

OBITUARIES

PROFESSOR ANTON REICHENOW, since 1884 a member of the A. O. U., and an Honorary Fellow since 1891, died at Hamburg, Germany, on July 6, 1941. He was born on August 1, 1847, and joined the staff of the Berlin Museum in 1874. In 1880 he succeeded his father-in-law, Jean Cabanis, as head of the Bird Department, and in 1893 took Cabanis's place as Secretary of the German Ornithological Society. He was Editor of the 'Journal für Ornithologie' from 1893 to 1921, and during the same period edited the 'Ornithologische Monatsberichte,' which he had founded. On April 1, 1921, Professor Reichenow retired at the age of seventy-four and moved from Berlin to Hamburg, continuing work there in the Museum as a volunteer.

In 1872-73 Reichenow visited the Gold Coast and Cameroon to study birds, and from the time of his return to Europe until he left the Berlin Museum he was the leading authority on African birds. Between 1900 and 1905 he published his monumental three-volume work, 'Die Vögel Afrikas,' with a supplementary volume of maps and colored plates. For many years this was the mainstay of students of African birds. More than 1000 new bird forms were described by Reichenow, and the collection of the Berlin Zoological Museum, consisting of 27,000 bird skins when he took charge, had been increased to 100,000 by the time of his retirement.

In 1937, on the occasion of his ninetieth birthday, Professor Reichenow was elected Honorary President of the German Ornithological Society. Those of us who have specialized in African birds during recent years are under deep obligation to his great leadership.—JAMES P. CHAPIN.

SYLVESTER DWIGHT JUDD, Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union from 1893 to 1901, and Member from 1901 until his death, has never been memorialized in 'The Auk.' A good account of his career was published in the history¹ of his college class. This was prepared by Professor Ralph S. Hosmer of Ithaca, N. Y. to whom the compiler is indebted for loan of the book and for letters containing information about Judd. He is appreciative also of aid from T. S. Palmer, Edward A. Preble and Mrs. Helen M. Judd.

The writer was acquainted with Judd only toward the end of his life, so is glad to quote from Professor Hosmer relative to his earlier career. "Sylvester Dwight Judd was born at West Orange, New Jersey, on June 14, 1871. Descended on the paternal side from a family long and honorably known in the Connecticut Valley, he was the only son of Charles Dwight and Lucretia Maria (Moore) Judd. Delicate health prevented a regular school life, so Judd was fitted for college in private schools and by tutors. Part of one year he spent at Lehigh University.

"In the autumn of 1890, Judd entered Harvard as a Freshman in the Lawrence Scientific School. During the early part of his college life he was connected with the Glee Club—he sang high tenor—an experience that in after years he recalled as among his pleasantest memories of college. In his Freshman year (April, 1891) he had the great misfortune to lose his right arm as the result of a hunting accident. But returning to college in September he resolutely continued his course in Biology in spite of many and unforeseen obstacles, and was graduated with distinction in 1894, with the other members of his Class."

Edward A. Preble contributes the following note: "Through the kindly offices of

¹ Harvard College Class of 1894. Secretary's Report No. V, Cambridge, Mass., 1909, pp. 280-282.

Frank Bolles, an official of Harvard, Judd was able to spend the summer of 1892 at Chocorua, N. H., where Mr. Bolles had a summer home. Experiences in this region, where Bolles spent weekends and other vacation periods whenever possible, formed the basis for many chapters in Bolles' delightful books. Naturally Judd enjoyed to the utmost the companionship of Bolles in such surroundings, and he was fond of relating to his more intimate friends the stories of happenings there that were outstanding in his memory. Such was the finding of the Canada grouse near the base of Passaconaway, probably during an excursion along what is now known as Bolles's Trail between Birch Intervale and the Swift River Valley. Judd was highly appreciative of natural beauty, and with his enthusiasm and spontaneity, was a good companion in the field."

