

only salamander present in the lake, and is abundant; there are no *Rana palustris*, and very few bullfrogs (Allen 1937).

Cannibalism may account for the loss of more *Necturus* than predation by other animals. Older *Necturus* sometimes become addicted to the habit of egg-eating (Bishop 1926, and others). Hurter (1893) reported the attempt of a 14-inch *Necturus* to swallow a 10-inch one; both died in the process. As shown above, Willey (1918) reported a case in which a "larger" *Necturus* succeeded in swallowing a "smaller" one; but the swallowing required more than 24 hours.

## Men of Science in Texas, 1820-1880: IV

S. W. Geiser

(Continued from page 96)

KER, Henry (c. 1785-?) I have included Henry Ker's name among naturalists and explorers of early Texas, although profoundly dubious of the veracity of his account of the ascent of the Red River. *Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography* (not the best authority in biographical matters as Dr. J. H. Barnhart has beautifully shown in *Jour. N.Y. Botan. Garden*, 20, 1919, 171-81), says that Ker was a traveller, born in Boston, Mass., about 1785; had schooling in London; that he travelled throughout the Southern United States after 1808; and about 1810 went up the Red River. Here he found a tribe of Indians whose language and customs caused him to believe them of Welsh ancestry. His book, *Travels throughout the United States and Mexico* (Elizabethton, N.J., 1816, several times reprinted) seems to me to be a colossal aggregation of pure hokum; and Sabin and LCC hold the same opinion. ... Dr. William Baldwin, the botanist, in a letter to Aylmer B. Lambert, F.L.S., F.R.S. [patron of Frederick Pursh], dated September 2, 1817, mentions having seen Ker in Savannah, in June, 1817; and that Ker "delivered your message [on botanical matters], expressed the pleasure he had in your company, and requested me to inform you that I had seen him, and to present his best respects. ..." *Biographical materials: ACAB*.

KERBER, Charles (d. post 1921) The *Special Report no. 36*, 1881, of the U.S. Department of Agriculture includes observations by Kerber on grape-growing and wine-making in El Paso County. Here he was sheriff during the years ...1874-78..., and was mayor of Isleta, in that county, in 1889. His last recorded deed in the El Paso County courthouse is dated Sept. 13, 1921. Nothing further is at hand regarding him.

KERN, Edward M. (-----) Naturalist; he accompanied Capt. J. C. Frémont (1845-6) in his explorations of the Far West. In 1849 he made natural-history collections while with Lieut. J. H.

Simpson on his trip from Fort Smith to Santa Fe. Their route lay along the Canadian River in Panhandle Texas. He also was with Simpson in the Navajo country. ... Kern was a native of Pennsylvania. ... Schoolcraft, in his great work on the North American Indians (Part v, 1855, 649) prints a report by Kern on the customs of Indians of California, dated "1846-7". Cassin (1862, p. 161) quotes Kern's observations on birds. Materials on Kern's observations and explorations are in Frémont's account of his 1845-6 explorations, "Geographical Memoir ..." (U.S., 30th Congr., 1st Sess., *Sen. Misc. Doc. no. 148*); The Clarksville *Northern Standard* of June 16, 1849, reprints (from the St. Joseph, Mo., *Gazette*) a letter from Kern to A. Roubidoux of St. Joseph, giving details of Frémont's journey to California, in the winter of 1848-9, in which Kern participated.

KERN, Richard H. (*d.* 1853) Topographer and naturalist, and brother of the foregoing. He was with Simpson's Survey in 1849 (Fort Smith to Santa Fe, across Panhandle Texas), on which he collected insects described by S. S. Haldeman in Stansbury's report on the Great Salt Lake (1853); also with Sitgreave's Expedition at Zúñi and Colorado rivers (1851), and with Gunnison's Expedition (1853). Kern, with Capt. Gunnison, F. Creutzfeld (German botanist), and five others was murdered by the Indians, 26 October, 1853. ... Kern sent a report to Senator William M. Gwin (10 Jan., 1853) on the best route for a railroad to the Pacific coast (Sutter Papers, Huntington Library). ... Kern was elected a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia on 25 May, 1847. He sent mammals from Texas to the Academy in 1852, and wrote the noted craniologist and anatomist, Dr. S. G. Morton of Philadelphia, an interesting account of his ethnological and archaeological explorations in New Mexico, in a letter dated from Santa Fe in 1849. This was printed in vol. 4, p. 245, of the *Proceedings* of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences.

KERR, Henry Hamilton (1846-1901) Worthy of inclusion because of his engineering work in Texas (1880-93). He was graduated from Yale (A.B.) in 1869. He had much and varied construction experience. In 1880-81 he was superintendent of the Brenham Cotton Compress and was in charge of the Fort Worth Compress Company (1882—); and was a civil engineer on the Fort Worth & Denver City, and Gulf, Colorado, & Santa Fe railroads (headquarters at Fort Worth), 1881-87; and city engineer of Fort Worth, 1890-93. *Biography: Yale Obituary Record, 1900-1910*, 68-69.

KERR, Washington Carruthers (1827-85) In later life, Kerr was a noted geologist in North Carolina; in 1851-2 he was a professor at the University of Marshall, Texas. He left this position in 1852 for Cambridge, Mass., to accept a position as computer in the office of the *Nautical Almanac*. His work at Cambridge was chiefly computing the moon's right-ascension and declination, its culmination over the meridian at Washington, the lunar distances, and the eclipses (this last for the year 1857). At Cambridge he studied in the Law-

rence Scientific School of Harvard College. He took no degree at Harvard; his A.B. degree (1850) at the University of North Carolina was followed by the A.M. degree "in course." He remained with the *Nautical Almanac* until 1857, when he accepted the professorship of chemistry and geology at Davidson College, N.C. Later he became professor of geology at the University of North Carolina, and State Geologist. Darton and the *Royal Society Catalogue* list a number of scientific papers; J. A. Holmes (*infra*) also lists (pp. 21-24) his more important papers. *Biographical materials: DAB, ACAB, Natl. Cycl. Amer. Biogr.*, 7, 1897, 450; Lamb, 4, 1901; best of all is J. A. Holmes's biography (with *portrait*) in *Jour. Elisba Mitchell Sci. Soc.*, 4, no. 2, 1887, 1-24.

KIDD, George Washington (1817-1902) Horticulturist, secretary of the Texas Horticultural & Pomological Association, 1878; chairman of the general committee of the Texas State Geological & Scientific Association, Houston (*inc.* 1884). For many years he was a resident of Houston (1868 until his death). He was born at Port Deposit, Md., 2 December, 1817, and died at Houston, 15 May, 1902. He entered Lafayette College as a sophomore, and took his A.B. degree in 1836, and his A.M. degree in 1839. He was secretary of the Board of Trade, and of the Cotton Association of Houston, and promoted the Deep Waterway to Houston.

KILPATRICK, Dr. Andrew Robert (1817-87) Dr. Kilpatrick published a paper, "Epidemic Yellow Fever in Navasota, Texas, in 1867" (*Galveston & Texas Med. Jour.*, 3, 177-83; reprinted in Greenville Dowell (*supra*), 1876, 69-72). Loughridge (1884, 745-6) also prints an abstract of a report on the agriculture of Grimes County, Texas. In a fine paper, "The Screw Worm" (*Amer. Entomol.*, 3, 1880, 275), Kilpatrick gives the cases of human infestation set forth in the secular press. He also published (*Trans. Tex. State Med. Assn.*, 1876) a paper on the "Indigenous Medical Resources of Texas." He was president of the Association in 1881. ... Dr. Kilpatrick was born in Louisiana; studied medicine at the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia (1835-6) and at Medical College of Georgia, Augusta (1836-7, M.D., 1837). He received the Barton Diploma in Botany & Toxicology, Jefferson Medical College, in 1836. He came to Texas from Trinity, Louisiana (1863); first practiced for two years in Anderson County, and in Navasota from 1866 to 1887. In 1868-9, Dr. Kilpatrick was professor of anatomy in Texas Medical College. ... He published a number of medical articles in the *New Orleans Medical Journal* (1844-5, 1856); and really notable articles, "Historical and Statistical Collections of Louisiana" (*DeBow's Review*, 11, 1851, 40-62; 12, 1852, 256-75, 613-46; 13, 1852, 378-83). He was Smithsonian meteorological observer at Trinity, La., (1856-59) and at Black River, La. (1857). *Biographical materials: Atkinson*, 1878, 152; Kelly & Burrage, 1928, 695-6.

KIMBALL, James Putnam (1836-1913) Kimball was a prominent consulting geologist of New York City (1863—); he published an account (*Amer. Jour. Sci.*, (II), 48, 1869, 378-88) of the geology

of western Texas and Chihuahua. He published no other geological paper on Texas than this. Kimball was born in Massachusetts; was educated at Harvard, Berlin, Goettingen, and Freiberg. He became connected with the state geological surveys of Wisconsin and Illinois upon his return to the United States, before the Civil War. He entered the Union army from New York State (where he was professor of chemistry and economic geology [1861-2] at the N.Y. State Agricultural College, at Ovid.) He resigned his commission in 1863, and resumed the practice of his profession. ... In 1885-6 he was director of the U.S. mint in Washington. *Biographical materials: ACAB, Natl. Cyclop. Amer. Biogr., 11, 1909, 91-2; Who's Who in America, 8, 1914.*

**KING, Henry Clay (1830-1911)** Mr. King, resident of Leon Springs, Bexar County, in 1868 was a prominent sheep-breeder in West Texas. The *Texas Almanac ... 1869, 161-64*, has his excellent article on "Sheep-raising in Texas" (later reprinted into the *National Live-Stock Journal, 1870-71, 195-6*). In 1873 (then a resident of Boerne, Kendall County), Mr. King was a member of the Senate, in the Thirteenth Legislature of Texas. (*HBTx, 1, 959*)

**KING, Mrs. Helen Selina (Lewis) (?1834-1914)** Naturalist, linguist, scholar; published (1878-82) papers on the insects of Texas. Mrs. King was born in St. Landry Parish, La., and died in San Juan, Puerto Rico. In vol. 12, 1878, of the *American Naturalist* (pp. 354-58), 662-65), she published two very acceptable papers on phosphorescent insects; and in *Psyche* (an entomological journal), a paper on the metamorphosis of another insect, *Thyridopteryx*, (which was printed in vol. 3, pp. 241-43, 1882). John Lawrence LeConte, in his monograph on the Lampyridae, or fireflies (*Trans. Amer. Entomol. Soc., 9, 1881, 15-72*) quotes from letters which he received from Mrs. King—the letters are missing from the LeConte dossier, in the great letter collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoology library in Cambridge. Mrs. King did not lose her interest in the insects; in May, 1887, she sent the U.S. National Museum (through Dr. King, then U.S. Consul-general at Bogota, Colombia) a small collection of insects taken there. Her earlier collection of Texas insects is said to have been sent to the Museum the previous year. While Mrs. King is reported to have been proficient in Texan botany, Miss Sanderson found no mention of any papers by her, in the Gray Herbarium card indexes. ... *Biographical materials: Elizabeth Brooks, Prominent Women of Texas, 1898, 106-11; Bonnie MacLeary to S.W.G., Mar. 31, 1941* gives an extended account of her grandmother, Mrs. King (Geiser Papers).

**KING, Dr. Valentine Overton (1833-1917)** Physician, lawyer, naturalist; husband of the foregoing. From 1876 to 1878 he was Commissioner of the newly established department of insurance, statistics, and history in the State government. He was born in Opelousas, La., 20 January, 1833, and died in San Juan, Puerto Rico, 5 May, 1917. In 1835, his father died; and the boy was educated in private schools and by tutors. His brother-in-law, Dr. W. M. Car-

penter (*q.v.*) interested him in medicine and natural history, and was his medical preceptor. In 1853 King went to the Medical College of Louisiana at New Orleans, and studied under Riddell, Hunt, Stone, etc., and took his M.D. degree in 1856. He returned to his home at St. Mary's, set up in medical practice, and married Helen Selina Lewis. After a year he removed to Avoyelles Parish, "where he soon amassed a handsome fortune." Although a Unionist and opposed to secession, King at the outbreak of the Civil War offered his medical services to the Confederacy. After the War he was appointed port-physician of New Orleans; but a physical breakdown due to overwork caused him to withdraw from medical practice and to begin the study and practice of law. He became an active member and a vice president of the New Orleans Academy of Sciences. In 1874 with his family he removed to San Antonio. He held memberships in several American scientific societies. *Biographical materials: Encyclopaedia of the New West*, 1881, 458-60; Raines, *Bibliography of Texas; HBTx*, 1, 960.

KING, Dr. William Shakespeare, U.S.A. (1810-95) Army surgeon in Texas (1856-59); sent mammals to the Smithsonian Institution (1856-59), and these were used in working up the reports in vols. 8-10 of the Pacific Railroad Reports. ... Dr. King was born in Pennsylvania; was graduated (1833) M.D. from University of Pennsylvania, being a classmate of Dr. E. H. Abadie (*q.v.*). His thesis, incidentally, was on "Rhus radicans" [poison ivy]. He entered the medical service, U.S.A. in 1837, being then a citizen of Pennsylvania; he retired from the Army in 1882, with the rank of colonel. In the latter years of his life he resided in Philadelphia. ... Dr. King seems to have had a genuine interest in botany—an interest that was shared by his family. In his "Medical Topography and Diseases of Monterey, California, [1852]", published in Coolidge, 1856, 439-45, he gives an extensive (and apparently competent) list of plants found in the vicinity of Monterey, "collected by himself and family, and from the collection of Dr. Andrews, an ardent and indefatigable botanist of Monterey." *Biographical materials: Hume*, 1942, 282-94, *portrait*.

KINGSBURY, Dr. William Gilliam (1823-96) Dr. Kingsbury sent (1871, 1873) insect-specimens to the agricultural museum of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. For many years he was one of the most active agriculturists of Texas, as an incorporator (1870) and corresponding secretary, for several years, of the "Agricultural, Stock-raising, and Industrial Association of Western Texas." In the *Rural New Yorker*, 29, 1874, 110, 170, he wrote descriptive articles on western Texas, and on the cultivation of the castor-bean there, for oil-production. ... Dr. Kingsbury was born in Booncillo, Oneida County, N.Y., and in 1845 attended the Cazenovia Seminary from Verona, N.Y. Later he studied dentistry in Baltimore. He came to Texas in 1846; was briefly a participant in the Mexican War; and then practiced dentistry in Caldwell County and several towns of (then) "Southwestern Texas" before settling in San Antonio in

- December of 1851. Here he practiced dentistry for nearly 25 years. For several years he was Texas State immigration agent, with headquarters in St. Louis; thereafter he was immigration agent for a number of railroads. In the early '80's he was land- and immigration agent for the G. H. & S. A. R.R., and the S. P. R.R. His "A Description of Southwestern and Middle Texas" (pamphlet) was published in its 5th edition, in London, in 1883. ... In 1884/5, Dr. Kingsbury owned 1640 acres of land in Kendall County, with a tax-valuation of between four and five thousand dollars. *Biographical materials: Brown, Indian Wars and Pioneers of Texas*, 1896, 552; Geiser, *Field & Laboratory*, 24, 1956, 120n.
- KLAPPENBACH, Georg (d. 1868) Amateur geologist and paleontologist, with a remarkable collection of fossils; lived at New Braunfels from 1846; was formerly from Anklam near Stettin, Germany (see *Bios*, 5, 1934, 144). Mr. Klappenbach was elected a delegate (1868) from Comal, Hays, and Blanco counties to the Texas Reconstruction Convention, but died before taking his seat.
- KLEMCKE, [Carl] F[riedrich] W[ilhelm] (1846-?) Wrote "[Agricultural Report of Atascosa County, Texas]" (Loughridge, 1884, 767). He lived at Somerset, Atascosa County, 1880, where he was member of the firm of Avent & Klemcke, merchants, ginners, and millers. ... He was born in Vandenburg, Germany, 24 December, 1846; came with his parents to Texas in 1846, and resided at Castroville and Somerset. He was a merchant and ginner; at one time he is reported to have been a Texas Ranger.
- KNIPSCHER, John (1817-90) Loughridge (1884, 762-3) prints Knipscher's agricultural report on Colorado County, Texas. At that time he lived at Weimar, and had considerable property in Colorado County. ... He was born at Orsoy, Germany, 17 July, 1817, and died 27 March, 1890, at Weimar. He seems to have been the stepfather of F. W. Boettcher (*q.v.*), and came with him to Texas in 1845. He was an artist, merchant, and banker. Masonic records give the date of his death as above.
- KOESTER, Theodor (1817-77) Dr. Koester, physician at New Braunfels, 1845+ for the *Mainzer Adelsverein*, was born 13 June, 1817 in Frankfurt-am-Main, and died 4 November, 1877 at New Braunfels. Koester furnished data on epidemics in Texas to his old friend and fellow-Frankfurter, Dr. Wilhelm Karl de Neufville (1823-85), an M.D. graduate of Heidelberg. Dr. de Neufville published (1851) a paper from the data contained in Koester's letters to him on health conditions in Texas. [*See de Neufville*, "Notizen ueber medizinischer Verhältnisse in Texas, nach brieflichen Mittheilungen bearbeitet" (*Archiv f. physiol. Heilkunde*, 10, 1851, 321-32)]. Dr. Koester came to Texas at the end of 1844. He was a delegate to the Secession Convention, 28 January, 1861, at Austin.
- KRANCHER, Johann Hubert (1833-1922) Wrote a report on the agriculture of Austin County, 1880 (Loughridge, 1884, 760-61); for many years he was a regular correspondent of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; and was collaborator in Comstock's study of Cot-

ton Insects (1878) from Millheim, Austin County. He was an acute observer who came (1862) to Austin County, where he was justice of the peace (...1866...), and notary public (...1878-1910...). In 1883/4 he had 107 acres of land in Austin County, tax-assessed at between \$1500 and \$2000. He was born in Germany, 9 May, 1833, and died at Millheim, Texas, 27 Feb., 1922.

KRAUSE, Ernst Wilhelm (1828-1918) Nurseryman of Waco in the 'seventies, and an active experimenter and hybridizer of fruit trees. Meehan's *Gardener's Monthly*, 17, 1875, 315, in an account of the August, 1875, exhibition of the Texas Horticultural Society at Houston, has the following to say of his work: "E. W. Krause, Waco, Texas, makes a splendid display of fruits and peaches. One item particularly, is the Texanna grape, a new hybrid, produced by fertilizing the Texas native mustang with pollen of White Hungarian (foreign). This bunch is from the first bearing of the vine which is now three years old. Its habit of growth is vigorous and healthy, and the wood is stout and short-jointed. The fruit has much the appearance of Malaga, in color." Mr. Krause was born near Breslau, Silesia, 9 Nov., 1828, and died at Waco, 2 August, 1918. He came to the State in 1853, lived for some years in Galveston, and came to Waco at the close of the Civil War. He was an accomplished teacher of music, and a composer. He was always from youth interested in plant-hybridization and budding; and the crossing of species. *Biographical materials*: Sleeper & Hutchins, *Waco and McLennan County*, 1876, 70-71; Geiser, 1945, 58.

