEDMANN.



BENEDICT IVANOVICH DYBOWSKI, an eminent Polish zoologist, died in Lemberg, Poland, Jan. 31, 1930, at the age of 96 years, 9 months, and one day. He was born in the Province of Minsk, Russia, April 30, 1833, and at the time of his death held the world's record of longevity among ornithologists, having exceeded the age of the Swedish ornithologist, Sven Nilsson, by 9 days and that of the English ornithologist, John Latham, by 53 days. At an early age he showed an interest in natural history. His education was begun at the gymnasium at Minsk, and later he studied medicine and natural history in the universities of Dorpat, Breslau, and Berlin. At the age of 23 he received a gold medal on the appearance of his first scientific paper, and in 1862 on the basis of a monograph of the *Cyprinidae* of Latvia was appointed Professor of Zoology in the University of Cracow. His tenure of this position was brief. His activities in connection with the movement in behalf of the freedom of Poland resulted in his arrest, and in 1864 he was condemned as a political conspirator to 15 years of hard labor in the Nerchinsk mines in eastern Siberia. During the next few years he was in Siwakowa, not far from Czyte on the Ingoda River, and later in Darasun on the Tura, on the east ranges of the Stanovoi Mountains. In 1867 he settled in Kultuk at the southwest end of Lake Baikal not far from Irkutsk and for nearly three years explored the surrounding region. The following year as a companion of Gen. J. S. Skolkow he joined an expedition to the Amur and Ussuri Rivers and reached the east coast of Siberia. After his return he undertook another expedition to study the fauna of the lower regions of the Onon and Argun Rivers northeast of Nerchinsk. From 1872 to 1875 he made still other trips in the coastal region. On one occasion he traveled in a boat built by himself on the Argun and Amur and landed in Blagovestchensk in Manchuria. On the way he visited Lake Chanka, finally reached Vladivostok and explored the coastal region of Manchuria. In 1875 he returned to Irkutsk and from there went to Kultuk to continue his investigations on Lake Baikal.

In 1876 through the efforts of his friends he was pardoned and had an opportunity to return home but soon decided to accept an appointment as district surgeon in Kamchatka and continue his investigations in Siberia. He set out for his post in 1878 with Jean Kalinowski and after six months' journey arrived in Petropavlovsk. It was here that Dr. Leonhard Stejneger met him in June, 1882. For some years Dybowski continued his work in Kamchatka, made several visits to the Commander Islands and in 1883 returned home from Siberia. In 1884 he was appointed to a professorship in the University of Lemberg, a position which he held until his retirement in 1906. During this time he published various works in biology, especially in comparative anatomy, systematic and faunal zoology and anthropology. The results of his ornithological work appeared not only in his own publications but also formed the basis of Taczanowski's monograph entitled 'Faune ornithologique de la Siberie orientale' in two volumes, 1891-93, as well as numerous articles in the 'Journal fur Ornithologie' from 1869 to 1881. A considerable number of his birds, especially from

the region of Lake Baikal, were acquired by the Zoological Museum in Berlin.

Dybowskii's memory has been perpetuated in the names of several species of vertebrates among which may be mentioned *Cervus dybowskii*, a Manchurian deer; *Siphneus dybowskii*, a vole-like animal; *Otis tarda dybowskii*, a bustard; *Locustella dybowskii*, a warbler; *Eriocnemis dybowskii*, a South American humming bird, and *Rana dybowskii*, a Siberian frog. Several genera have also been named in his honor, including *Benedictia* W. Dybowskii, 1875, a genus of Mollusca; *Dybowskya* Jakowlow, 1876, a genus of Rhynchophora; *Dybowskiella*, Waagan and Wentzel, 1886, a genus of Bryozoa; *Dybowskia* Garjageff, 1901, a genus of Amphipods; and *Dybowscella* Nusbaum, 1901, a genus of Polychaete.

A more complete account of his work and a portrait may be found in, the 'Russ. Hydrobiol. Zeitschrift,' VI, pp. 121-127, 1927.—T. S. P.

CLEMENT WALKER ANDREWS, Librarian Emeritus of the John Crerar Library, and an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union since 1924, died after a protracted illness, in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 20, 1930. He was the son of Gen. Joseph and Judith Walker Andrews and was born at Salem, Mass., Jan. 13, 1858. He attended the Boston Latin School, graduated from Harvard University in the class of 1879, and in the following year received the degree of A.M. Later, in 1911, Northwestern University conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. Soon after graduation he became associated with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as instructor in chemistry from 1883 to 1885, and during the last six years while acting as librarian he reorganized the library.

In 1895 Andrews received an appointment as librarian in the recently-established John Crerar Library in Chicago, a position which he filled with honor to himself and to the institution for 28 years, until ill health compelled his retirement. While not an ornithologist he had a remarkably broad knowledge of the literature of science and built up one of the finest scientific libraries in the West, and one which included many rare books on ornithology. This library has become widely known by reason of its completeness, its catalogue, and its well-organized collections on various subjects. Dr. Andrews was a scholar, a man of high ideals, and a hard worker, but his chief publications seem to have been his reports and contributions to library journals. He was unmarried and found both his life work and his relaxation in building up the institution for whose organization he was so largely responsible. In addition to his onerous official duties he found time to prepare a local union list of serials and to take an active part in the affairs of the American Library Association. A more extended account of his activities prepared by his successor, J. Christian Bay, may be found in 'Libraries,' Vol. 36, pp. 1-5, Jan., 1931.—T. S. P.

JOSEPH PARKER NORRIS, JR. for many years an Associate of the Union, died at his home in Philadelphia on January 18, 1931, after an illness of

several months. Mr. Norris, a member of one of Philadelphia's oldest families, was born February 9, 1871, son of Joseph Parker and Isabel Nevins Fry Norris, and a descendent of Isaac Norris member of the Pennsylvania Assembly, 1699-1703, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and Mayor of Philadelphia, 1724.

Mr. Norris was educated in the Philadelphia schools, was at one time editor of the 'American Cricketer' and did other editorial work, while for a number of years past he has been secretary of the County Board of Viewers of Philadelphia. He was prominent in various social activities and was originator and chairman of the Bal Masque one of the leading social events in Philadelphia society.

Mr. Norris's hobby was the collecting of birds' eggs. He inherited his father's notable collection of North American eggs and devoted his entire leisure time to enlarging it and adding series of eggs from Europe, India, Australia, Africa and every part of the world from which it was possible to secure specimens. The result was what is probably the largest private collection of eggs in America if not in the world, numbering over 100,000 specimens. In early years Mr. Norris contributed papers on the eggs of many of our native birds to the 'Ornithologist and Oologist,' of which his father was one of the editors, while more recently he has been a contributor to the 'Oologists' Record', the leading British journal dealing with oology. Besides his egg collection Mr. Norris had formed a valuable ornithological library devoting himself mainly to acquiring handsome illustrated works on the birds of all parts of the world.

He was a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club, Pennsylvania Historical Society, Sons of the Revolution, Racquet Club, etc.

He is survived by his widow formerly Miss Mary Rawlings Brady, and three daughters.—W. S.