On August 3, 1895, Judd, who then had the B.S. degree, was appointed Assistant Ornithologist in the Federal Division of Ornithology and Mammalogy. On July 1, 1902, his title was changed to Assistant Biologist, the organization by that time being known as the Division of Biological Survey. Due to prolonged illness he was furloughed March 9, 1905; he entered a sanitarium near Baltimore, Md., where he died by his own hand October 22, 1905. His remains lie at Northampton, Mass.

Judd was ambitious and hard-working and undertook an educational career at Washington that could well have been considered full-time employment. I am informed by James S. Ruby, Executive Secretary of the Georgetown University Alumni Association, that Judd received from that Institution the degree of M.S. in 1897 and Ph.D. in 1898. "Our records show," writes Mr. Ruby, "that he joined the Faculty in 1896 as Demonstrator of Histology in the Medical School and Assistant Professor of Biology in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. He remained on the Graduate School Faculty until his death during the scholastic year of 1905-06, at which time he also held the position as Curator of the Coleman Museum. The Coleman Museum . . . contained quite a notable ornithological collection."

From Dr. Hosmer we quote again: "Entering the service of Georgetown during these years, as Instructor, he soon became Assistant Professor, and later full Professor of Biology. For a number of years he was also Lecturer on Embryology in the Georgetown Medical School. All of this work he carried on in addition to his regular duties at the Agricultural Department. Judd was an active member of the American Ornithologists' Union, and in Washington of the Harvard Club, the Biological and the Entomological Societies, and the Cosmos Club. On December 21, 1900, he was married to Helen Marcella Parkhurst of New York, N. Y. Mrs. Judd survives him." She now lives at Lexington, Mass.

Judd's mid-life personality is appreciatively described by Dr. Hosmer whose account should be consulted as a supplement to this. The writer knew Judd only in his last years when, as Hosmer expresses it, "his highstrung nervous temperament was almost at the breaking point." The loss of an arm at the age of twenty, as referred to by Hosmer, may have been the initial upsetting circumstance and was, possibly, the cause of Judd's never developing a beard or deep voice. Besides his work in a government office and in a university, Judd bred high-class English setters and participated in field trials that were attended by a rather high-flying sporting fraternity.

The writer can render his best service, perhaps, in appraising Judd's published work (see the terminal bibliography). The first paper, like that of most of us, contained some errors that were pointed out at the first opportunity; the title is youthfully stilted. The second and third entries show that Judd had a scientific

hobby and again like most of us, dabbled a little in description of new species. From that point on, most of his contributions related to the food of birds. These numbered eleven, published in as many years—an unparalleled output. Judd evidently had in mind teaching value, especially as to methods in economic ornithology, and he improved upon the style of illustrating publications in this field. The bulletins and articles on food habits of birds largely remain the only comprehensive presentations of their subjects. The "Birds of a Maryland Farm," is the most outstanding study that has ever been made in local economic ornithology. Mrs. Judd writes (June 3, 1941): This "was a favorite project. . . . He gave much holiday and week-end time for seven years to first-hand studies of the Bryan farm, opposite Mount Vernon. To friends who knew him best, this bulletin is the best expression of his work and characteristics." The two bulletins issued in 1905 were worked up from rather rough material by H. W. Henshaw as one of his first tasks after joining the Biological Survey, and as they were published late in the year, it is doubtful whether Judd ever saw them.