KRAUSKOPF, Engelbert (*d.* 1881) [erroneously given by Cassino, 1882, as "Edward"]. An entomological collector in Gillespie County for Theodor Pergand. Krauskopf was a hardware and cutlery merchant in Fredericksburg (...1878...). He also built a cotton-gin in Fredericksburg. Don Biggers (*German Pioneers in Texas*, 1925, 98-100) states that Krauskopf was a gunsmith of considerable gifts, who invented a number of attachments to the Winchester rifle. If this is so, he did not patent them, for my manuscript "Index of Patents issued to Texans, 1845-82" does not list Krauskopf. It is possible that Biggers confused Krauskopf with Emil A. F. Toepferwein of Boerne, who in 1875 patented a magazine-firearm.

KRIUSE, J. F. P. (.....) In 1878, while a citizen of Menard County, Kriuse helped Professor Comstock in his Cotton Worm study. Later he seems to have moved from Menard County, and was living in Parker County, where in 1884/5 he had 320 acres of land. He lived many years in the Millsap community; and in 1940 was said to have "died only a few years ago."

KUECHLER, Jakob (1823-93) Born in Unter-Sensbach im Odenwalde; studied at Giessen, where he passed the forestry-faculty's examination. In 1847 he joined the "Vierziger" to found "Bettina" [see Geiser, *Naturalists of the Frontier*, 1937, 173-76]; settled near Sisterdale, Kendall County, and later moved to Gillespie County. There in 1860 he was elected County Surveyor. A Unionist, he fled to Mexico during the Civil War; after the War he became Texas Land Com-

- missioner (1870-74). About 1859 he published a paper on climatic fluctuations in the Gillespie County region, from 1725 to 1858. Kuechler based his conclusions on the characteristics shown by growth-rings of aged post-oak trees which he compared. His data were reprinted in the *Texas Almanac for 1861*, 137-38. *Biographical materials*: Geiser, *Field & Laboratory*, 7, 1939, 40-41; *HBTx*, 1, 975.
- KUHLMANN, Wilhelm (?1856-1918) H. P. Attwater (*The Auk*, 9, 1892, 229-39, 337-45) says that Kuhlmann, a druggist at Boerne, had a collection of stuffed birds—among them, several species that Attwater had not been able to collect at San Antonio. Kuhlmann was a druggist of good education. He came to Texas from Bremen some time after 1872. His bird collection was sold to William Willke, and by him presented to the Boerne Public Schools. There it still is.
- KUMLIEN, Ludwig (1853-1902) Kumlien published (*Field & Forest*, 2, 1876/7, 127-37) a paper, "Ornithological notes from Texas." This paper is based on a brief sojourn in the Brazos River Bottom in Waller County, in the interest of the U.S. Fish Commission. His time there was limited to a few days. He also did some bird-collecting in marshes near Galveston, and in Harris, Ellis, and Brazoria counties, and on the Colorado River near Austin. He was the son of Thure Ludwig Theodor Kumlien (1819-88), a pioneer naturalist of Wisconsin. His most notable work was done on the Howgate Polar Expedition to Cumberland Gulf, 1877-8 (published in *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections*, 23, 1882, art. 5). An excellent biography is printed in *The Auk*, 20, 1903, 93-4.
- KUYKENDALL, James Hampton (1816-82) An informative article on the "Aboriginal Antiquities of Texas" is reprinted in D. W. C. Baker's *Texas Scrap Book*, 1875, 238-41. It shows an intelligent mind, with excellent powers of observation and description, and an acquaintance both with Squier & Davis's monumental work, and Indian relics in Texas. ... Mr. Kuykendall was born in Kentucky; came to Texas with his father, Capt. Abner Kuykendall, at a very early day; was editor for 3 months (1851) of the LaGrange *Texas Monument*; he then removed to Rockport, where he edited a small newspaper. He was interested in anthropology and archaeology. He wrote a series of reminiscences that were published in the *South-western Historical Quarterly*. *Biographical materials*: Elizabeth Le-Noir Jennett, *Biographical Directory of the Texan Conventions and Congresses*, 1942, 20; Evelyn Karm, in *The Junior Historian*, vol. 4, no. 6, 1944; *HBTx*, 1, 976.
- LANFEAR, John Wesley (1858-1919) Camel-breeder in Texas, 1876-78. In an editorial note in the *National Livestock Journal*, 9, 1878, is an account of the raising of 40 camels by Lanfear and his father at Elgin, Texas, during these years. Lanfear was born in Pasadena, Calif., and died in Elgin, Texas. His education was obtained in the common schools of Manteno, Ill. With his father and younger brother (all of whom became connected with camel raising) he



came to Texas from California in 1876. ... The family is an old French one. J. W. Lanfear's father, a native of New York State, moved to California in the 1849 gold rush, taking his family. After a few years, they moved back to Illinois; and here J. W. Lanfear received such education as he had. ... The article referred to states that the camels fed on cactus and brush, eschewing all grasses that cattle and horses eat, if the favorite cactus could be had; and that one camel in the herd had travelled 150 miles between sunup and sundown. (See Geiser, *Southwestern Hist. Quart.*, 48, 1944, 107-8).

LANGENHEIM, Wilhelm (1816-74) Amateur geologist; photographer. He was a settler in Texas (on Aransas Bay) before the Revolution, and had developed his property. This was destroyed at the outbreak of hostilities. Langenheim (under Col. J. C. Neill) was in charge of the only cannon possessed by the Texans at the capture of San Antonio, 5 December, 1835. In 1836, he with a number of other Texans was captured by Mexican cavalry, taken to Matamoros, and incarcerated 10 months. After the Battle of San Jacinto, he was liberated and returned to New Orleans (1837). The Panic of 1837 came on; he finally arrived at St. Louis, where he felt obliged, by the difficulties of the times, to enlist in the Quartermaster's department, U.S.A., for services in Florida against the Seminoles. He took malaria, and had to return North to recuperate. Later he is said to have edited a newspaper in Philadelphia; but I cannot verify this from Philadelphia records. Still later he established a daguerreotype studio in Philadelphia with his brother; this studio was in existence for many years (1840-72). In the spring of 1846, after 10 years' absence, Langenheim returned to Texas, intending to settle here. He was obliged by family matters, however, to return to Philadelphia after a year or so in Texas. ... Mr. Langenheim was born in the German city of Braunschweig in 1816, and died in Philadelphia in 1874. *Biographical materials*: Roemer, *Texas ...*, 1849, 205-07; *Philadelphia Photographer*, 11, 1874, 185; *Southwestern Hist. Quarterly*, 45, 1941, 189-90; *HBTx*, 2, 26.

LANTZ, Benton (.....-.....) *Special Report no. 36*, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1881, 99, has a brief report by Lantz on the outlook for grape-culture in Parker County. Lantz wrote from Veal's Station (6 miles north of present Weatherford). Further information is wanting, beyond the Masonic record that he lived at Veal's Station during the years ...1869-79... .

LATIMER, James Wellington (1826-59) Pioneer newspaper man and agriculturist in north-central Texas. In the *Texas Almanac for 1859*, 64-71, Latimer published a paper on "The Wheat Region and Wheat Culture in [northern] Texas." Latimer is noted as a newspaper man—one of the founders and part-owners of the *Dallas Herald*, and proprietor and editor, 1850-54. Latimer was born in Tennessee; came to the Red River part of Texas, with his family, in 1833; and died in Dallas on 6 April, 1859. *Biographical materials*:

Austin *Southern Intelligencer*, April 13, 27, 1859; Dallas *Herald*, April 13, 1859; *HBTx*, 2, 35.

LAWRENCE, Rev. A. B. (?1787-1862) His *Texas in 1840, or the Emigrant's Guide to the New Republic ...*, 1840, is full of excellent observations on the natural history (*sensu lato*) of Texas. Mr. Lawrence was a Presbyterian minister in New Orleans at the time. He was a native of Connecticut, and had for some time practiced law and taught (part of the time in Kentucky). He came to New Orleans in 1837; for some years was editor of the *New Orleans Observer*; and died near Edwards, Hinds County, Miss., 1 November, 1862.

LAWRENCE, John Patterson (1811-91) In the *Annual Report for 1877* of the U.S. Commissioner of Agriculture, p. 550, the following is said of the work of Lawrence, who lived for many years at Mesquite, in Dallas County: "A large landholder and an extensive and very enterprising farmer [who] has cooperated laboriously and successfully with the Department on the introduction into Texas of new and valuable cereals and grasses, &c., and in the agricultural capabilities of that State." He introduced (but unsuccessfully) the English walnut into northeast Texas. ... He was born, reared, and educated in Frederick County, Maryland. In 1844 he left Maryland for the West, with a team and wagon, and finally came to Nacogdoches, where he taught for a time. The next year (1845) he located at Mesquite, where he died on 16 November, 1891.

LEA, Lieut. Albert Miller, U.S.A. (1809-91) Engineer. In the *Texas Almanac for 1861*, 132-36, Lea published a paper on "The Gulf Stream and its Effect on the Climate of Texas." It is dated from Aransas, 19 June, 1860, where Lea at the time was Engineer of the Aransas Bay & Rio Grande R.R., and a correspondent of Caleb B. Forshey. A report of his, on the great auroral displays of 28 August and 1-2 September, 1859, as seen at Corpus Christi, is published in *Silliman's Journal*, (II), 30, 349, 360. Lubbock, in his memoirs (1900, 437), speaks of Lea as one of his most distinguished and scientific staff officers (of the engineering corps, C.S.A.) ... Lea was a native of Knoxville, Tenn.; was graduated from West Point in 1831, the fifth in rank of a class of 33 members. He served on topographic duty from 25 November, 1831, to 1 May, 1834, and on frontier duty in Iowa, 1834-36. He resigned from the Army, 31 May, 1836, and entered upon a civil career. He was Chief Engineer of the State of Tennessee (1837); U.S. Commissioner for determining the boundary line between Iowa and Missouri (1838); Assistant-engineer, B. & O. R.R. (1838-40); Brigadier-General, Iowa militia (1840); Chief Clerk, U.S. War Department (1841); professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, East Tennessee University, Knoxville (1844-51); City Engineer, Knoxville (1849-54); glass-manufacturer, Knoxville (1851-53); Chief Engineer of the Aransas Bay & Rio Grande R.R. in Texas, and of the Rio Grande, Mexico & Pacific R.R. in Mexico (1857-61). He was an officer of the engineering corps, C.S.A., during the Civil War; City Engineer of

Galveston (1866), and a farmer at Corsicana, Texas, from 1874 until his death. ... *Biographical materials*: Cullum, 5, 37; Webster City (Iowa) *Freeman-Journal*, Sept. 5, 1938, sect. 4, p. 12; *Iowa Journal Hist. & Politics*, July, 1935, pp. 195-259; W. P. Webb, *The Texas Rangers*, 1935, 206-12; *HBTx*, 2, 39.

LEA, Payson E. (-----) A brief report by him on the agriculture of Falls County, Texas, is printed in Loughridge, 1884, 788. At that time (1880) he lived at West Falls, later called "Durango", in Falls County.

LEA, Pryor (1794-1880) One of the most cultured and progressive men of early Texas. He contributed to the 1849 "Agricultural Report" of the U.S. Patent Office; he helped Comstock in his study of the Cotton Worm in Goliad County (1877-8); and he corresponded with George Vasey regarding certain grasses used as forage crops in Texas (1878). ... He was appointed State Superintendent of Public Instruction by Gov. Throckmorton (10 November, 1866), but was removed by General Griffin (27 August, 1867). He was one of the incorporators (14 Feb., 1852) of the Aransas Road Company; of the Aranama College at Goliad (25 Jan., 1854); of the Aransas Salt Works Company (11 Jan., 1862); and of the Central Transit Company (7 Nov., 1866). He was also in a slight way an inventor, having patented three inventions between 1872 and 1876. ... Mr. Lea was born in Knox County, Tenn., and died in Goliad. He was graduated from Greenville College (now Tusculum) in 1817; was admitted to the bar and began practice in Knoxville; removed to Jackson, Miss. (1836), and to Goliad, Texas (1846). Lamb, 4, 1901, 664 gives details of his service in the Tennessee legislature, his military service under General Jackson in the Creek Indian War, and in the American Congress; see, also, *Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1927*, 1928, s.v.; *HBTx*, 2, 40 gives 1879 as the year of his death.

LEA, Robert M. (-----) A citizen of Aransas, perhaps a son of Albert M. Lea. At the August, 1859 meeting of the A.A.A.S., he was elected a member of the association. He is also a member for the August, 1860 meeting, but not later. Further information is lacking.

LEAVENWORTH, Dr. Melines Conklin, U.S.A. (1796-1862) Collected plants briefly in east Texas, in September, 1844, and perhaps in 1845 (*Amer. Jour. Sci.*, (II), 35, 1863, 306). He visited Dr. J. A. Veatch (*q.v.*) at his home on the Neches, "about 40 miles west of the Sabine" (Sept., 1844), on his way to Fort Towson; but I cannot find that Charles Wright met him at this time. Dr. Leavenworth was born in Connecticut; and took his M.D. degree at Yale in 1817. After practice in Connecticut, he entered the U.S. Army as Assistant-surgeon; and resigned from the service in 1840. He published four papers on new plants discovered by him on his travels, both as civilian, and in connection with the Army, in Silliman's *Journal* from 1824 to 1845. *Biographical materials*: Rogers McVaugh, in *Field & Laboratory*, 15, 1947, 57-70; *Amer. Jour. Sci.* (supra);

*Proc. Conn. Med. Soc.*, (II), 2, 1864-67, 269-72; Kelly & Burrage, 1920, 685-6.

LECLERC, Dr. Louis-Jean Frédéric (1810-91) French physician, graduate of the Faculty at Paris (1836), and later connected with the medical school and hospital at Tours. LeClerc first described the famous San Felipe deposits of Pleistocene mammals collected by William P. Huff (*q.v.*) which he saw in the summer of 1838. He came to Texas because of incipient phthisis (A. B. Lawrence, *post*, 1840, 103); returned to France and published his "Texas et sa révolution" in the *Revue des deux mondes* in 1840, and later had it published in book-form. He aided Charles Piquet in the compilation of a map of Texas, published at Paris in 1840. During his years at Tours, he published several medical papers. In the first half of June, 1872, he again came to America, having resigned his place as physician-in-chief of the hospital at Tours, and his professorship of natural history and materia medica at the school of medicine there. He came to Bloomfield, San Juan County, N.M., in 1885, and commenced placer-mining for gold. He died at Bloomfield; his tombstone, erected 28 years after the event, states that he died in 1890; the city records of Tours give the date of his death as "3 January, 1891." The latter date is probably the correct one. *Biographical materials* in Geiser Papers; A. B. Lawrence, *Texas in 1840* ..., 103.

LEE, Mary J. (.....) In 1873 she sent to the Smithsonian Institution a collection of minerals from Bremond, Texas. I have been unable to secure further information of ?Miss Lee.

LEE, Lieut. Thomas Jefferson, U.S.A., (*d.* 1891) Topographical engineer on Texas-U.S. Boundary Commission, 1839-41. His name is signed (with that of Capt. P. J. Pillans, Texas Army) to a map of Sabine Pass and the mouth of the Sabine in the Gulf of Mexico, published at Washington in 1841. The map, drawn by Lee, is no. 177 in a folio collection of maps; published by order of Congress in 1843. Lee also drew, in 5 sheets, a map of the Sabine River from its mouth on the Gulf of Mexico to Logan's Ferry, in latitude 31°58'24" N. The survey was made in 1840, and the map was lithographed and colored in that year. ... Lieut. Lee was born in France; received his appointment to West Point in 1826 from the District of Columbia; was graduated from West Point in 1830, and served in the U.S. Army until 30 April, 1855, when he resigned with the rank of captain. *Biographical materials*: Cullum, 5, 35; Heitman, v. 1; P. L. Phillips, *A List of Maps of America in the Library of Congress*, 1901, 753, 842, particularizes on Lee's maps of the Texan boundary.

LEE, William Raymond (1807-91) Surveyor. In January, 1831, he was sent to Texas by the Galveston Bay & Texas Land Company to develop a large tract of land that they believed they controlled—the combined original Vehlein, Zavala, and Burnet grants. He sailed (the week of Jan. 2-8) from New York in a schooner, with a party of men and a year's supplies, and "the necessary outfit for making

surveys and a hydrographical and geological examination of the property." The schooner was wrecked on Bolivar Point, at the entrance of Galveston harbor. Lee and his men were arrested by Juan Bradburn, commandant of the Mexican garrison on Galveston Bay. Bradburn refused to let the surveyors and later immigrants of the company disembark, and General Terán upheld him in this action. The immigrants were accused of "invading Mexican territory." Later they were confined to the military post at Anahuac until the Government made an investigation. Lee declared that this took a year. Finally, they were "released on condition that they would leave the country in ten days." ... W. R. Lee later became Chief Engineer of the Boston & Providence R.R., and its first superintendent; later he was superintendent of the Vermont Central R.R., and the New York, Ogdensburg & Champlain R.R. He also served for a number of years as consulting engineer on the latter road. ... During the Civil War he was an engineer-officer, U.S.V., and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers. He published many papers on engineering problems; and for many years was member of the examining committee of the department of mathematics at Harvard. ... He was born in Salem, and died in Roxbury, Mass. He was graduated from Capt. Alden Partridge's "American Literary, Scientific, & Military Academy" [Norwich University] in 1825; and was cadet at West Point, in the Class of 1829, but did not graduate. In 1851, Harvard conferred the honorary A.M. degree on Mr. Lee. He died 26 December, 1891. *Biographical materials: Heitman; W. A. Ellis, Norwich University, 1819-1911*, 2, 1911, 162-3, *portrait*.

LEGRAND, Alexander (.....) In William Kennedy's *Texas* (N.Y. & Boston, 1844; reprint of the 1841 Lond. ed.), appear the field notes and journal of A. LeGrand. He was in charge of a party surveying the Mexican grant of the New Arkansas & Texas Land Company. This work was done [if done at all—see *post*] in ?1833. ... The colonization contract was dated "1832", and was entered into between the State of Coahuila & Texas, of the first part, and John Charles Beale, M.D. & Jose Manuel Royuella, of the second part. Kennedy gives the limits of the survey. LeGrand is said to have been an American. Raymond Estep (*HBTx*, 2, 47) has an interesting sketch of LeGrand, but casts doubt on his having done any surveying on the High Plains, as Kennedy sets forth. LeGrand left Texas some time before October, 1837; for the Houston post-office (1 Oct.) advertised an unclaimed letter for him (*Houston Telegraph* ..., Oct. 11, 1837).

LEGRAND, Dr. W. T. (.....) Physician; formed, with B. F. Rucker (*q.v.*) a collection of Pleistocene-mammal bones from the vicinity of Hidalgo Falls on the Brazos, a few miles above Washington. Legrand is listed as practicing medicine at Washington, in medical directories (1876-85); and in 1869 was, from Washington, a member of the meeting at Houston to reorganize the Texas Medical Association (founded 1853). Masonic records show him a mem-

ber of a lodge in Washington, Texas, from 1856 to 1880, when he demitted.

LEIBOLD, Friedrich Ernst (1804-64) Botanical collector and farmer in Texas (1847-62), remembered for his botanical work at the Cape of Good Hope (1835-38), and in Mexico, Cuba, and ?Arkansas (1839-43). He was born in Dorfgarten bei Kiel, Schleswig-Holstein, 9 December, 1805, and died in Havana, Cuba, 21 July, 1864; studied first under his father, and later with prominent gardeners at Flottbeck bei Altona, Holstein; and near Hamburg. He accompanied Baron Karl von Ludwig to the Cape of Good Hope (1835-38), and during that period sent back to the Berlin Museum 165 numbers of monocotyledons and 210 phanerogams; he returned to Germany in 1838. His second journey (1839-?43) was to Cuba, Mexico, and ?Arkansas. After his return from the Caribbean region he opened (1844, at Dresden) his sales-bureau—his "Mexicanisches, ost- und westindisches Naturalien- und ethnographischen Cabinet" (cf. *Flora*, 30, 1847, 360), made up of the results of his 1835 and 1839 expeditions. In 1847 he sold his business, and in 1847/8 left for Texas, where he was a farmer and largely gave up his botanical interests (although in 1857 he sent 126 "numbers" of phanerogams to the Berlin Museum from Texas). He was driven out of Texas in the Civil War, and went to New Orleans (after 1 May, 1862) with his two sons. He then planned a botanical collecting trip to Yucatan; and on the way thither, died at Havana. ... *Publications*: see *Royal Society Catalogue* ..., 3, 939. A genus of plants, *Leiboldia* (= *Vernonia*) was erected in his honor by Schlechtendal (*Linnaea*, 19, 1847, 742). [Not to be confused with Friedrich Leybold (1827-79), a Bavarian, student of Philipp von Martius and O. Sendtner at Munich, who died at Santiago de Chile, 31 December, 1879]. *Biographical materials*: *Hamburger Nachrichten*, Aug. 29, 1864; E. Otto, in *Hamburger Garten- und Blumenzeitung*, 20, 1864, 476-7; D. F. L. von Schlechtendal, in *Botanische Zeitung*, 22, 1864, 328; Ignatius Urban, *Symbolae Antillanae*, 3, 1898, 74; *Linnaea*, 18, 1846, 302; *Flora*, 30, 1847, 360; W. B. Hemsley, *Biologia Centrali-Americana*, 4, 1887, 129.

LELAND, Oscar Hopestill (1826-1914) Professor of mathematics and astronomy at Baylor University (1856-61) and at Waco University (1861-65). He was born in Baltimore, Windsor County, Vt.; and died in Waco, Texas, 17 May, 1914. He studied at Norwich University, Vt. (1850-53), leaving without a degree. At Norwich "he was a *scholarly* student" (Ellis, *post*, 487). He taught at Blakely, Early County, Ga., from December, 1853 to December, 1855. He then removed to Independence, and taught a school there for several months. In the fall of 1856 he entered Baylor University as a special student and tutor. He received his A.B. degree from Baylor, 18 December 1856, and his A.M. degree in February, 1860. After his retirement from Waco University (1865) he studied law and was admitted to the bar; he was presiding judge of McLennan County (1869-74), and a large land-owner. ... *Biographical materials*: "Memorial & Biographical History of McLennan, Falls, Bell,

and Coryell counties", 1893, 776-7; W. A. Ellis, *Norwich University, 1819-1911*, 1911, vol. 1, 487.

- LEONI, George N. (-----) Meteorological observer for the Smithsonian Institution at Clear Lake, Galveston County, in 1871. His reports made in that year are acknowledged in the *Smithsonian Report for 1874*, 1875, 111. No local information of Leoni has turned up in Galveston County. It is possible that Leoni is the author of the following book: "Ample Instruction for the Barometer and Thermometer; containing particular directions for the marine and house barometer, and weather glasses; the instructions are also applicable to the sympiesiometer and oil barometer; with rules to be observed in using the storm glasses; including tables of the temperature of the sea, from Mr. Abel Clark, &c., and remarks made by Captains Sabine and Hall, R.N., Lieut. White, U.S.N., and Capt. Krusenstern, Russian Navy, to which is added a perpetual weather table, various atmospherical phenomena, &c. ..." (New York, G. Leoni, 1841, 39 pp.) [and on the cover, "Leoni's Directions for the Barometer and Thermometer"].
- L'HERITIER, Louis François (1789-1852) *Le Champ-d' Asile, Tableau topographique et historique du Texas ... par L[ouis] F[rançois] L['] H[eritier]*. Paris, 1819—this is a genuinely interesting book. Chapters V ("Des Forets", pp. 66-79); VI ("Botanique et Zoologie", pp. 80-95); and VII ("Mineralogie", pp. 96-99) are of especial interest. It should be noted, however, that since L'Heritier was on the Coastal Plain only, he knew extremely little of the mineral resources of Texas.
- LIGHTFOOT, Thomas (-----) Loughridge (1884, 719-20) published a brief agricultural report of Fannin County, Texas by Lightfoot, who was in 1880 a resident of Bonham, Fannin County. [Further information of Lightfoot is wanting; perhaps he was a relative of Henry W. Lightfoot (1846-1901) of Sherman and Paris, north Texas—see *HBTx*, 2, 56].
- LIMBER, Rev. John (1814-49) Limber was a resident of Independence, Texas, on 24 April, 1846. On that day, he wrote a letter to Benjamin Silliman the elder on the petrified forest near to, and north of, Independence (published in *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, (II), 2, 1846, 124). Limber says that he would be glad to furnish specimens of any size, *gratis*, to educational institutions, and that the expense of transportation need not be great. A few years earlier, in the same journal [(I), 40, 1841, 405] he wrote from Strabane, N.C., on fossil remains in Lenoir County, N.C., under date of "June 10, 1839". Limber was an A.B. graduate of Amherst College (one of Dr. Edward Hitchcock's students) in 1839. He was born in Crawford County, Pa., 24 April, 1814; taught in an academy at Meadville, Pa. (1839-42); was a missionary to the Creek Indians (1844-46), and home missionary at Washington, Texas, from 1846-48. He died at New Orleans, 29 January, 1849. It will be seen that shortly before his graduation from Amherst, Limber spent some weeks in Lenoir County, N.C.

- LINCECUM, Dr. Gideon (1793-1874) Naturalist and physician; lived at Long Point, Washington County, 1848-74. His most noted observations were made on the Agricultural Ant of Texas. His autobiography (Miss. Hist. Society *Publications*, 8, 1904, 443-519); Geiser, *Naturalists of the Frontier*, 1937, 253-74; ACAB, HBTx, 2, 58; and P. I. Nixon (*Texas State Jour. Med.*, 36, 1940, 34-38) have given a fairly adequate account of his life and work.
- LINCECUM, Lysander R. (1836-75) Son of the preceding; in 1867 he sent to the Smithsonian Institution skulls of mammals from Texas. He was born in Columbus, Miss.; came with his parents to Texas in 1848; studied as an apprentice in medicine with his father as preceptor. He had no medical school instruction; and, like his father, was a Thompsonian, or "botanical physician." He died and was buried at Long Point, Texas. It is probable that natural history was not a primary interest with him, and that the specimens sent to the Smithsonian Institution were ones that his father had left for forwarding, on his departure for Tuxpan, Mexico.
- LINDHEIMER, Ferdinand Jakob (1801-79) Came to Texas in 1836; collected plants in Texas for Asa Gray, and *naturalia* of divers sorts for the Smithsonian Institution and the naturalists of the Pacific Railroad surveys from 1850 to 1875. He secured a portion of the trees of Texas for the "Forest Trees of the United States" exhibit at the Philadelphia Centennial. In Wiegmann's *Archiv f. Naturgeschichte*, 12, 1846, 277-87, Lindheimer published a paper on "Pflanzengeographische Uebersicht von Texas"; and very many newspaper essays, later collected by his pupil, Dr. Gustav Passavant, and published as a book with the title, *Aufsätze und Abhandlungen* (Frankfort, 1879). *Biographical materials*: Geiser, *Naturalists of the Frontier*, 1937, 159-80; *Southwest Review*, 15, 1930, 245-66, *portrait*; DAB; *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, 18, 1883, 697-8; Blankenship, *18th Ann. Rept. Mo. Botan. Garden*, 1907, 123-41; *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, (III), 19, 1880, 158; *Allgemeine Gartenzeitung*, 18, 1850, 399 (copied from *Bot. Ztg. no. 47*, p. 847); Sargent, *Silva ...*, 1, 1892, 74; H. A. Rattermann, *Gesammelte Werke*, 12, 1911, 83-88; HBTx, 2, 59.
- LINGLEY, J. A. (-----) Amateur geologist and paleontologist at Jewett, Leon County, 1880 (Cassino, 1880).
- LIPSCOMB, Dr. A. S. (-----) A horticulturist living at Montgomery in the 'sixties and 'seventies. He was especially interested in the improvement of peaches. A fine early variety originated by him, the "Lipscomb Pride", was exhibited at the Second State Fair at Houston, in May, 1871. (See Geiser, 1945, 60).
- LIVERMORE, Capt. William Roscoe, U.S.A. (1843-1909) Dr. Valery Havard, in a letter to Sereno Watson (Jan. 2, 1883) speaks appreciatively of Capt. Livermore's abilities in the scientific exploration of West Texas, and his kindness in offering facilities for Havard's own botanical exploration. In the summer and fall of 1881 (and later years) Livermore explored Texas along the line of the T. & P. railroad, from Abilene to Fort Bliss, including the Guadalupe Moun-



tains. Livermore was graduated from West Point in the class of 1865; was a member of many historical societies, and published a number of articles in scientific and historical fields. He was Chief Engineer of the Military Department of Texas, and as such offered to take Havard with him in his explorations of southwest Texas, and assured him of abundant opportunities for making very valuable collections. *Biographical materials*: Cullum, 5, 118; 6a, 109; there is also an obituary, with *portrait*, in the *Annual Report for 1920* of the Association of Graduates of the U.S. Military Academy.

LLOYD, L. W. (*d.* 1914) In 1875, Lloyd (whose residence is given as Marshall, Harrison County), sent specimens of Texas lignite to the Smithsonian Institution. He was manager (...1885...) of the Marshall & Northwestern R.R. Masonic records show Lloyd a member of a lodge at Marshall from 1875 to 1914. He died at Marshall, 10 June, 1914.

LLOYD, William (1854-1937) Ornithologist and collector. He published a paper, "Birds of Tom Green and Concho counties, Texas", in *The Auk*, 4, 1887, 181-93. The records run from 1880 to 1886, inclusive; the paper covers not only the two counties implied in the title, but gives other records. Other papers are listed in Geiser (*post*). Lloyd was elected an associate member of the American Ornithologists Union in 1885. Lloyd appears to have lived in San Antonio (1876-80), Concho County (1880-83), San Angelo (1883-88), El Paso (1889), Marfa (1890-91), and Brownsville (1892-93). From 1887 to 1889, Lloyd collected for G. B. Sennett (*q.v.*) in the Big Bend country of western Texas; and from 1890 to 1892, for the U.S. Biological Survey. Later, he kept an antique and old-book shop in New Orleans (1898-1937). He died in New Orleans on 29 October, 1937. *Biographical materials*: New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, Oct. 30, 1937; S. W. Geiser, *Field & Laboratory*, 24, 1956, 116-22, *map*.

LOEW, Oskar [1844-*post* 1938] (1844-*post* 1938) Chemist and mineralogist; with A. R. Roessler (*q.v.*) he came to Texas in July and August of 1872, to investigate the mineral resources of northwest Texas for the "Texas Land & Mining Association." Their report was published in *Petermanns Mittheilungen*, 19, 1873, 453-67, Taf. 23, with the title, "Erforschung des Nordwesttheiles von Texas im Jahre 1872, nach den Aufzeichnungen von Dr. O. Loew und A. R. Roessler zusammengestellt von Alb. S. Gatschet in New York." Loew took care of the botanical and chemical investigations of the expedition. ... In 1873, Loew was chemist and mineralogist of Party II of Lieut. George M. Wheeler's expedition to New Mexico and Arizona; and in 1874 was Chemist of Party V of Wheeler's second expedition to New Mexico and Colorado. (See *Petermanns Mittheilungen*, 20, 1874, 401-16, 453-61; *ibid.*, 21, 1875, 441-54; *ibid.*, 22, 1876, 209-17). He was also Chemist with Party IV of Lieut. Wheeler's 1875 expedition through Lower California (see *Petermanns Mittheilungen*, 22, 1876, 327-40, 410-27; *ibid.*, 23, 1877, 134-40). For valuable biographical materials on this great chemist, who later (1898-1900) was with the U.S. Department of Agricul-

ture, and a professor of chemical botany at Tokyo (1893-98, 1900-26), see *Ztschr. f. angew. Chemie*, 42, 1929, 369; and *Ernaehrung der Pflanze*, 25, 1929, 145, *portrait*. See, also Ewan, *Rocky Mountain Naturalists*, 1950, 252. Loew was born 2 April, 1844 at Markt-Redwitz, Oberfranken, Germany; took his Ph.D. degree (1877) at Leipzig; and was Adjunct in the Plant-physiological Institute, and Privat-dozent at Munich (1877-93). Dr. Loew left Tokyo in 1926, and after a time took up his residence in Berlin.

LOGAN, George Washington (*d.* 1914) In 1881, in *Special Report no. 36*, U.S. Department of Agriculture, p. 98, is published an account of grape-growing in Williamson County, Texas, by Mr. Logan. His address was given (1880) as Taylor, but in 1883-4 he was living in Circleville. He had extensive land-holdings in Williamson County; his tax assessment was between five and ten thousand dollars. He died in Taylor, 6 August, 1914.

LONG, Maj. Stephen Harriman, U.S.A. (1784-1864) One of the keenest men of science ever connected with the U.S. Army. Major Long was leader of the expedition down the Canadian River through Panhandle Texas in 1820, on which Dr. Edwin James was Naturalist, and Lieut. James Duncan Graham was Topographer. The collections made by Long's 1819-20 expedition went to Peale's Philadelphia museum. Thomas Say, the second Naturalist on this expedition, did not get into Texas in 1820, but accompanied a second party that took a more northern route back from the Rocky Mountains, down the Arkansas River to Fort Smith. The itinerary of Long's trip through Texas may be found in Thwaite's *Early Western Travels*, 16, 1905, 113-36. The catalogue of the Library of Congress has numerous titles of publications on engineering (railroad-location, bridge-building, etc.), but only one natural-history item. Major Long published, however, in addition to those listed, an article on the Rocky Mountain Sheep (*Memoirs Phila. Soc. for Promot. Agric.*, 5, 1826, 193-95; "Fossil remains of a mastodon found in Tennessee" (*Amer. Jour. Geol. & Nat. Sci.*, 1, 1832, 565-6); and "A description of the Hot Springs, near the River Washitaw [Ouachita], and of the physical geography of the adjacent country" (*Amer. Mo. Mag.*, 3, 1818, 85-87). Long was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society, 17 October, 1823; and was vice-president of the Geological Society of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia (1832, 1834-5). *Biographical materials: DAB; ACAB; Drake*, 1872, 560; Ewan, 1950, 253; Lamb, 5, 1903, 115; *Nat. Cycl. Amer. Biogr.*, 11, 1909, 365, etc.

LONGFIELD, Frank (*d.* ?1913) In 1880, Longfield sent reptiles and insects from Senterfitt, Lampasas County, to the U.S. National Museum. Senterfitt, now a ghost town, was formerly about two miles southwest of present Lometa, and had a Masonic lodge, of which Longfield was a member (1879-82). He was a member of a Masonic lodge at Lampasas from 1883 until his death (which fragmentary records place at 13 October, 1913).

LONGLEY, Caleb B. (1821-?1885) His residence (1880) is given as

Giddings. He wrote a brief agricultural report on Lee County, Texas, printed in Loughridge, 1884, 748. He seems to have come to Bastrop at an early date; is included in the 1850 Census from Austin County; lived at Chappell Hill (1851-53), and Lexington (1855-68); and is listed as a member of a Masonic lodge at Giddings from 1864 to 1868.

LOUGHRIDGE, Rev. Andrew Jackson (1818-81) Living at Tanglewood, Lee County, in 1880, he, also, wrote a report on the agriculture of Lee County, published in his nephew's 1884 volume, pp. 748-9. Loughridge was born in South Carolina; came to Texas from Mississippi in 1854, and served as Presbyterian minister in Lee County until his death, 19 March, 1881. *Biographical materials*: E. C. Scott, *Ministerial Directory of the Presbyterian Church, U.S., 1861-1941*, 1942, 416.

LOUGHRIDGE, Robert Hills (1843-1917) Born in the Creek Nation, I.T., the son of the Rev. Robert McGill Loughridge, Presbyterian missionary (*post*). He published a "brief but valuable paper on the geological features of the State" in the Tenth Census of the United States, vol. 5, 653-81, 1884, (Hill, Bull. 45, U.S. Geol. Survey). This report was based upon a 3-months' rapid reconnaissance, and personal correspondence with all available sources, who had been furnished with a printed schedule. His report was accompanied by a map which differs materially from Roessler's 1874 one; nor do the descriptions given in the text agree altogether with those given by Loew. E. W. Hilgard (Loughridge's former teacher at the University of Mississippi) believed that Loughridge's observations were wider and closer, and he better qualified for geological observation than Loew and Roessler. ... Loughridge was in the field from 15 August to 25 December, 1880. He visited the chief points as far west as Graham, Breckenridge, Brownwood, San Saba, Austin, San Antonio, Cuero, and Indianola. ... In 1872, Loughridge was elected a member (fellow, 1874) of the A.A.A.S. Later, he was State Geologist of Georgia. Darton and Nickles list his geological publications. *Biographical materials*: *American Men of Science*, ed. 2, 1910; *Who's Who in America*, ed. 4, 1906. [His father, the Rev. ROBERT MCGILL LOUGHRIDGE (1809-1900), missionary teacher and preacher to the Creek Indians (1842-61 and 1881-88) was Presbyterian minister in LaGrange, Goliad, and Marlin (1861-81), and in Waco (1892-95, where he died). He took his A.B. at Miami University in 1837, his A.M. in 1843, and was given a D.D. degree in 1886. His *English and Muskogee Dictionary* (with David Hodge) was published in 1890.]