Judd had the common human experience of working against great obstacles and, considering handicaps, made a record that should be appraised more highly than apparently it has been to date.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1895. An abnormal pest of *Columba livia*. Amer. Nat., 29 (337): Jan., 57, 6 pls. Errors noted, 29 (340): 408, Apr.—Five-toed.
1896. A peculiar eye of an Amphipod Crustacean, *Byblis serrata*. Science N. S., 3 (63): 417-418, Mar. 13.—In report of the Secretary, Biol. Soc. Wash., 256th meeting, Feb. 22.
1896. Descriptions of three species of sand fleas (amphipods) collected at Newport, Rhode Island. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 18 (for 1895): 593-603, 11 figs.—Collected "While at Mr. Agassiz's Newport laboratory in the summer of 1893," p. 593; one, *Byblis agassizi*, is new.
1896. Feeding habits of the English Sparrow and Crow. Auk, 13 (4), 285-289, Oct.—Field observations.
1896. Four common birds of the farm and garden. Yearbook U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1895: 405-418, figs., 106-109.
1897. Methods in economic ornithology with special reference to the catbird. Amer. Nat., 3 (365): pp. 392-397, May.—Discussion of laboratory analysis of stomach contents, field observations, and experiments with captive birds.
1897. Northern New Jersey Notes. Auk, 14 (3): 326, July.—Cerulean warbler and Henslow's sparrow.
1897. Snow covered Arlington. Georgetown College Journal, 26 (3): 103-105, Dec.—Birds and mammals mentioned; the article begins with an apparently original poem. It ends "Let me x x x contribute six feet of ground where rabbits, birds, and squirrels can frolic without fear of dog or gun."
1898. Cuckoos and shrikes in their relation to agriculture. The food of shrikes. Biol. Survey Bull. 9: 15-26, 1 pl.
1898. Spring philosophies. Georgetown College Journal, 26 (6), 252-255, Mar.—Ecological as well as philosophical essay containing numerous references to birds and plants.
1899. Rill Cottage. Georgetown College Journal, 27 (8): 361, May.—About his boyhood home; mention of birds, mammals, plants.

1899. The efficiency of some protective adaptations in securing insects from birds. *Amer. Nat.* 33 (390): 461-484, June.
1899. Birds as weed destroyers. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. of Agriculture (for 1898)*: 221-232, pl. 15, figs. 59-65.
1901. The relation of sparrows to agriculture. *Biol. Survey Bull.* 15: 1-98, 4 pls., 19 figs.
1901. The food of nestling birds. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. of Agriculture (for 1900)*: 411-436, pls. 49-53, figs. 48-56.
1902. Birds of a Maryland farm. A local study of economic ornithology. *Biol. Survey Bull.* 17: 1-116, 17 pls., 41 figs.
1904. The economic value of the bobwhite. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, (for 1903)*: 193-204, pl. 16 (col.).
1905. The Bobwhite and other quails of the United States in their economic relations. *Biol. Survey Bull.* 21: 1-66, 2 pls. (1 col.), 10 figs.
1905. The grouse and wild turkeys of the United States and their economic value. *Biol. Survey Bull.* 24: 1-55, 2 pls. (1 col.).

W. L. McATEE

ROBERT A. GILBERT, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union, who died January 7, 1942, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, will be remembered by many of the older ornithologists who were friends of the late William Brewster, as one who for many years was his efficient and versatile 'Man Friday,' to quote Dr. Chapman. Gilbert was born in 1870 at Natural Bridge, Virginia, and came to Massachusetts when a boy of sixteen working first as a bellboy in the old United States Hotel, Boston, then as an usher at the Boston Opera House; later, on a ship plying between Boston and Eastport, Maine. Then for a time he was assistant to Dr. A. P. Chadbourne at the old Harvard Medical School on Boylston Street, where he had the care of experimental animals and did other work about the laboratories. In 1895, he became Mr. Brewster's trusted assistant, looking after innumerable details at his museum or his camp, doing everything from photographic work to preparing and serving meals, and always with a quiet dignity and devotion that never for a moment failed. At Mr. Brewster's death in 1919, he became attached to the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy and continued there in abundant service until his death. He was much interested in chemistry and had a small laboratory of his own; he even invented a waterproof shoe blacking among other things. Always considerate and efficient, yet wholly unobtrusive and unselfish, his efforts were always put forth in forwarding the work of those with whom he was associated.—G. M. ALLEN.

GEORGE EDWARD HIX died on 22 November 1941, at the age of 61, from a heart attack. He was born in New York, and was graduated from Public School 87, Manhattan, and entered the employ of the Equitable Life Assurance Society at the age of 16. He retired from that company January 16, 1937, after forty years' service as an office worker. He never married. He had a wide diversity of interests but his love of natural history, especially of birds, never flagged. He was an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union (since 1904) and a Resident Member of the Linnaean Society of New York (since 1914). Collecting postage stamps was a life-long hobby. He early took up drawing and water-colors, and, in recent years, oils and modeling, and obtained, without instruction, very creditable results. He learned Spanish, and acted as examiner in that subject for the Boy Scouts. On

some of his brief vacations, he traveled widely in the United States, reaching the Pacific coast at least once. He was fond of riding, and rode well.