LOUIS, Friedrich (b. ?1822) Forestry expert from Eulbach, Germany; came to Texas in the *Adelsverein* immigration in the 'mid-'forties. (*Solms-Braunfels Archiv*, LXVIII, 182). In the population-sheets of the 1850 Census two entries of "Friedrich Louis" are made: one, *aet.* "28" from Victoria, and one, *aet.* "38" from Galveston. Probably these refer to the same man, who was enrolled at two different times at the two different places; with an error in transcrip-

tion of the age at one of the places of enrollment. Nothing further on Mr. Louis is in my records.

LOVE, Capt. Henry (-----) Explored the Rio Grande from Ringgold Barracks, up the river until stopped by impassable falls at a distance of 967 miles. This was about the year 1849. I have found it difficult to secure information on Captain Love; I doubt whether he is the "Harry Love" mentioned in Heitman, v. 1, 643. One of my sources of information stated that he was "a better sailor and frontiersman than a civil engineer." Captain C. P. Kingsbury, "a practical engineer" explored the same region in 1849, under Maj. W. W. Chapman's directions: I therefore conclude that Captain Love was not in U.S.A., but was a civilian river captain on the Rio Grande.

LUBBOCK, Francis Richard (1815-1905) One of the pioneer breeders of poultry (Asiatic breeds) in Texas, in the 'fifties—see Lubbock, *post*, 1900, 236-7. He was born in Beaufort, S.C., and died at Austin, Texas; came to Texas in late 1836 or early 1837, in search of his younger brother, Tom, a soldier in the Texas Revolution. He was a merchant at Velasco and Houston; comptroller of the Republic of Texas (1837-40); lieutenant-governor of Texas (1857-59); governor of Texas (1861-63); and State treasurer of Texas (1878-91) *Biographical materials*: L. E. Daniell, *Personnel of the Texas State Government ...*, 1892, 39-41, *portrait*; F. R. Lubbock, *Six Decades in Texas*, 1900, *passim*, DAB; HBTx, 2, 89.

LUBBOCK, William Martin and Henry Saltus (-----) Pioneer breeders of thoroughbred horses and pure-bred cattle in early Texas. An account is given in the *American Stock Journal*, 2, 1860, 16, of some of their notable (1859) purchases of horses and cattle from prominent breeders in Bridport and Windsor, Vt. Earnest efforts have elicited little information of these brothers in Texas, beyond the facts that they were younger brothers of F. R. Lubbock, and were both born in Charleston, S.C.

LUDLOW, James Chambers (1797-1841) In *The American Farmer*, 4, 1823, 378 Ludlow published a paper, "Vegetable and Animal Productions of Texas." It is dated from "Montague," 10 December, 1822, and resumes the experiences he went through during the preceding months of May, June, and July, in Louisiana and Texas. He was a man of means, and the son of Israel and Charlotte (Chambers) Ludlow. When he was 7 years old his father died, and the mother married a Mr. Fisk. James C. Ludlow married in 1819 at Ludlow Station (near Cincinnati), and then removed to (old) Franklin, Mo., where he had some interests; he returned to Ludlow Station in 1821, and here the last 6 of his 7 children were born. His oldest daughter married Salmon P. Chase as his third wife (1846-52); another daughter married Randall Hunt of New Orleans, one of the most distinguished members of the Louisiana Bar. Ludlow's sister, Sarah Bella, married John McLean (1785-1861), Monroe's postmaster-general and later (1829-61) associate-justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. The Ludlow family was thus

connected with the Hunts, Chases, and McLeans, and also with the Cloppers and Burnets of Texas. ... With H. H. League, Elias Wightman, and Richard Matson, Ludlow petitioned (2 August, 1826) Stephen F. Austin for permission to found the town of Matagorda; and in the May following, League and Wightman received their league-grants near Matagorda. Neither Ludlow nor Matson, however, were among Austin's "Old Three-Hundred." ... In 1837-8, Ludlow made extensive experiments in raising beets for the production of sugar. Ludlow died at Ludlow Station, and was buried in the Wesleyan cemetery there. Twelve years later his body was removed to the Spring Grove cemetery, near his former home at Ludlow Station.

LUDWIG, Otto (*d.* ?1884-88) From 1878 to 1884, *Cassino's Directory* lists Ludwig from San Antonio, as a botanist interested in the Cactaceae. He is not listed in the 1888 Directory, nor in subsequent ones. He is listed only once (1877-8) in the San Antonio city directory, as a tobacconist, with his shop on Commerce Street, between Soledad and St. Mary's.

LYNDY, Benjamin (1789-1839) Known chiefly for his activities in the American Colonization Society; in his account of his second journey to Texas (8 July to 12 October, 1833) he gives a valuable account of the Cholera Epidemic of 1833; he also (*The Life, Travels, and Opinions of Benjamin Lyndy*, 1847, 54) notes the occurrence of mineral coal on Kimball's Creek (unidentified). *Biographical materials*: DAB, ACAB, Drake, 1872, 568; and Lamb, 5, 1903, 166.

LYNDE, Dr. Richard Douglass, U.S.A. (*d.* 1876) In his "Sanitary Report—Camp Hudson" [July, 1859], in Coolidge, 1860, 191-2, Lynde gives a report largely medical. It has, however, interesting notes on the fish and game of the region. Camp Hudson was located at the Second Crossing (Devils River) of the San Antonio-El Paso Road. Dr. Lynde was born in Michigan, and (29 August, 1856) was appointed to the Army from Maryland. He resigned from the Army in 1862, and died 12 February, 1876.

LYONS, Dr. James H. (1809-?) In 1847-8, Dr. Lyons was a member of the Second legislature of Texas, from Rusk County; in 1848, he was one of the petitioners for a charter of the Medical & Surgical Society of the State of Texas. In 1857 (now a resident of San Antonio) he had a vineyard of 250 vines of the Blue El Paso grape. He was a native of Kentucky; was listed in the 1850 Census from Bexar County; and was one of the organizers of the Bexar Medical Association in 1853. H. C. Williams (*q.v.*) speaks of his "intelligence and skill and lively interest in grape culture." He also served for several short periods in 1865-67 as mayor of San Antonio. He was still living in 1869 in San Antonio, where he operated a small tannery.

MABRY, William Spark (1849-1941) Surveyor; graduate (1871) of the Virginia Military Institute; and did much engineering and survey-work in Texas after 1873. In March, 1873 he went to Texas and joined William Nelson's survey party to locate 4,000 land cer-

tificates issued by Texas to the Houston & Great Northern R.R. These were located on the Pecos River and on the headwaters of the Colorado and Brazos rivers, and in the Panhandle of Texas. Most of his 49 years in Texas was spent on the frontier, and his activity was confined to land-surveying. He was County Surveyor of Oldham County in 1882; and for 20 years was a civil engineer with the S. P. R.R., with headquarters at San Antonio. He published a pamphlet, "Some Memories of William Spark Mabry, XIT", with an interesting account of the establishment of the northwest corner of Texas; and in a later publication, "Early West Texas and Panhandle Surveys" (*Panhandle-Plains Histor. Review*, 2, 1929, 22-42) gives a valuable narrative of his experiences in 1873-4, as he surveyed from Fort Concho up into Panhandle Texas with the Nelson party. Mr. Mabry was born in Selma, Ala., and died there, 21 January, 1941. *HBT*<sub>x</sub>, 2, 99 gives his birth-year as "1851"; but Mabry family-papers and his newspaper obituary state that he was born at Selma on 30 December, 1849.

MCALISTER, Maj. Miles Daniel, U.S.A. (?1832-69) Superintending engineer of the survey of Galveston Harbor, 1868. Native of New York, and appointed from Michigan, he graduated 3d in his class (1856) at West Point. *Biographical materials* in Cullum, 2, 641-2.

MCCALL, Capt. George Archibald, U.S.A. (1802-68) An accomplished ornithologist; he came to Texas (1836) as adjutant to General James Gaines. McCall published a number of papers on the birds of Texas in volumes 3 to 6 (1847-52) of the *Proceedings* of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (of which he was elected a corresponding member, in June, 1847). Perhaps the most notable is his "Some Remarks on the Habits, &c., of birds met with in Western Texas, between San Antonio and the Rio Grande, and in New Mexico; with descriptions of several species believed to have been hitherto undescribed" (*ibid.*, 5, 1850, 213-24). His *Letters from the Frontiers* ..., 1868, 296-99, publishes a letter of date 23 April, 1836, which gives an account of the Battle of San Jacinto. Capt. McCall was in the military occupation of Texas (1845-6), and later served in the War with Mexico. ... He was born in Philadelphia and died in West Chester, Pa.; was graduated from West Point in 1822. *Biographical materials*: Cullum, 1, 293-4, 5, 25; Witmer Stone in *Cassinia*, 16, 1912, 1-6, *portrait*; Lamb, 5, 1903, 190, *portrait*; ACAB; and elsewhere.

MCCARTHY, Charles S. (-----) In 1860, McCarthy accompanied John Henry Clark in his survey of the northern boundary of Texas, as a natural-history collector. The specimens of nests, eggs, and skins of birds from Arkansas and the line of the Texas boundary survey, "collected chiefly by C. S. McCarthy" were sent by Clark to the Smithsonian Institution (see *Annual Report for 1867*, 76-78, of the Smithsonian Institution). Previously, McCarthy had accompanied Capt. J. H. Simpson (*q.v.*) in his 1858-9 explorations in Kansas, Nebraska, and Utah (See Ewan, 1950, 262).

MCCAULEY, Lieut. Charles Adam Hoke, U.S.A. (1847-1913) While

on sick-leave from the Army, McCauley accompanied Lieut. E. H. Ruffner, of the Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., in explorations of the sources of the Red River in Texas (May, June, 1876). This embraced a portion of the Llano Estacado. His paper (*post*) included about 100 species, with copious notes on the habits of most of them, and occasional descriptions of their nests and eggs. Joel Asaph Allen (*Bull. Nuttall Ornith. Club*, 2, 1877, 76-7) said of the paper: "This is almost the first special paper treating of the ornithology of Western Texas, and forms a most welcome contribution to our knowledge of the ornithology of that region. The list shows an unusual mingling of eastern and western species, and, as would be naturally expected, a considerable proportion of strictly southern forms. On the barren staked plains few birds were met with, and these mainly about water-holes; along the timber skirted streams, however, bird life was abundant. ..." This paper is cited: "Notes on the ornithology of the region about the source of the Red River of Texas, from observations made during the exploration conducted by Lieut. E. F. Ruffner, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A. ... By C. A. H. McCauley, Lieutenant Third U.S. Artillery. Annotated by Dr. Elliott Coues, U.S.A." (*Bull. U.S. Geol. Surv. Terr.*, 3, 1877, 655-95). ... Lieut. McCauley was born in Maryland; was graduated from West Point in 1870 (at which time he lived in Pennsylvania). In 1871 he invented army-signalling by use of mirrors. He became a corresponding or active member of several scientific societies. ... *Biographical materials*: ACAB, Lamb, 5, 1903, 194-5; Cullum, 3, 152, 5, 169, 6a, 130; obituary (with *portrait*) in *Ann. Rept. Assn. Graduates of the U.S. Military Academy for 1914*; Knight, *Library of Southern Literature*, 15, 1900, 273.

MCCLELLAN, Capt. George Brinton, U.S.A. (1826-85) Engineer; accompanied Capt. R. B. Marcy (*q.v.*) on his 1852 expedition to the sources of the Red River. McClellan made the astronomical observations, and also superintended the taking of alcoholic specimens for Spencer F. Baird. In 1852 he was Chief Engineer of the Department of Texas, U.S.A.; and (1852-3) in charge of surveys of rivers and harbors on the Gulf coast of Texas. Later (in the 'seventies) he made a reconnaissance in northwest Texas, to locate copper deposits for some projected mining company. ... McClellan was a native of Pennsylvania; was graduated from West Point in 1846; resigned from the Army in 1857, to become Chief Engineer, and later, president, of the Illinois Central R.R. (1857-61). He was a man of strong scientific bent, being a member of several scientific societies among them the Philadelphia Academy, of which he was elected a corresponding member on 13 February, 1855). *Biographical materials*: Among the many sources, note the following: DAB; Cullum, 2, 250-55, 5, 62; ACAB; Lamb, etc.; also *McClellan's Own Story* ..., 1886, 1-24.

MCCCLINTOCK, John Norris (1846-1914) In 1874, with J. F. Pratt as Aide, McClintock made a triangulation and worked on the topography of the Gulf coast of Texas near Sabine Pass, with the U.S.

Coast Survey (*Report for 1874*, 34). McClintock was born in Winthrop, Maine; educated as a civil engineer (A.B., Bowdoin, 1867, A.M., 1882); after a period with the Coast Survey he was an instructor in topographical engineering at Bowdoin College, and later was editor of the *Granite Monthly*. In 1914 he was president of a water purification company in Boston, and practiced there as a civil and sanitary engineer, 1890-1914. He died at Dorchester, Mass., 13 August, 1914.

MCCCLINTOCK, W. A. (*d.* 1847) Naturalist, and soldier of the Mexican War, whose diary was published in the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, 34, 1930-31, 20-37, 141-58, 231-56. He was born in Bourbon County, Ky.; enlisted for the Mexican War at Cynthiana; made his way to Mexico on horseback, by way of Memphis, Little Rock, San Antonio, Corpus Christi, and Brownsville, into Mexico. He was killed in the Battle of Buena Vista, on 22 or 23 February, 1847, in which battle Kentucky troops bore the brunt of the battle. His diary is replete with descriptions of the fauna, flora, natural condition of the country, rivers, etc. He crossed the line into Texas on 6 September, and arrived at Camargo, Mexico, 2 November, 1846. His itinerary in Texas (much abbreviated) included present Morris, Upshur, Smith, and Cherokee counties; Springfield, Bucksnort [Marlin], the Brazos crossing at the Falls; Little and San Gabriel rivers; Austin, San Marcos, New Braunfels, San Antonio, Seguin, Victoria, Goliad, San Patricio, Corpus Christi, and finally, Camargo.

MCCCLURE, Robert (1840-1915) Wrote a report on grape-growing and wine-making in Anderson County, Texas, published in *Special Report no. 36*, U.S. Department of Agriculture. McClure, an attorney at Palestine from 1866 to 1915, had an interest in horticulture that fairly took him out of the amateur class, with his vineyard, his peach orchard, his blackberry patch, and his vegetable garden. He was born at former Fort Houston (near present Palestine), and died at Rusk, Cherokee County. He was educated in the common schools; fought in the Civil War; and began the practice of law shortly after its conclusion. He was twice county attorney of Anderson County, and once district attorney. He practiced law in Rusk from 1886 until his death. *Biographical materials: Biographical Encyclopaedia of Texas*, 1880, 213.

MCCOMLY, H. A. (-----) Smithsonian meteorological observer at Galveston in 1867. No further data are forthcoming.

MCCOOK, Rev. Henry Christopher (1837-1911) In the summer of 1876 McCook studied the Agricultural Ant of Texas at Barton Springs, near Austin. His book based on this study, *The Natural History of the Agricultural Ant of Texas*, was published in 1879. *Biographical materials: ACAB; Entom. News*, 22, 1911, 433-38, *portrait; Public. Ohio Archaeol. & Hist.*, 6, 1898, 109, *portrait; Annals Entomol. Soc. America*, 5, 1912, 73, *portrait; Ewan*, 1950, 263; *Who Was Who in America*, 1, 1942, 803.

MCCORKLE, H. B. (-----) Loughridge, 1884, 777-8 gives a brief



report on the agriculture of Kaufman County, Texas. McCorkle was appointed postmaster of the newly-established post office at Elmo, Kaufman County, in 1873; in Polk's 1884-5 *Business Directory of Texas* he is listed as a teacher. The tax-list for that year shows him as having 200 acres of land in the county, with an assessment valuation of between \$1500 and \$2000.

MCCORKLE, Spencer C. (-----) Worked with the U.S. Coast Survey (1851-53) in triangulation operations along the Gulf coast of Texas (*Annual Reports, 1851, 79, 1852, 47, 1853, 73-75*). In 1873, with D. S. Wolcott as Aide, he again worked on the triangulation of the Texas coast (*Report for 1873, 43*).

MCCORMICK, Charles (-----) Wrote "[The Geography and Agriculture of Throckmorton County]", printed in Loughridge, 1884, 805. At the time, McCormick lived at the town of Throckmorton.

MCCOWN, Capt. John Porter, U.S.A. (?1815-79) Capt. McCown sent collections of birds from the Ringgold Barracks, Texas, to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (6 Oct. and 1 Dec., 1857). He made several excellent observations on the birds of Texas (*Annals, Lyceum of Natural History of the State of New York, 6, 1853, 9-14*), which gave field-notes on 18 species of birds. Capt. McCown was graduated from West Point in the Class of 1840, tenth in his class. He was in the military occupation of Texas (1845-6); on frontier duty on the Rio Grande and scouting (1849); at the Ringgold Barracks (1849-50), and at Fort Brown (1850). He was constantly on the alert for birds at the Ringgold Barracks. He resigned from the Army in 1861, and later became a major-general, C.S.A. After the War, he became a teacher for some years near Knoxville, Tenn. He died at Little Rock, Ark., 22 January, 1879. ... *Biographical materials*: Cullum, 2, 31-2; 5, 51; ACAB; Lamb, 5, 1903, 218.

MCCRAVEN, Dr. William (?1799-1872) An outstanding figure in the early history of medicine in Texas. He wrote several papers: on the "Yellow Fever of Houston, Texas, 1847" (*New Orleans Med. & Surg. Jour.*, 5, 1848/9, 227-35); "Yellow Fever in Houston, Texas, in the fall of 1848" (*ibid.*, 6, 1849/50, 60-64); "Houston, Texas, its topography and diseases of 1851" (*Trans. Amer. Med. Assn.*, 1852, 667-78). This third paper is very interesting and valuable historically. The last published paper I have been able to find is his "Epidemic of Yellow Fever in 1859, Houston, Texas" (*New Orleans Med. News. & Hosp. Gazette*, 7, 1860/61, 105-10). McCraven (*U.S. Census Schedules, Texas, 1850*) was born in South Carolina about 1799, and was a resident of Houston as early as 14 September, 1837 (*Lamar Papers*, 5, 157). *Biographical materials*: *Houston Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 1, 1872 which reports his death (as do many contemporary Texas papers).

MCCULLOUGH, E. C. (-----) A resident of Mooreville, north-western Falls County (1880), McCullough wrote an agricultural report of that county, printed in Loughridge, 1884, 788.

MCELDERRY, Dr. Henry, U.S.A. (d. 1898) Served with U.S. troops

- in the late 'sixties on the Upper Brazos; and sent fossils from that region to the Smithsonian Institution in 1870. Educated at the University of Maryland (A.B., 1865; M.D., 1865). He was appointed company-surgeon, U.S.A., 1866, and later became a post-surgeon in the Oregon country. Barnes' *Medical & Surgical History, War of the Rebellion, ...*, Part I, Vol. II, Surgical History, gives a number of references to McElderry's work while acting as assistant-surgeon in Jarvis Hospital, Baltimore, in 1865.
- McFARLAND, Archibald (1835-1900) In 1881 there was printed a note by him on 'the difficulties of grape-culture in Kerr County' in *Special Report no. 36*, U.S. Department of Agriculture, p. 98. McFarland was county and district clerk of Kerr County (1872-95). He was born in New York State; came to Brenham, Texas in 1855 (where he was a merchant). In the Civil War he was a cavalry major, C.S.A. He moved to Kerrville after the war, and experimented in grape culture. He travelled extensively throughout southwestern Texas and Mexico, especially after his removal to San Antonio in 1895, where he was engaged in the real estate business.
- McGOWN, Dr. W. C. (-----) Physician at LaGrange (...1857-69), later at Houston (1869-1880...). He was particularly interested in climatology and epidemics, and in 1869 was a member of the Committee on Climatology & Epidemics of the State Medical Association. In Heard (*q.v.*), 1868, p. 289, is a brief summary of McGowan's report on the epidemic diseases of LaGrange. McGowan took his M.D. degree at the University of Louisiana, 1854, giving his residence as "Texas". Further information is lacking.
- McKECHNIE, O'Neil (-----) A resident of Clifton, and correspondent of the U.S. Entomological Commission in 1877.
- McKENZIE, Dr. John Rogers (1834-1902) In 1880, he wrote a paper on the prospects for grape-culture in Parker County, Texas (U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Special Report no. 36*, 1881, 99). He came to Weatherford, Parker County, in 1873, and practiced there until his death. He was born in Monroe County, Tenn., and familial records claim graduation from Hiwassee College and the medical department of the University of Nashville; but the records at both places are inconclusive. Like other members of his family, he was of a curious personality, brilliant and versatile, with catholic tastes and interests.
- McKINNEY, Archibald (1816-79) In the *Gardener's Chronicle* (n.s.), 4, 1875, 715, is an article by him, "Planting Forests in Texas." McKinney, a resident of San Felipe, Austin County (and postmaster there in 1869) outlines the difficulties of forest planting in Texas, and proposes huisache as a good hedge-plant. Another paper, "Forage Grasses in Texas" (*Rural New Yorker*, 31, 1875, 42), is an excellent article, showing good powers of observation and mental keenness. Mr. McKinney was born in Casey County, Ky., 27 December, 1816, and died in San Felipe, 11 January, 1879. He was a member of the Iowa legislature in 1852-3, and came to Texas in 1853. From 1860 to 1872 he was a Methodist minister in the Texas

Conference. He was a teacher at Mexia (...1856-59), Chappell Hill (1860), and at San Felipe in his latter years. Masonic records show him affiliated with lodges at Mexia (1856-59), Danville, Montgomery County (1864-5), and San Felipe (1867-79).

McKINSTRY, William C. (-----) Engineer. I have been able to learn little of McKinstry. In 1840 he published *The Colorado Navigator*, "Containing a full description of the bed and banks of the Colorado River from the City of Austin to its Mouth" [22 p., 16°, Matagorda, 1840.] The Library of Congress copy of this publication is one that McKinstry inscribed and presented to Bollaert in 1842. Masonic and other records show McKinstry a resident of Matagorda from ...1838 to 1841... . He is not listed in the 1850 Census returns.

McLAREN, James Alexander (1823-88) He published in Loughridge, 1884, an agricultural report on Palo Pinto County, Texas; his address being "Copeland." McLaren was born in Tennessee, 22 December, 1823, and he died in Palo Pinto 28 November, 1888. He was the first teacher in Palo Pinto County (1856), and the first county "chief-justice" [judge] (1857+). He became a prominent rancher and merchant (with Col. C. C. Slaughter).

McLAUGHLIN, Dr. James Wharton (1840-1909) Physician, pioneer bacteriologist and histologist; for the last 40 years of his life a scientific physician at Austin. He was born near Springfield, Ohio, and died (13 November, 1909) at Austin. Before the Civil War, he studied medicine under a preceptor; after the War, he went to Columbus, Texas, to practice medicine. He took his M.D. degree from the University of Louisiana in 1867. ... He was one of the early presidents of the Texas Microscopic Association, and a member of the American Medical Association, the Texas Medical Association, and the Texas Academy of Science. "He was an indefatigable researcher into the causes of infection and immunity; discovered the bacillus of dengue, and published widely" (Kelly & Burrage, *post*). For 8 years he was professor in the medical school at Galveston. For his publications (especially on dengue fever, fermentation, infection, and immunity), see the Surgeon-General's Library catalogue. *Biographical materials: Texas State Jour. Med.*, 5, 1909/10, 330-31, *portrait*; Kelly & Burrage, 1928, 791-2; *HBT*x, 2, 119.

McLEARY, Dr. William Trigg Hodge (1828-1903) This physician, resident of Weimar in 1880, came to Texas from Tennessee after the Civil War; he wrote (1880) an agricultural report on Colorado County, Texas (Loughridge, 1884, 762-3). He was born in Maury County, Tenn., 3 August, 1828, and died at Weimar, Texas, 17 May, 1903. He took his M.D. degree at Jefferson Medical College in 1853, and was a surgeon, C.S.A. In 1866 he removed to Colorado County, Texas, and practiced medicine there for the rest of his life. *Biographical materials: Daniell, Successful Men ...*, 1890, 486-7.

McNEILL, Archibald (-----) A correspondent of the U.S. Patent Commissioner on matters relating to agricultural conditions in

Colorado County (*Ann. Rept. U.S. Commr. Patents, 1852*, Part II, Agriculture, 50-51). At this time, McNeill was assistant-marshal of Colorado County. A veteran of the Mexican War (Colonel J. C. Hayes' Regt.); and member of the House in the 1st and 2d Texas legislatures (1846-48) from Montgomery County, McNeill appears to have been a resident of Huntsville in 1849 (Masonic records). His name is missing from the 1850 Census schedules for Texas.

MADISON, Dr. Thomas Cooper, U.S.A. (*d.* 1866) Surgeon at Ft. Crogan in Texas from December, 1842 to October, 1843. His paper, "Medical Topography of Fort Washita [Indian Territory]", dated 1852, shows some knowledge of plants and animals, as there are lists of the species occurring near the fort. Dr. Madison was of the type of U.S. army officer described by Dr. Julius Froebel (1853-4), 'whose interest in natural history was so keen that it was his main subject of conversation.' Dr. Madison wrote but little on natural history, so far as I have been able to find—nothing on Texas. ... He was born in Virginia; took his M.D. degree at the University of Pennsylvania (1838); entered the Army as Assistant-Surgeon in 1840, and had a long service in Florida, Mexico, and on the western frontier. He resigned with the rank of major to enter the C.S.A. as Surgeon in August, 1861; and died at Tallahassee, Florida, 7 November, 1866. A biographical note on Dr. Madison is in S. G. French, *Two Wars ...*, 1901, 85.

MAEDGEN, Moritz (1831-98) Loughridge (1884, 789) published Maedgen's report of the agriculture of Bell County, Texas. Moritz Maedgen was then a citizen of the town of Troy, to which he had moved from Milam County, in 1870. As a child, he had come with his parents to Texas from his native Hanover (1845); some time later they settled at Mercer's Fort on the San Gabriel. In 1883/4 Maedgen had a farm of 500 acres in Bell County, tax-assessed at between five and ten thousand dollars. He was (1879) a member of the Sixteenth legislature of Texas. He died 23 August, 1898. *Biographical materials*: "Memorial and Biographical History of McLennan, Falls, Bell and Coryell Counties", 1873, 353-4.

MALLET, John William, F.R.S. (1832-1912) In the years 1865-67, Mallet made a survey for petroleum in eastern Texas and western Louisiana, for Northern capitalists, while he was professor of chemistry in the medical department of the University of Louisiana. He later became (for a year), one of the original professors at the University of Texas (opened, 1883). He was born in Dublin, Ireland; took his Ph.D. degree (1852) in chemistry, at the University of Goettingen, under Woehler; and came to America the following year. He was professor of chemistry at the University of Alabama (1855-60), and chemist of the State Geological Survey under Michael Tuomey; and during the Civil War was in charge of the chemical laboratories of the Ordnance department, C.S.A. *Biographical materials*: an extended, excellent biography is in *DAB*; see also, *DNB*, *ACAB*, *HBTx*, 2, 133, and the usual encyclopaedias.

MANNING, Hilary (*d.* 1884) Loughridge published a report on the

agriculture of Freestone County, in his 1884 monograph, at pp. 734-5. Manning appears to have come to Butler, Freestone County before 1856, and to have lived in Oakwood, Leon County (1860 ... 84). Buckley's 1874 geological report (pp. 122-3) mentions his very fine orchard "near the Trinity River, on the way to Palestine." Mr. Manning represented District 18, in the House, in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth legislatures of Texas (1873-75). Masonic records give the date of his death as 3 December, 1884.

**MANSFIELD**, Maj. Samuel Mather, U.S.A. (1839-1928) Graduate of West Point in 1862, from February, 1880 to November, 1886, Mansfield was in charge of river and harbor improvements in Texas under the Engineering Board of the U.S. Army. He was born in Connecticut, and died in Boston, Mass. *Biographical materials: Cul- lum*, 2, 849-50; 5, 106-07; 6a, 100; 7, 71.

**MANTEUFFEL**, Wilhelm Friedrich von (.....) Hospital steward at Fort Davis, and sent (1878) reptiles from that locality to the U.S. National Museum. He enlisted, 21 September, 1875, at Holly Springs, Miss.; was assigned to Co. G., 13th U.S. Infantry; was appointed hospital steward, U.S.A., 14 July, 1877; and honorably discharged as such, 11 February, 1879, at Fort Davis.

**MARCOU**, Jules (1824-98) Geologist and mining engineer with Lieut. A. W. Whipple, in his explorations along the 35th Parallel. They left Fort Smith (13 July, 1853) and completed their line to the Pacific Ocean (25 March, 1854). J. C. Ives, J. M. Bigelow, C. B. R. Kennerly, and H. B. Möllhausen were on this expedition. They worked along the Canadian River in Panhandle Texas. Marcou was a widely-known geologist who, through misunderstandings with Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, was deprived of his notes and specimens, and another was assigned to write his report. American prestige in scientific Europe suffered seriously by this episode. ... For a list of his publications (especially on Southwestern geology) see Darton, Nickles, and the Royal Society Catalogue of scientific papers. *Biographical materials: Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, 30, 1885, 241-44; *Amer. Jour. Sci.* (IV), 5, 1898, 398; *Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts & Sci.*, 34, 1899, 651-56; *Bull. Soc. géol. de France*, 27, 1899, 153-4; Lamb, 5, 1903, 354; ACAB, etc.

**MARCY**, Capt. Randolph Barnes, U.S.A. (1812-87) Topographical engineer, explorer. In 1849 he made an expedition from Fort Smith, Ark., to Santa Fe, and return. On the way out he followed Lieut. Simpson's route. From Santa Fe he journeyed to Doña Aña; then, turning east, struck Lieut. Bryan's Trail and followed it through the Guadalupe Mountains to the Pecos. This river he crossed at the "Emigrant Crossing", and then struck northeast—through the "White Sand Hills"; near the Big Springs of the Colorado; along the northern sources of the Clear Fork of the Brazos; and of the northern branches of the Trinity. In 1852 Captain Marcy (with Bvt.-Capt. G. B. McClellan, U.S. Engineers) made the expedition to the sources of the Red River for which he is best known (U.S., 32d Congr., 2d Sess., *Sen. Exec. Doc. no. 54*). Captain McClellan

made astronomical observations for latitude and longitude. Distances were measured, and barometric pressures noted. Dr. George Getz Shumard accompanied the expedition as Surgeon and Geologist. They began at the mouth of the Little Wichita, went up the right bank of the Red River until they came to the mouth of the Big Wichita. They then crossed to the left bank of Red River, and into the country lying between the river "and a branch of Cache Creek"—probably present Deep Red Run. The expedition lasted from 2 May to 28 July, 1852. ... In 1854, Capt. Marcy made another exploration in northern Texas to the sources of the Brazos and Big Wichita rivers. The expedition was organized at Fort Washita; proceeded to Fort Belknap by the California Road, and after completing the exploration of the region, located a reservation for the Southern Comanches, and then returned to Fort Belknap. Marcy was accompanied on this expedition by Maj. Robert S. Neighbors (*q.v.*), Indian Agent, and Dr. G. G. Shumard. His report was published in 1856. ... Marcy was born in Massachusetts, and died in New Jersey. He was graduated from West Point in 1832, in the same class with Lorenzo Sitgreaves, Henderson Yoakum (later of Texas), and J. W. Bailey, long a professor at West Point. After completion of his 1854-55 exploration of lands on the Upper Brazos, Marcy was stationed at Corpus Christi (1855-6), Fort McIntosh (1856), and Fort Brown (1856-7). ... *Biographical materials: DAB; ACAB; Drake, 1872, 597; Lamb, 5, 1903, 355; R. B. Marcy, Personal Recollections, 1866, passim; Ewan, 1950, 258; et c.*

MARIS, Martin (-----) "Former consul of Belgium to Santo Domingo, and member of many learned Societies." In 1863 he published an account of a visit to Texas in 1845 or 1846: *Souvenirs d'Amérique, relations d'une voyage au Texas et en Haïti*, Brussels, 1863. On p. 5 he stated his long desire "to make a scientific journey to Texas." The year of his visit to Texas must have been 1845 or early 1846 (p. 89), for he says that New Braunfels "est actuellement sous la direction du baron de Meissebach", and speaks of the *Mainzer Adelsverein* as still solvent. Maris, it appears from his book, was especially interested in the American Indians.

MARKLEY, Lieut. Alfred Collins, U.S.A. (1843-1926) In 1876 he presented to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia a Massena partridge, *Cyrtonyx massena*, from the Nueces country of Texas. Lieut. Markley was born in Pennsylvania, and appointed First Lieutenant from that State (31 March, 1868), and advanced to Captain, 20 November, 1869. Heitman, 1, 689, gives his Army career up to his colonelcy in 1901. See, also, *Who Was Who in America 1, 1942, 777.*

MARNOCH, Gabriel William (?1836-1920) Natural history collector at Helotes, Bexar County, Texas, for E. D. Cope, 1877+. He was born in Scotland about 1836, and is believed to have come to Helotes about 1856-58. Besides his collecting for Cope (*v. Cope, "The Zoological Position of Texas"*, *Bull. 17, U.S. Nat. Mus.*, 1880, *passim*; H. F. Osborn, *Cope, Master Naturalist, 1931, 235-40, et*

*passim*), Marnoch was for some years a correspondent of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (*v.* his reports on experiments with dhura, or "Egyptian corn", in the *Report for 1879*, 1880, 494). He also collected Cretaceous invertebrate fossils, later described by Dr. C. A. White (*Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, 2, 1880, 292-98).

MARR, James S. (1836-1903) Mr. Marr, resident of El Paso in 1880, sent to the U.S. Department of Agriculture an account of primitive grape culture in El Paso County (*Special Report no. 36*, 1881, 101). Mr. Marr was born, 10 January, 1836, in Beauville, Canada, the son of a Presbyterian minister. Where he was educated is unknown; his family believes his college was Princeton; but the alumni records do not bear this out. He was employed by the Hudson's Bay Company until 1858. He established trading posts with the Indians; learned to speak Sioux fluently; and in 1857 made a treaty with Sitting Bull for trapping purposes in the Dakotas. In 1873 he engaged in the sheep business on a large ranch in northern New Mexico. Later, he removed to El Paso, where (about 1877-8) he made his ranch-headquarters. For many years he was prominent in El Paso and was president of the El Paso Transfer Company.

MARSH, Benjamin Franklin (1815-1903) Engineer and mathematician. He was Chief Engineer of the Eastern Texas R.R., (1858-61), professor of mathematics at Soule University, Chappell Hill (1865-66). ... He was born in Hartland, Vt., 17 November, 1815, and died in Helena, Mont., 2 April, 1903. He entered the "American Literary, Scientific, and Military Academy" [Norwich University] in 1830, and graduated by certificate in 1835. Ten years later, the university conferred the A.M. degree upon him. He taught for a few months (1835) in Macon, Ga.; and was prominently engaged (1836-61) on various railroad surveys in the Middle West, North, and South. From 1845 to 1847 he was professor of mathematics and civil engineering in Norwich University; and from 1867 to 1903 was a land-surveyor in Montana. ... *Biographical materials*: W. A. Ellis, *Norwich University, 1819-1911*, 1911, v. 2, pp. 265-6.

MARSH, Otis Mason (?1821-92) Railway engineer; younger brother of the foregoing. "He located a railroad from Sabine Pass to Beaumont, Texas [I suppose this was the "Eastern Texas R.R.", *inc.* 21 January, 1857]; also from Beaumont to Houston; and a railroad along the coast of Texas in 1860." In 1861 he engaged in engineering work at Sabine Pass. ... Marsh was born in Hartland, Vt., and died at Lake Charles, La., 26 December, 1892. He was graduated A.B. and M.C.E. from Norwich University, 1842. *Biographical materials*: W. A. Ellis, *Norwich University, 1819-1911...*, 1911, vol. 2, 349-50, *portrait*.