While ornithology was but one of his hobbies, and business but a livelihood, Scoutmaster Hix achieved a truly notable career as a leader of boys. After the death of his parents, he moved from Manhattan to the Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn, where the numerous trees and open spaces and the waterfront still yielded birds and where he was near his Scout work, which became the most absorbing interest in his life. The weekly meetings, frequent Sunday and holiday outings, dinners at the homes of boys, and duties connected with positions he held on the Court of Honor and the District Committee, took much of his spare time. Most of his vacations were spent at a Boy Scout camp in Bear Mountain Park, New York. He usually took one or two of his boys on his travels and to A. O. U. meetings near and far. He wrote and privately published a 32-page book on our Birds of Prey, for Scout use. At one time he was Scoutmaster of two troops. At the time of his death, his troop, Brooklyn 105, was arranging for a testimonial dinner, to celebrate his completion of twenty-five years as a Scoutmaster. Probably something like 300 boys did their Scouting under his wholesome and stimulating influence, and there will be very many Scouts who will miss the kindly man who gave his best and most devoted thought and so much of himself to their welfare.—CHARLES H. ROGERS.

ROBERT LEE MORE, since 1921 an Associate of the A. O. U., was born at Decatur, Texas, on September 16, 1873. As a youth he early developed a keen and sympathetic interest in birds that lasted him all his life and proved a never-failing resource and inspiration for more than fifty years. During this time he gradually assembled an excellent collection of birds' eggs and nests, aggregating between twelve and fifteen thousand specimens, representing some 750 species of birds. In the collecting and preparation of his specimens he used the greatest care that they should be accompanied by accurate data and in this he would trust no one whom he did not know.

By his own study he became well versed in law and at the age of twenty-seven he entered the employ of D. Waggoner & Son, eventually becoming the efficient and trusted manager of the oil and cattle interests of this immense estate. In the words of his biographer and friend (J. Frank Dobie, in *Southwest Review*, 27: no. 1, 1941) "he was made out of wire, muscle and nerves." A tireless worker, of the strictest honor, his straightforward qualities and business ability resulted in his building up not only the Waggoner fortune but his own. Yet his interest in birds and their eggs was a vital part of his existence and he never tired of seeing birds, interpreting their habits, and searching for new eggs to add to his collection, which in time became one of the finest private collections in existence. Although he seems to have published little on birds beyond a 'List of the Birds of Wise County, Texas,' in collaboration with J. A. Donald, yet his rich experience and his notes were ever open to other ornithologists who had need of them. He often supplied valuable data to his scientific friends or on occasion invited visiting ornithologists on field excursions memorable for his own enthusiasm and companionship. He died at Vernon, Texas, on September 6, 1941, a man beloved for his sterling qualities.—G. M. ALLEN.

SAMUEL ELLIOTT PERKINS III, an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union since 1923, died after a long illness, at his home in Indianapolis, Indiana, January

31, 1941, at the age of 62. He was born in Indianapolis, May 8, 1878, and was the grandson of Judge Samuel E. Perkins, formerly of the Supreme Court of Indiana. He attended Wabash College, graduated from the Indiana Law School in 1902 and a year before his graduation married Mary Florence Milford of Crawfordville. For a number of years he practiced law and was treasurer of the Bar Association from 1906 to 1918, but gave up his practice on account of failing health about three years before his death.

Perkins's real interests were in nature study, birds and conservation and for three years he was employed by the National Association of Audubon Societies as a field lecturer in Maryland. Much of his spare time was devoted to various organizations to which he belonged. He was an honorary member of the Nature Study Club of Indiana and served as its president for six years. He was also a former president of the Indiana Audubon Society, a fellow of the Indiana Academy of Sciences, and a member of the Inland Bird Banding Association and of the Wilson Ornithological Club which he served several years as treasurer.—T. S. PALMER.