MARSHALL, Lieut. Louis Henry, U.S.A., (*d.* 1891) Collected *naturalia* (especially birds, fishes, and insects) while on Pope's Expedition (along the 32d Parallel, between the Red River and the Rio Grande). He was the officer of the escort that accompanied the topographical party in their survey (1853-4) for a railroad between Preston on the Red River and El Paso (*see* Pacific Railroad

- Reports, vol. 2). .. Lieut. Marshall was graduated from West Point in 1849; he resigned from the Army in 1868, with the rank of Major, and brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. *Biographical materials: Cul-lum*, 2, 398-9; 5, 71.
- MARTI, G. (-----) Mr. Marti (whose address is given simply as "Harris County, Texas") published two interesting papers in the *Rural New Yorker*, 38, 1879, 359 and 788, entitled, "Desirable Wild Plants in Texas" and "Floriculture in Texas."
- MARTIN, Allen (*d.* 1882) In 1871 Mr. Martin was a Smithsonian meteorological observer at Repose, Red River County. His manuscript observations were twenty years ago still in the Smithsonian Archives. He seems to have been an early surveyor, for in his Will (a remarkably interesting document with picturesque spelling) he bequeaths his sons specified books on surveying, and transits and other surveying instruments. Numerous references occur (especially in the first years of the Civil War) to Mr. Martin, in the *Clarksville Northern Standard*, 1852-71.
- MARTIN, Rev. Carlisle P. B. (1814-1908) First professor of agriculture and natural science at Texas Agricultural & Mechanical College (1876-79); in 1877 (from Huntsville) Mr. Martin corresponded with the U.S. Entomological Commission on the Cotton Worm moth. Mr. Martin was a Presbyterian minister resident of Walker County (1873-88). He was born in Hampton, N.Y.; went early to Georgia, where he was a minister and teacher (1842-68). After several years in Missouri, he came to Texas and preached and taught there to at least 1890. He was appointed a professor at Austin College (then at Huntsville) before 7 November, 1874, but declined the appointment. His term as professor at Texas A. & M. College was coterminous with the presidency of Thomas S. Gathright. He died in Memphis, Tenn., 22 December, 1908. *Biographical materials: E. C. Scott, Ministerial Directory of the Presbyterian Church, U.S., 1861-1941*, 1942, 432; Geiser, *Field & Laboratory*, 14, 1946, 2n.
- MARTIN, Dr. Charles, U.S.N. (1822-92) Naturalist and Surgeon in the U.S. Coast Survey, 1855. In the winter of 1855-6, Dr. Martin purchased "a collection of bones of the Mastodon, Megatherium, and elephant found in the bed of the Brazos in Fort Bend County." [This is probably the remains of the old San Felipe collection (1837) of William P. Huff (*q.v.*), who was then living at Richmond, in Fort Bend County]. Dr. Martin took his M.D. degree at the University of Pennsylvania (1833, *thesis*, "Acute Hepatitis") as a citizen of Pennsylvania. In 1848 he was appointed Assistant-Surgeon, U.S.N., and remained in the service for many years. In 1890 he was on the retired list, with the rank of Captain. ... One of Dr. Martin's publications of general interest was his personal account of the "Merrimac-Monitor" engagement, which appeared as a pamphlet in 1886. Of Dr. Martin, John McIntosh Kell (*Recollections of a Naval Life*, 1900, 101) says: "Dr. Martin was quite a naturalist in his tastes. He took great interest in col-



lecting insects, birds, reptiles, etc., and he also interested his mess-mates in this subject, and we were pleased to contribute to his collection, especially when we had a good opportunity on shore." Dr. Martin was born, 21 August, 1822, in New York city; and died there, 14 January, 1892.

**MASSIE, Dr. J. Cam** (?1808-?) An Eclectic physician, living in Anderson (1842-44), Houston and Galveston in the early days of Texas. In 1849 he published an account of cholera (*Eclectic Med. Jour.*, 8, 1849, 153-55); and two papers in the *New Orleans Medical & Surgical Journal*: "An interesting case of semimas hermaphrodite" (8, 1851/2, 307-09), which gives a brief account of hermaphroditism in the animal kingdom; and "Observations on Yellow Fever" (9, 1852/3, 35-40), which is not valuable from the viewpoint of pure science. A number of other papers appeared in the same journal. In 1854 he published at Philadelphia, "*A Treatise on the Eclectic Southern Practice of Medicine* (720 pp.) ... Dr. Massie came to Houston before 10 August, 1849, for on that date his professional card appeared in the *Houston Telegraph*. His name is missing from the 1850 Census schedules for Houston, probably owing to physical absence or oversight. He was alderman of the Third Ward in Houston, 1852, and probably in the years 1853-4. He was provost-marshal of Galveston under General Hébert in 1862; and as a prominent business man of Houston was an incorporator of 4 educational and commercial corporations of Houston (August to November, 1866). Dr. Massie was also a trustee of the Texas Medical College & Hospital in Galveston, 1873+. Further information is not at hand.

**MATCHETT, Dr. J. F.** (-----) Published "Yellow Fever in Texas; an historical and clinical Sketch (*Trans. Texas Med. Assn.*, 6, 1874, 172-78). He took his M.D. degree (1851) at the University of Louisiana, as a citizen of Alabama; came to Houston, Texas about May, 1860; for his professional card, dated "May 12, 1860" was run that summer in the *Houston Tri-Weekly Telegraph*. In November, 1860, he was Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Texas Medical College. Masonic records show a "J. F. Matchett" affiliated with a Waco lodge from December 1874 to May, 1877; he was, I surmise, our physician; but cannot be certain. Dr. Matchett is listed as "dead" (1881) in a membership list of the Texas State Medical Association (*Texas Med. & Surg. Record*, 1, 1881).

**MATHEWS, William Gipson** (1824-90) A resident of Plano, Collin County (...1859-90); in 1880 he sent Loughridge an account of the agriculture of Collin County (Loughridge, 1884, 775-6). He was born in Oldham County, Ky., 28 September, 1824, and died near Plano, 16 May, 1890, unmarried. He received his education in Kentucky; was a farmer and stockman, who spent all his leisure with his books; came to Texas before the Civil War. All his life in Texas was spent on a farm 5 miles northwest of Plano. The *Dallas Herald* (1859-73) has numerous references to him. No other information is available.

- MATTHES, Dr. Benno (1825-1911) Native of Liegnitz in Silesia; he graduated from the Academy of Medicine and Surgery in Dresden, 1850, with the title of Physician (*Artzt*). He came first to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he practiced obstetrics at the corner of Broadway and Third Streets. He came to Texas in 1853, and settled in Round Top, Fayette County. He returned from Round Top to Germany in 1859, where he took his M.D. degree. He returned to America after the Civil War, and was in practice as physician and apothecary, at Fayetteville, from 1866 to 1907. He died at Comfort, Texas, in 1911. ... Matthes published 5 papers on American herpetology which I have listed in *Field & Laboratory*, 9, 1941, 41-2. A book, *Reise-Bilder: Reisen in Texas*, published at Dresden, in 1861, is still well-worth reading, as it gives a vivid picture of the Yellow Fever in New Orleans, Galveston, and Houston, which he observed at first hand, on his journey to Texas. There are also observations on the botany and zoology of early Fayette County, which naturalists of the present day will find of distinct value. ... In the Spencer F. Baird letters (Smithsonian Archives) is a letter of date "April 18, 1853", addressed to Baird, in which Matthes describes himself as "a naturalist greatly interested in collecting natural specimens of every description, especially embracing Herpetologie [*sic*] and Botany: I intend to start in a few weeks for Louisiana, Texas, and Mexico, merely for the sake of natural science. ..." Matthes tells in his *Reisebilder* that the Yellow Fever epidemic shortened his stay in Louisiana to one day; and a siege of Yellow Fever undergone personally in Houston put out of mind, apparently, all future idea of Mexican exploration. ...Nicolaus Turczaninow (1863) and Hayek (1906) described new species of plants from Matthes' collections. *Biographical materials: Reise-Bilder* (above); Geiser, *Field & Laboratory*, 9, 1941, 37-45, *portrait*; *HBTx*, 2, 159.
- MAXWELL, W[illiam] R. (*d. ante* 1889) Amateur geologist and paleontologist, listed by Cassino, 1880, as living at Palestine. He was associated for some years with the I. & G. N. R.R. at Palestine; but with the burning of the old General Office of that railroad, the records are lost.
- MAYNARD, Robert Peachy (1849-1907) Surveyor in Texas (1871-76) for the Texas & Pacific R.R. ... He was born in Washington, D.C., and died in Seattle, Wash. He took his A.B. at Yale in 1871, and was a special student of the Sheffield Scientific School there in 1871 and 1876. From December, 1872 until May, 1873, Maynard was rodman on the T. & P. R.R., surveying across Texas. Later, among other assignments, he served as Assistant-Engineer of the Northern Pacific Engineering Corporation (1881-86). *Biographical materials: Yale Obituary Record, 1900-1910*, p. 750.
- MAYO, John L. (-----) A resident of Bryan in 1880, Mayo published (U.S. Dept. Agric., *Special Report no. 36*, 1881, 100) a brief account of grape culture in Brazos County. He was a resident of Millican in 1870, and lived in Bryan at least as late as

1892, for Masonic records show him an affiliate of lodges at Millican (1870-82) and Bryan (1882-92, when he demitted). Repeated inquiries have elicited no further information.

MEADE, Lieut. George Gordon, U.S.A. (1815-72) Engineer; civilian Assistant-astronomer for the United States on the U.S.-Texas Boundary Commission (1839-41). With Major J. D. Graham and Lieut. T. J. Lee (*qq.vv.*) he helped survey the Sabine boundary (U.S., 27th Congr., 2d Sess., *Sen. Exec. Doc. 199, passim*). Later, he was in the military occupation of Texas (1845-6). Lieut. Meade was born in Cadiz, Spain, where his father was U.S. Naval attaché; he was graduated from West Point in 1835. He resigned from the Army the next year, and became a civil engineer. For a time he made a very careful study of the "passes" at the mouth of the Mississippi River, his report being dated "New York, Jan. 22, 1839." Humphreys & Abbot's *Report upon the Physics and Hydraulics of the Mississippi River ...*, 1861 (appendix, pp. xiv-xxii) gives an account of this work. Meade reentered the Army in 1842 as 2d Lieutenant, Topographic Engineers, and reached the grade of Major-General, U.S.A. ... *Biographical materials*: Cullum, 1, 600-01; 5, 43; DAB, ACAB, and the usual cyclopaedias of biography.

MEECE, T. F. (*d.* 1914) For many years (...1861-1914) a resident of Livingston, Polk County; he experimented with all sorts of agricultural crops, and was a correspondent of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. His experiments with alfalfa in 1879 in Polk County are briefly reported in the *Annual Report for 1879, 1880*, 492-3 of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. He was County Clerk of Polk County in 1878. In 1883/4 he had land-holdings of 897 acres in the county. He died 18 May, 1914.

MEIGS, Genl. Montgomery Cunningham, U.S.A. (1816-92) Made a tour of inspection of army posts and quartermasters' affairs in Texas and the Southwest (8 November, 1869-9 March, 1870); furnished notes on the buffalo, which were used by Joel Asaph Allen in his report on the American Bison (Hayden, *U.S. Geol. & Geogr. Surv. Terr.*, 1875, 527). ... In 1884 he sent to the Smithsonian Institution examples of dressed and ornamental woods from Texas, California, and Ireland. ... Meigs was graduated from West Point (1836), fifth in his class; was with the Engineering Corps of the Army for 25 years, and was engaged in such important constructions as the Washington aqueduct, and the building of the wings and dome of the Capitol. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, the Philosophical Society of Washington, and the National Academy of Sciences. *Biographical materials*: DAB, Cullum, 1, 632, ACAB, and numerous other places.

MELCHER, John Charles (1849-1940) A correspondent (1877) of the U. S. Entomological Commission, at O'Quinn and Black Jack Springs, Fayette County. He also invented many devices, which he patented. He was interested in economic geology, and published a paper on the minerals of Fayette County in the *Geological & Scientific Bulletin*, v. 1, no. 8, 1889. Mr. Melcher was born in

LaGrange, Texas, 19 March, 1849, and grew up in the county. In 1870 he went into business at O'Quinn, with branch stores at Black Jack Springs and Cedar. He died at LaGrange, 17 April, 1940.

- MELCHERT, Wilhelm (-----) Meteorological observer for the Smithsonian Institution at Boerne, Kendall County, in 1872-3. Further information of him is not at hand: it is possible that this is the "William Melchert" who was sergeant of Co. B, 8th Kansas Volunteer Infantry, in 1863.
- MENGER, Dr. Rudolph (1851-1921) A native of San Antonio, Menger studied at Leipzig (1869-74), where he took the degree of M.D. He was an indefatigable naturalist. In 1884-5 he published a paper, "Essay on Injurious Insects, Parasites, and Reptiles of Texas" (*Texas Courier-Record of Medicine*, 2, 1884/5, 262-70); in 1885 he was doing pioneer work on photomicrography (*ibid.*, 4, 1885/6, 455-58). In 1896 he published a 20-page pamphlet on a new parasitic mite. A paper on Texas natural history is also in *Schuetze's Jahrbuch fuer Texas*, 1883, 1882, 83-90; and his *magnum opus* (1913), *Texas Nature Observations and Reminiscences*, is a mine of curious information. *Biographical materials*: P. I. Nixon, *A Century of Medicine in San Antonio*, 1936, 185; Chabot, *With the Founders of San Antonio*, 1937, 410.
- MENEFFEE, W. A. (d. 1908) Mr. Menefee, a resident of Cleburne in 1880, furnished Loughridge (*q.v.*) a brief agricultural report of Johnson County. The records of his life are scanty; careless writing of the initials in sources vary from the above (taken from Masonic records): in one source, "W. O.", in another, "W. C." His post-office in 1879 was "Noland's River"; he had (1883/4) 200 acres of land in Johnson County. The records of the Rio Vista Masonic lodge give the date of his death as 25 November, 1908.
- MEREDITH, Dr. B. C. (-----) Dr. Meredith lived at Chappell Hill, Washington County from 1855 to beyond 1868; and furnished Heard (*q.v.*, 1868, p. 287) a summarized report of diseases at Chappell Hill from 1855 to 1867. No further data are at hand.
- MERRILL, Dr. Edward (1823-69) Before the Civil War, Dr. Merrill was Smithsonian meteorological observer at Trinity, La. (1856-58, 1860); after he removed to Texas, he was observer at Waco (1867-69). In the *Texas Almanac for 1868*, p. 225, he published his "meteorological register" for the preceding year. Dr. Merrill was born in Middlebury, Vt.; took his A.B. and A.M. degrees at Middlebury College (1845, 1848); taught "in the South" (1845-48); studied medicine for two years at the Medical College of Louisiana, and one year at Castleton Medical College in Vermont (where he took the M.D. degree in 1855). After practicing at Natchez, Miss., and Trinity, La., he settled in Waco, Texas. There he died, 19 June, 1869. *Biographical materials*: E. J. Wiley, *Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Middlebury College ...*, 1928, 166.
- MERRILL, Capt. Hamilton Wilcox, U.S.A. (1814-97) For a number of years (1845-55), Lieut. (later, Captain) Merrill served at vari-

ous frontier forts in northwest Texas: Fort Martin Scott, Fort Mason, Fort Worth, Fort Belknap, and the Austin Arsenal. A number of articles by him, dealing with the natural history of Texas, were published in the early volumes of *Forest & Stream*. He came out early for the protection of the buffalo ("Deer Hunting and Buffalo Slaughtering in Texas," *Forest & Stream*, 9, 1879, 403). Besides his contributions to *Forest & Stream* he also contributed much to *American Field. Biographical materials*: Cullum, 1, 718-19; F. J. H. Merrill, *A Contribution to the Genealogy of the Merrill Family in America*, 1899, 15-16; West Texas Historical Association *Yearbook*, 13, 1937, 96-104.

MERRILL, Dr. James Cushing, U.S.A. (1853-1902) Army surgeon, ornithologist; for 20 years in Western and Southwestern Army posts. He sent birds, insects, mammals, and fishes from Texas to the U.S. National Museum. Publications by him on Texan birds are found in *Proceedings U.S. National Museum*, 1, 1878, 118-73; 2, 1879, 283-4; *Bulletin, Nuttall Ornithological Club*, 1, 1876, 88-9; 2, 1877, 85-87; 3, 1878, 99-100. Dr. Merrill was born in Cambridge, Mass., and died in Washington, D.C. His early education was in Cambridge; he commenced the study of medicine in Germany, and took his M.D. degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1874. He was appointed Assistant-Surgeon, U.S.A. in 1875, and was stationed at Fort Brown from February, 1876 to June, 1878. He died 27 October, 1902. He was a man of very wide interests. In the Library of Congress I found a 20-page sales-catalogue of his library, published in octavo at New York in 1903: "Catalogue of a library comprising special collections on angling, hunting, entomology, medicine, ornithology, [etc.], belonging to James C. Merrill, U.S.A. ..." *Biographical materials: The Auk*, 20, 1903, 90; 27, 1910, 113-18, *portrait, facs.*; *Boston Medical & Surgical Journal*, 148, 1903, 107; *British Medical Journal*, 1903, 2, 222; *Forest & Stream*, 59, 1902, 381; *Proceedings, Washington Academy of Sciences*, 5, 1903/4, 399; Kelly & Burrage, 1928, 836-7; *The Auk*, 27, 1910, 113-19; *portrait*; Hume, 1942, 324-36, *portrait*; *Who Was Who in America*, 1, 1942, 832.

METCALFE, Volney, Jr. (.....) Mr. Metcalfe, a resident of Kosse in 1880, and correspondent of Spencer F. Baird, wrote a paper, "Carp Appreciation in Texas" (*Forest & Stream*, 15, 1880-81, 47. He was the son of Dr. Volney Metcalfe (1804-52), who took his M.D. degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1831, and practiced medicine for many years in Concordia Parish, La., opposite Natchez, Miss. No further information is at hand regarding Metcalfe beyond the fact that he was a private in Co. A, Jeff Davis Legion (Mississippi Cavalry), C.S.A., in 1862.

MEUSEBACH, Baron Ottfried Hans von (1812-97) Came to "German Texas" in 1845 as Commissioner-general of Prince Solm's colony. The son of "the highly-gifted President Karl Hartwig Gregor von Meusebach", a well-known amateur botanist and geologist, Meusebach was well-trained in the sciences. He actively ex-

explored the mineral resources of "German Texas", and facilitated the explorations of F. Roemer, F. J. Lindheimer, and others. He collected many Cretaceous fossils for European students (1847-52: see *Jahresbericht d. naturwiss. Verein in Halle, 1852*, 358-75). He was a member of the House, Fourth Texas legislature, 1851-53. In his latter years he resided at Loyal Valley in Mason County, where he kept a general store and a nursery. N. A. Taylor (*The Coming Empire, or Two Thousand Miles on Horseback*, 1877, 194) has an account of the nursery at Loyal Valley of this remarkable man. *Biographical materials*: Biesele, *The History of the German Settlements in Texas, 1831-1861*, 1930, *passim*; R. Penniger, *Fest-Ausgabe zum 50-jaehrigen Jubilaem der Gruendung der Stadt Friedrichsburg*, 1896, 56-58, *portrait*; Chabot, *With the Founders of San Antonio*, 1937, 390-94; Geiser, 1945, 62; *HBTx*, 2, 181.

MEYENBERG, Julius (1819-1908) Of an old German family of physicians, at least two of whom took medical degrees at Halle in the mid-eighteenth century. Meyenberg was born at Celle in Hanover; came to Frelsburg, Texas, in 1845, and settled near LaGrange, Fayette County, about 1850. He was a pharmacist in LaGrange for nearly twenty-five years (1865-89), and during this period built up an extensive collection of Lepidoptera, and a small collection of living, native mammals. He died in LaGrange.

MICHLER, Lieut. Nathaniel, U.S.A. (1827-81) Topographical Engineer, well-trained in the sciences, he collected *naturalia* on several explorations made for the War Department in the West and Southwest. In 1849 he made a reconnaissance from Corpus Christi to Fort Inge, along and across the valleys of the Nueces, Leona, and Frio rivers, for the purpose of opening up a military road. He then examined the route from San Antonio to Fort Washita, passing through Austin, Navarro, Dallas, and Preston. The return route from Fort Washita lay up the Red River to the mouth of the Little Wichita, thence west to the Big Wichita, thence southwest to the Double Mountain Fork of the Brazos, thence to the Big Springs of the Colorado, and thence through the White Sand Hills to the Pecos. From this point he returned to San Antonio over nearly the same road previously explored by Lieut. Bryan, as far as the Concho, where he struck southwest to the San Saba, and by way of Forts Mason and Martin Scott, back to San Antonio. His surveys and reconnaissances lasted over the years 1848 to 1851; from 1851 to 1857 he was engaged on the Mexican Boundary Survey. From 1857 to 1861 he surveyed the Inter-oceanic Ship Canal Route on the Isthmus of Darien. Arthur Schott (*q.v.*) accompanied him on this last as Naturalist. ... Michler was born in Easton, Pa., 13 September, 1827; attended Lafayette College (1841-44, A.M., 1844); graduated from West Point in 1848. He was brevetted a brigadier-general during the Civil War; and died at Saratoga, N. Y., 18 July, 1881. ... *Biographical materials*: *DAB*; *ACAB*; Cullum, 2, 347-8; Heitman, 1, 708.

MILAM, Dr. Scott (1840-1904) Loughridge (1884, 782) published

a brief note by him on the agriculture of Somervell County, Texas. Dr. Milam was born in Old Boston, Bowie County, where his father, a land-surveyor, died early in the boy's life. The boy moved with his widowed mother to Grayson County in 1846. He studied medicine under preceptors in Collin County and at Alvarado, Johnson County. In 1866 he moved to Somervell County, and to what later became Glen Rose, and lived there the rest of his life. ... *Biographical materials*: "History of Texas, including Biographical Mention of many Prominent Persons and Families of the State ...", Chicago, 1896, 708-09.

MILLARD, Lindsay Sullivan (1857-1929) Born in Texas and spent his early life at Bellville, Austin County; where in the late 'seventies he collected plants, animals, and fossils. Ten years later (1888) he was living and collecting at Gatesville, a locality made classic by Lieut. Horace Haldeman's insect-collecting in the late 'forties and early 'fifties. He moved later to Santa Anna, Coleman County, where he died.

MILLER, Frank (-----) Civilian meteorological observer resident at Flatonia, Fayette County, in 1878, sending monthly reports to the Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A. In 1880 he sent a box of fossils from Texas to the U.S. National Museum.

MILLER, J. W. (-----) Comstock mentions as one of his correspondents in his study of the Cotton Moth, under the U.S. Entomological Commission in 1877, one "J. W. Miller of Bastrop." Further data are not forthcoming; it is possible that this is the "Dr. J. W. Miller" who in 1886 practiced medicine at Brenham, Washington County, but I have been unable to verify this.

MILLER, Laurence (-----) A. R. Roessler (*q.v.*), in an article on the mineral resources of Texas (*Texas Almanac for 1872*, 134) refers to Miller's interest in mineralogy, and tells of his finding a nugget of native gold in Llano County. Miller lived not far from Castell in Llano County in 1882 (court-house records); he is also listed from Castell in *Cassino's Naturalist's Directory*, 1882. He is missing from editions of the *Directory* from 1884 to 1894. Masonic records show Mr. Miller member of lodges in Columbus (1852-59) and Llano (1862-74), when he demitted.

MILLS, Col. Roger Quarles (1832-1911) Roger Mills, later a member of the U.S. Senate from Texas, was born in Todd County, Ky. He began the practice of law in Corsicana in 1856; in 1872 he was elected to the U.S. Senate. During the Civil War he was Lieut-Col. and Colonel of the 10th Texas Infantry, C.S.A. He was a correspondent of the U.S. Entomological Commission in the Cotton Worm study of 1877. A. C. Lowe (*History of Navarro County*, 1933, 260-61) mentions Mills as being a great lover of nature; for other biographical materials, see *DAB*; *ACAB*; L. E. Daniell, *Personnel of the Texas State Government ...*, 1892, 178-9, *portrait*; and *HBTx*, 2, 200.

MINTER, Joseph F. (*d.* 1885) Civil and topographic engineer. He accompanied, as a civilian, Lieut. W. F. Smith (*q.v.*) in his 1849

examination of the Colorado River of Texas; and in 1850 helped Lieut.-Col. Joseph E. Johnston reconnoiter a road between the Crossing of the Devils River and the Presidio del Norte. Minter was Civil Engineer with McClellan in his Pacific Railroad Survey explorations in Washington Territory (1853-55), and in 1855 was appointed Second Lieutenant in the 22d Cavalry. A native of Virginia, he resigned as First Lieutenant from the Army in March, 1861, and became Major, C.S.A. (Heitman, 1, 715).

MISCHE, William (-----) This entomological collector was in Dallas, Texas, in September, 1881, and at that time wrote a card to Dr. H. A. Hagen, offering for sale "the original and only specimen so far taken of *Smeranthus cablei* as published in Scribners' Monthly of October." Dr. John L. LeConte read a paper (14 October, 1881, before the entomological section of the Philadelphia Academy) in which he figured some of Mische's Texan specimens—from Corpus Christi, and Lee and Austin counties. ... Mische lived (1882-84) at 350 St. Peter Street, New Orleans; and disappears from the New Orleans directory with the 1886 issue. He was especially interested in the Coleoptera. Horn & Kahle (1835-6) do not indicate the present whereabouts of Mische's collections. Mische is not listed in *Cassino's Directory* after 1881. The New Orleans Academy has no record of him as a member.

MITCHELL, Alexander (1824-96) Mr. Mitchell, resident (1880) of Waldrip, McCullough County, wrote a note to C. V. Riley concerning one of Riley's papers read at a meeting of the A.A.A.S. held at Boston. This letter was printed in the *American Entomologist*, 3, 1880, 278. One infers that he was interested in entomology, although nothing further on this point is obtainable. Mr. Mitchell, a Scot, studied in Glasgow; came to Canada (1834), and thence to Austin, Texas (1870). In 1877 he removed to McCulloch County and bought a ranch. He was a frequent contributor (especially from 1894 to 1896) to the *Breeder's Gazette*, *Texas Farm & Ranch*, *Houston Post*, and *Galveston News*.

MITCHELL, Dr. John (d. ?1885) Surgeon and Naturalist with Capt. John Pope (*q.v.*) on his reconnaissance of a railroad route between El Paso and Preston, Texas (1854). Mention of him is to be found in vol. 2 of the Pacific Railroad Reports. A volume of poetry, presumably by him, *The Poetical Works of John Mitchell, M.D.*, was published in Chicago in 1883.

MITCHELL, Joseph Daniel (1848-1922) An amateur student of Texan mollusca, insects, and reptiles, who lived in Victoria. His activity began about 1876 or 1878, and continued over many years. For some years after 1905 he was collaborator of the U.S. Bureau of Entomology—on cotton insects and cactus-feeding insects, to name but two fields. He collected very extensively in all fields of natural history, and sent specimens to the U.S. Department of Agriculture or the National Museum. ... Mitchell published papers on Texas mollusca, the weevils of Victoria County, reptiles of Texas, and the ants of Victoria County. He also left many unpublished notes on



Texan natural history, scattered over many years. ... *Biographical materials: Jour. Mammalogy*, 4, 1923, 48-9; *Monthly Letter, Bureau of Entomology*, U.S.D.A., no. 94, Feb., 1922, p. 1; Geiser Papers; *HBTx*, 2, 219.

MOELLHAUSEN, Heinrich (-----) Civil Engineer. Of an excellent Prussian military family, he entered the Prussian Artillery and did good service during the Napoleonic Wars. By Baroness Elisabeth von Falkenstein he had 3 sons, of whom the following was the youngest. Following the early death of his wife, Heinrich resigned from the Prussian service to become a civil engineer, and worked in every part of Europe. He came to America about 1836, and to Texas about 1839, being hopeful (as he said) of establishing "an academy for mathematics, architecture, and military science." He tried unsuccessfully during the first few months of 1840 to recoup his depleted funds by setting up as an architect, civil engineer, draftsman, and contractor in Austin, and by making maps for the Republic of Texas (see *Lamar Papers*, nos. 1717, 1718, 1738). A very brief personal note on his career is found in the last of the 3 items above cited. Moellhausen drew a map of New Orleans and its environs, published in 1845 by B. M. Norman at New Orleans; but as to when the surveys were made, or when Moellhausen lived in that city, I do not know. A number of references to Captain Moellhausen's work in establishing an artillery corps in Austin (1840) are found in the *Texas Centinel* of June 13 and 28.

MOELLHAUSEN, Heinrich Balduin (1825-1905) Topographer, Naturalist on Whipple's Expedition (1853-4) of the Pacific Railroad Surveys; and Artist-Naturalist with Lieut. J. C. Ives in his exploration of the Colorado River of the West (1857-8). ... There is an excellent biography of H. B. Moellhausen in *DAB*; see also, *ACAB*, and Forman, *A Pathfinder in the Southwest*, 1941, 16 (portrait). Spencer F. Baird described the birds collected on the Whipple Survey by Moellhausen and Dr. C. B. R. Kennerly, in the *Pacific Railroad Reports*, vols. 3 and 4.

MOKE, Dr. James E. (-----) Smithsonian meteorological observer (1859-60) at Woodsboro, Refugio County. No further data are available.

"MONTEIL, Nicholas Antoine (1771-1833)" Reported in *Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, 4, 1888, 365, as having worked at the Champ d'Asile in 1817. My own investigations, together with those of Dr. John Hendley Barnhart (1919) compel me to say that this is one of a score of scientific hoaxes found in that cyclopaedia. (See *Field & Laboratory*, 3, 1934, 11-12).

MONTGOMERY, Dr. Edmund Duncan (1835-1911) Distinguished Scottish-American biologist and philosopher who lived at Hempstead, Texas (1872-1911). For extended accounts of his life and philosophy, see I. K. Stephens, *The Hermit Philosopher of Liendo*, 1951; and M. T. Keeton, *The Philosophy of Edmund Montgomery*, 1950. His *Philosophical Problems in the Light of Vital Organization*, 1907, is a profound philosophical work.

MOORE, Dr. Francis (1808-64) Surgeon, Texas Army, 1836; editor, *Houston Telegraph & Texas Register* (1837-54); State Geologist of Texas (1860); author, *Map and Description of Texas* (Phila., 1840, 2d ed., 1844), also newspaper articles on Texan natural history. Although in many details his scientific information was faulty, his interest was genuine, and (shown in his articles in the *Telegraph ...*) stimulating to men of science in Texas. Isaac Lea described at least one new species of living Unionid mollusk found by him; and W. M. Gabb three or more new species of fossil mollusca of Texas of Dr. Moore's collecting. Dr. Moore was mayor of Houston for several terms: 1838, 1843, and 1849-52. ... He was born in Massachusetts, 20 April, 1808, and died at Duluth, Minn., 1 September, 1864. His father was a physician (graduate M.D. of Harvard in 1812), who with his family removed to western New York in 1828. Moore claimed to be a regular graduate of a medical school (*Telegraph & Texas Register*, June 24, 1837). About 1833 he went to Bath, Steuben County, N.Y., to take charge of a select school there; and gained a reputation as "an accomplished scholar and gentleman" (remembered 60 years later by a venerable citizen of Bath in a centennial address on the founding of the town). Francis Moore came to Texas in 1836 and was briefly in the service of the Texas Army; shortly afterwards, however, he settled to editorial work. He was State Geologist of Texas from November, 1860 to April, 1861. A unionist in the Civil War, Dr. Moore went North at the outbreak of hostilities; in 1864 explored the copper country of Michigan for mining companies; and died of peritonitis at Duluth on 1 September, 1864. His death was announced by Gabb at the October 3, 1866 (!) meeting of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, of which Moore was a member. During the years 1855-60, Moore sent much natural-history material to the Academy. ... *Biographical materials*: this is scattered, often erroneous, and in details conflicting; a "life" of Francis Moore is very desirable. In the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, 47, 1944, 419-25, I have cleared up most of the errors found in the literature. The following sources may be mentioned: *Lamar Papers*, 5, 1927, 202-3; J. H. Brown, *Encyclopaedia of the New West ... Texas ...*, 1881, 580, D. W. C. Baker, *Texas Scrap Book*, 1875, 273; *Houston Telegraph & Texas Register*, Aug. 7, 1839, *Houston Weekly Telegraph*, July 7, 1858; March 20, 1859; Nov. 23, 1859. A *portrait* of Dr. Moore is in D. G. Wooten, *Comprehensive History of Texas*, 1898, v. 2, 374.

MOORE, John W. (1797-1846) Native of Connecticut, Moore was alcalde of Harrisburg for some years before 1836; was army-contractor during the Texan war for independence; and was, I believe, Purser of the Texan Navy in 1840. The elder Audubon tells of Moore's collecting plants for him when Audubon came to Texas in 1837. He was a signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence; first sheriff (1837) of Harris County; and alderman of Houston. *Biographical materials*: R. Buchanan, *Life and Adventures of Au-*

*dubon, the Naturalist*, 1864, ch. lvi; *Southwest Review*, 16, 1930, 122; *HBTx*, 2, 230.

MOORE, Dr. Samuel Preston, U.S.A. (d. 1889) Published a paper on "Medical Topography and Diseases of Fort Brown [1853]" (Coolidge, 1856, 53-57). The non-medical part deals largely with meteorology. A native of South Carolina, and Assistant-surgeon and Major-surgeon, U.S.A. (1835-61), Moore became Surgeon-general, C.S.A. (Heitman, 1, 723). In *The Southern Planter & Farmer* (n.s.), 4, 1870, 432-34, is printed a paper read before the Virginia Horticultural Society at one of the 1870 meetings of the Society. Other papers read in that year by him (3 January and 7 June) were on grape-pruning and greenhouse construction. *Biographical materials*: Kelly & Burrage, 1928, 865; Lamb, 5, 1903, 539-40.

MOORES, J. S. (-----) A resident of Bastrop in 1877, where he was a correspondent of the U.S. Entomological Commission.

MOOREHOUSE, T. M. (-----) Wrote a short report on grapes and wine-making in Kaufman County (U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Special Report no. 36*, 1881, 98). Mr. Moorehouse at the time was a resident of Prairieville, Kaufman County.

MORGAN, Joseph H. (1830-1907) In *The Garden*, 6, 1874, 147, J. H. Morgan, from the Torbay Nursery, Torquay, England, published a paper on "The Wild Plums of Texas." In it he stated that he had lived 10 years in Texas. He described the different varieties of indigenous plums of Kansas, Indian Territory, and Texas. He was the son of Joseph Morgan, who (1840-74) owned the Torbay Nursery at Torquay. Mr. J. H. Morgan came about 1855 to north Texas, as a member of the Peters Colony; and died in 1907 as the last member of that colony. (See George Jackson, *Sixty Years in Texas*, 1908, 66-75, portrait; Geiser, 1945, 63).

MORRIS, Joseph Robert (1828-85) Tinner of Houston, who developed great mechanical and inventive genius; he was elected a member of the A.A.A.S. in 1857, and continued his membership until 1868. He invented several contrivances of great utility—a hot-air furnace (1861), lubricating car-axle (1873), journal-box (1873), heating table (1878), and a locomotive spark-arrester, "for which he expected to secure general recognition, but died before realizing his hopes." ... He was born in Connecticut, and died in Houston. He learned the tin-smith's trade in New Haven; followed his father and two younger brothers to Bastrop (1846); in 1847 he opened his tin-shop in Houston, and prospered there for 41 years. He early conceived the idea of connecting the San Jacinto River and Buffalo Bayou; later he became vice-president of the Buffalo Bayou Ship-Channel Corporation. ... *Biographical materials: History of Texas ... Houston and Galveston ...*, 1895, 393-96; *HBTx*, 2, 237.

MORRISON, Gwyn (1809-80) In the *Transactions* of the Texas State Medical Association, 1877, 198, is a paper by Mr. Morrison, entitled "Rainfall at Wallace Prairie, Grimes County, Texas. April 1, 1876-April 1, 1877, in Inches and Decimals." Morrison was a large land-owner (1850 acres) in Grimes County, in 1883/4. He was born in

Little Britain, Orange County, N.Y., and died in Grimes County, Texas. He left New York (according to one source) early in life, and settled in South Carolina. Another source states that he was educated in New York, but where is unstated. In 1836 he came to Texas, one of General Quitman's volunteers. When Montgomery County was organized (1837) he was elected Clerk of Courts, and later, County Judge. Before 1850 he removed to Grimes County. He is reported to have introduced Johnson grass into Grimes County. He was interested in scientific agriculture all his life; took special interest in raising fine stock; and kept a rain-gauge during all his years as a farmer. *Biographical materials*: transcripts of family papers, and Bible-record; E. L. Blair, *Early History of Grimes County*, 1930, 161n.

MORRIS, Thomas Washington (1830-1904) A resident of Brenham, Washington County, Morriss (*Bull. U.S. Fish Commission*, 2, 1882, 27) published "Spawning of Carp in a small Basin at Brenham, Texas"—a description of his experiments with carp, extending over two years. Morriss, the son of a Methodist minister and physician, was born in Maury County, Tenn., and died near Brenham. He studied law at Baylor University at Independence, and after the Civil War practiced as a lawyer at Brenham almost until his death. He had extensive land-holdings in Washington County; and near the end of his life, "following his love of nature and the quiet pursuit of agriculture, he retired to his farm near Brenham" (Brenham Press, Sept. 16, 1904).

MORROW, Dr. W. B. (-----) A native of Tennessee, long a physician at Calvert, Robertson County. He came to the county before 1872, for the first *grantee* deed to him bears that date; and Masonic records place him in Calvert four years earlier. The last real-estate transfer in which he figures as *grantor* is dated 1881, but was not recorded until 1909. He seems to have been very much interested in horticulture and botany, for Buckley in his 1874 geological report speaks of Dr. Morrow as "a very good botanist"; and he appears to have raised all kinds of fruits. Morrow made a contribution on grape-growing and wine-making in Robertson County to *Special Report no. 36*, 1881, 97, U.S. Department of Agriculture; he also wrote numerous papers in *Texas Farm & Ranch*—particularly on plant- and animal pests in relation to agriculture. In 1873 Dr. Morrow was one of the incorporators of the Owenville High School of Robertson County. Besides Geiser, 1945, 63, further information is lacking.

MORSE, Dr. E. Malcolm (-----) In 1867, in the *New Orleans Medical & Surgical Journal*, 20, 39-41, Dr. Morse printed a paper on the "Climate of northwestern Texas." At that time he was living in Boerne. ... In 1875 he published at San Francisco a pamphlet, on the hot sulphate springs of El Paso des Robles. A copy of this pamphlet is in the Surgeon-General's Library, but it contains no biographical matter on its author. In a run of San Francisco directories (1867-86), Morse is listed only in that of 1868. Butler, 1880,

does not list Dr. Morse among the physicians of the United States. No further information is at hand.

**MOSES, Dr. Israel, U.S.A.** (*d.* 1870) Army surgeon, stationed at Fort Merrill and Ringgold Barracks in 1854. Although Dr. Moses published nothing on botany of Texas or Indian ethnology, he was much interested in all branches of natural history (*see* his report on "Medical Topography and Diseases of Astoria [1852]", in Coolidge, 1856, 469-77). Dr. Moses published on the medical topography and diseases of Fort Merrill and Ringgold Barracks in the same volume, pp. 352-3 and 357-60; and in *American Journal of Medical Science* (n.s.), 30, 1855, 380-91. ... Dr. Moses took his A.B. in 1841, and his A.M. in course, at Columbia College; and his M.D. at the College of Physicians & Surgeons of New York, in 1845. Two years later he entered the U.S. Army as Assistant-Surgeon, and resigned 10 years later. During the Civil War he volunteered as a surgeon, and was honorably mustered out, 27 July, 1865. He died on 4 October, 1870.

**Moss, Theodore Frelinghuysen (1814-73)** Appointed Geologist of Bartlett's Advance Party on the U.S. & Mexican Boundary Survey, 1850; but remained with the survey only a short time. I have been able to find but little regarding Moss. Darton lists no publications by him, and Dr. R. T. Hill does not mention him in his (1887) "Historical Account of Geological Work done in Texas" (*Bull.* 45, *U.S. Geological Survey*). Moss was, however, a thoroughly competent naturalist. He took his A.B. degree (1839) at the University of Pennsylvania; and his Ph.D. degree (1841) at Freiberg in Saxony. He died in 1873 in Chattanooga, Tenn. He was elected a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 17 June, 1845; and recording-secretary, 29 December, 1846. He resigned from this secretaryship on 26 September, 1847, in order that he might participate in the Boundary Survey. In 1854-5 he sent to the Philadelphia Academy some fossils from Virginia and Ohio. In vol. 5 of the *Proceedings* of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences he published a description of a carpolite from Arkansas. Later he went to California, and became a curator of the California Academy of Natural Sciences (founded 1853).

**MOULTON, Thomas Jefferson, Jr. (-----)** A resident of Calvert, Texas, in 1877, and a correspondent of the U.S. Entomological Commission in their study of the Cotton Moth. No further information was obtained.

**MUDD, George W[ashington] (*d.* 1883)** From Somerset, Atascosa County; he wrote an account of the agricultural conditions in Atascosa County (Loughridge, 1884, 767). He died 28 January, 1883, in Santa Rosa Hospital, San Antonio.

**MUDGE, Benjamin Franklin (1817-79)** Professor Mudge made a collecting-trip into northern Texas, from the middle of April to the last of May, 1877, working for Professor O. C. Marsh of Yale College. He came to Denison from his home in Manhattan, Kansas; examined very carefully the country around Denison; reached Mon-

tagne, 75 miles northwest of Denison, before 8 May. He then went west and southwest to Fort Richardson (near present Jacksboro), and then back to Denison. On this trip he travelled through Grayson, Cooke, Montague, Wise, ?Clay, Jack, (and, returning, Wise, Cooke, and Grayson) counties in the order named. Mudge was one of Marsh's best collectors in Kansas (see *DAB*), but found very poor and very few vertebrates in the Texan Cretaceous formations which he explored. On this trip he contracted malaria, which took a month's time for recovery (*Mudge-Marsh letters*, in the Peabody Museum [Yale] Archives). The career of Mudge is sufficiently well known to need no detailed recounting here. In 1864-5 he served as the first State Geologist of Kansas, and was thereafter identified with Kansas science. From 1865 to 1873 he was professor in the State Agricultural College, and from 1873 to 1879 was lecturer on geology at the University of Kansas, at the same time that he made geological explorations of Kansas for Professor Marsh. He died at Manhattan, Kansas. *Biographical materials: DAB, ACAB, Lamb, 5, 1903, 612; American Geologist, 23, 1899, 339-45, portrait; Annual Report, U.S. National Museum, 1904, 1906, 525-6, portrait.*

MUELLER, Heinrich von (-----) Born at Frankfort, educated at the Weilenberg *Gymnasium*, studied law, natural history, and the humanities at Heidelberg; came to America in 1839; explored Texas at about that time, coming by way of the Red River, with an idea of German colonization. Later he sought an arrangement for German colonization in Yucatán, under the Federated Mexican States. (*Solms-Braunfels Archiv, 47, 78*).

MUHLBERG, Edward Duchman (1832-83) One of the surveyors of the T. & P. R.R. during 1871-2 (survey from Phantom Hill to Fort Bliss on the Rio Grande). He was born in Lancaster, Pa., and died there; took his A.B. degree at Yale (1850); was civil engineer on various railroads and canals in Pennsylvania, and on the Brazilian Railroad of Rio de Janeiro (1857-61). He was an officer of the U.S. Artillery (1861-66), followed by service on various railroad surveys. ... *Biographical materials: Heitman, 1, 734; Yale Obituary Record, 1880-1890, 143.*

MUHR, F. (-----) With L. E. Tansil, Muhr (1854) took tide-readings at Galveston for the U.S. Coast Survey (see *Annual Report, U.S.C.S., 1854, 75*).

MULDAUR, Alonzo W. (d. 1870) After the departure (1859) of Lieut. J. K. Duer, U.S.N. (*q.v.*) from Texas, Muldaur worked on the hydrography of Matagorda Bay for the U.S. Coast Survey. During the Civil War, Muldaur served as officer in the Federal navy, reaching the grade of Lieut.-Commander (18 December, 1868). He was lost with the *Oneida*, off Yokohama, Japan, 24 January, 1870.

MULLEN, J. J. (-----) A resident of Henrietta, Clay County, Mullen observed for the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, the solar eclipse of 29 July, 1878, at Henrietta. He was associated with Dr. M. Herrold (*q.v.*); and they made a study of the solar corona.

MUMFORD, E. G. (-----) Resident of Salado, Bell County

(...1877-85...). He made observations on the food-habits of longicorn beetles (*vide* A. S. Fuller), which are noted by C. V. Riley (*American Entomologist*, 3, 1880, 237-39, 270-71). He worked on life-cycles of insects destructive of cultivated and wild fruit trees near Salado. He was engaged by some New York State institution to make collections of our economic insects—eggs, pupae, and adults. ... Mumford may have been descended from David R. or Jesse Mumford, who came to Robertson's Colony (present Bell County) in 1835. I have been unable to get closer information of Mr. Mumford, beyond the fact that he was engaged in the Grange and Cooperative movements in Texas in the 'seventies.

MUNSON, Mordello Stephen (1825-1903) Mr. Munson was a native Texan who was one of the first students (1840-42; A.B., 1845) of Rutgersville College; at LaGrange College in Alabama for two years; and finally took an A.B. degree at Transylvania University in 1847. From Kentucky, he came to his home in Brazoria County; and in the *Texas Almanac for 1867*, p. 82, published a note on the Damon's Mound [a salt-dome] in Brazoria County. (This note is reprinted in Loughridge, 1884, 772). ... Mr. Munson delivered an address before the Texas Literary Institute at its annual meeting in Houston, 20 November, 1848. ... He was born in Liberty County, Texas, 24 April, 1825, and died at his home in Bailey's Prairie, 6 miles east of Columbia, in 1903. Although only 15 years old when at Rutgersville, Munson served under Captain Dawson and Col. J. H. Moore of Fayette County (1840-41), and in the Somervell campaign to Laredo, in 1842. Years later, Munson told John Henry Brown that while at Rutgersville College he had done little for two or three years except to hunt Indians, after their depredations. ... Mr. Munson practiced law in Brazoria and adjacent counties for about 30 years, and in 1883/4 had 5,028 acres of land in Brazoria County. He was a member of the House, in the 7th, 8th, 10th and 14th Texas legislatures; and an incorporator of several Texan institutions: the Houston & Brazoria Tap R.R.; the Orphans' Home at Bayland, Harris County; The Agricultural, Mechanical, and Blood-Stock Association of Texas, and several other projects. ... *Biographical materials*: Daniell, *Texas: The Country and its Men*, 609-13; J. H. Brown, *Indian Wars and Pioneers of Texas*, 573-74.

MUNSON, Thomas Volney (1843-1913) Came to Denison, Texas (1876) and there did all of the horticultural investigation on the grape that made him famous. The biographical sketch in *DAB* obviates the need for more extended notice here. Publications not noted there, or in Geiser, 1945, 64-66, are "[Prospects for Grape-growing and Wine-making in Grayson County, Texas]" (U.S. Dept. Agric., *Special Report no. 36*, 1881, 96-7) and a pamphlet, *Address on American Grapes*, a reprint of his Sept. 10, 1885 address before the American Pomological Society, from their proceedings. While living in Astoria, Ill. (1870) and at Denison (1880), Munson was a correspondent of C. V. Riley on economic insects of the apple orchard and vineyard, and communications are printed in the

- American Entomologist*, vols. 2 and 3. *Biographical materials: DAB* (bibliogr.); Geiser, 1945, 66 (bibliogr.); *HBTx*, 2, 249; see, also, L. H. Bailey, *New Cyclopaedia of Horticulture*, 1925, s.v. "Horticulturists", for a biography of Munson, with *portrait*; also, *Who Was Who in America*, 1, 1942, 881.
- MURDOCH, J. H. (d. 1895) While a resident of Bryan, Brazos County, Murdoch collaborated before 1884 with Vasey on his *Grasses of the United States*. Masonic records show Murdoch a member of a lodge at Tryon Church, Brazos County, 1886-95; and the date of his death is given at 17 March, 1895.
- MYER, Dr. Albert James, U.S.A. (1828-80) In 1856 he sent to the Surgeon-General, U.S.A., sanitary reports of Fort Duncan on the Rio Grande. These are largely medical, and were published in Coolidge, 1860, 179-82. After a career as army surgeon, he became Chief Signal Officer in charge of the Signal Corps, U.S.A. Myers was born in Newberg, N.Y., and died at Buffalo, N.Y. He took his A.B. at Hobart College (1847), A.M. (1850), and LL.D. (1872). The M.D. degree was obtained (1851) from the University of Buffalo. (He began as Assistant-Surgeon, 18 September, 1854; and became Chief Signal Officer, with rank of major, 27 June, 1860.) On 21 October, 1845 he sailed with troops for Texas; was assigned to duty at Fort Duncan, and later at Fort Davis. From 1 November, 1855 until the spring of 1858 he was stationed at San Antonio; and while there devised a signal system for the Army and Navy. He did not return to Texas after 1858; he was placed in charge of the Signal Office in Washington, D.C. *Biographical materials: Kober, Reminiscences*, 1930, 147-61; Heitman, 1, 738; *DAB, ACAB, Lamb*, 5, 635-6, etc.
- MYERS, J. H. (1850-*post* 1896) Correspondent of the U.S. Entomological Commission, 1877, on the Cotton-Worm of Texas. Myers was born in Cherokee County; moved with his family to Bosque County (1860); was reared on the frontier and finally settled in Iredell. ... *Biographical materials: "History of Texas, supplemented with biographical Mention of many Prominent Persons and Families of the State ..."*, Chicago, 1896, 791-93.
- NATION, David [?A.] (-----) In 1880 (a resident of Columbia, and publisher of the *Columbia Independent*) Nation wrote a report on the agriculture of Brazoria County (Loughridge, 1884, 722). In 1884-5, he was inspector at the U.S. Customs House at Galveston. Masonic records show him affiliated with a Columbia lodge from 1877 to 1886. [?Is this the "Lieut. David A. Nation" of the 15th Arkansas, C.S.A., who was captured at New Orleans, and sent to Fortress Monroe in June, 1863?]
- NEBLETT, W. H. (-----) Mr. Neblett wrote a short account of "The Climate of Texas" (*Texas Almanac for 1870*, 114-16). This paper includes Dr. W. A. East's (1868) meteorological observations taken at Anderson; C. H. Wilkinson's Galveston records; also army-post records, taken from the *Army Meteorological Register*. The work appears to be largely a compilation.



NEHRLING, Henry (1853-1929) Nehrling (later well-known for his published work on North American birds, his admirable publications on tropical plants, and his experimental tropical-plant garden in Florida) came to Texas in February, 1879. He first went, briefly, to Serbin, Lee County, to teach in a Lutheran parochial school; in 1879-81 he taught at Houston; and for 18 months at Fedor, Lee County. He then returned to the North; from 1887 to 1890 he was deputy-collector and inspector of customs at Milwaukee, and from 1890 to 1901 secretary and custodian of the Milwaukee Public Museum. Publications are listed in the *Royal Society Catalogue* of scientific papers. His "Ornithologische Beobachtungen aus Texas" (*Monatsschr. d. deutschen Ver. zum Schutze d. Vogelwelt*, 5, 1880, 122-29) has observations on birds of March-May, 1879, in Lee and Fayette counties; and interesting field-notes on mammals, plants, and the general character of the country. His "List of birds observed at Houston, Harris County, Texas, and vicinity[,]" and in the counties Montgomery, Galveston, and Fort Bend" (*Bull. Nuttall Ornith. Club*, 7, 1882, 6-13, 166-75, 222-25); and his "Fork-tailed Flycatcher [of Texas]" (*Ornithologist & Oölogist*, 6, 1882, 83, 93) are his most important journal-papers. His monumental *Die Nordamerikanische Vogelwelt*, with illustrations by Gustav Muetzel, Prof. A. Goerig, and Robert Ridgeway, was published in 1891; the English translation, *Our Native Birds of Song and Beauty*, appeared in 1893. ... *Biographical materials: American Men of Science; Who Was Who in America*, 1, 1942, 889; *Meyers Konversations-Lexicon*; and *DAB*. Perhaps the best biography covering his early period is in *Lutheran School Journal*, 66, 1931, 208-16, *portrait*. See, also, *The Auk*, 47, 1930, 133; 49, 1932, 153-58, *portrait*.

NEIGHBORS, Major Robert Simpson, Texas Army (1815-59) Indian Agent in Texas; he was interested in Indian ethnology, and contributed two papers on the Comanches to the second volume of Schoolcraft's great work on the North American Indians: "The Na-Ü-Ni, or Comanches of Texas; their traits and beliefs, and their divisions and intertribal relations" (pp. 125-34); and (at pp. 494-505) a Comanche vocabulary. Neighbors accompanied Capt. R. B. Marcy (1854) when he explored the sources of the Brazos and Big Wichita rivers (U.S., 34th Congr., 1st Sess., *Senate Exec. Doc. no. 60*). ... Major Neighbors came from his native Virginia to Texas in 1836; entered the Army, and in 1839 received his commission as first lieutenant. In 1849, with Col. John S. Ford, he surveyed a route from San Antonio to El Paso, and was then sent by Gov. P. H. Bell to organize Santa Fe County. ... In 1845-59 he was U.S. Indian Agent, and collected the Indians on the Upper Brazos reserves. He was murdered by a white renegade at Fort Belknap, 14 August, 1859. ... *Biographical materials: DAB*, W. B. Parker, *Notes taken during the Expedition commanded by Capt. R. B. Marcy through Unexplored Texas, in the Summer and Fall of 1854*, 1856, 116; *HBTx*, 2, 267; Alice Atkinson Neighbors, M. A. Thesis, Univ. of Texas, 1936.

- NELSON, Andreas Johannes (1835-95) A resident of Round Rock in 1880, Nelson gave Loughridge (1884, 790) a report on the agriculture of Williamson County, Texas. He was born in Sweden, 24 July, 1835, and died at Round Rock, 17 September, 1895. He came with his parents to Texana (now extinct, but until 1883 the shire-town of Jackson County) in 1854, and to Round Rock a year later. He became farmer, freighter, business man and banker at Round Rock, 1860-95, and in 1883/4 held 6,444 acres of land in Williamson County, with a tax-valuation in excess of \$20,000.
- NES, F. F. (-----) Mr. Nes worked (1868) as a member of the U.S. Coast Survey on the hydrography of Aransas Pass and Corpus Christi Bay (see *Report, U.S.C.S., 1868, 31*).
- NEWCOMB, Dr. Wesley (1808-92) This notable conchologist appears to have crossed Texas about 1857, on his way to California. He collected fresh-water mussels, described by Isaac Lea as new species, in DeWitt County ("Unio texasensis"=*Carunculina parva texasensis*); in the ?Medina, ("Unio aureus"=*Quadrula aurea*), and *Anodonta texasensis*. Probably he landed at Indianola; collected in the Guadalupe at Victoria; then travelled up the Guadalupe and over to San Antonio, and across Texas by the familiar El Paso Road. Dr. Newcomb published many papers on Californian and Hawaiian gastropods. *Biographical materials: Cornell Daily Sun, January 29, 1892; Cornell Era, January 30, 1892; Nautilus, 5, 1892, 121-24, portrait; West American Scientist, 4, 1888, 1-3; Amer. Jour. Conchology, 11, 1866, portrait; Lamb, 5, 1903, 661.*
- NEWSOM, J. H. (1840-93) Loughridge (1884, 726) published Newsom's report on the agriculture of Wood County, Texas. In 1880 he was a resident of Mineola, having come with his parents from his native Lowndes County, Georgia, in 1850. For many years he was a farmer and merchant in Wood County, and died in Mineola.
- NICHOLS, Mrs. E. J. (-----) In 1880, Mrs. Nichols sent specimens of ores from Texas to the U.S. National Museum. I have not been able to learn anything further of her.
- NICHOLS, H. Brayton (-----) Teacher, lawyer, meteorologist. In 1857, Nichols, resident of Gonzales County, subscribed for a copy of Lorin Blodgett's *Climatology of the United States* (which appeared that year), and a second copy for his law-firm of "Parker & Nichols" [Horatio Samuel Parker (1822-90), LL.B., Harvard, 1849; born at Potsdam, N.Y., died at Gonzales, Texas]. Nichols was the fourth president of Gonzales College (*inc.* 1852), but left the position after a year or so—certainly before 1858; and the firm of Parker & Nichols before 1861, his place on the firm being taken by James F. Miller. No further information is at hand.

(To be continued)

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