A Century of Scientific Exploration in Texas,  
Part Ib: 1820-1880  

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In the fourth volume of this journal,¹ I published a list, with short biographical notices, of naturalists and men of science who worked in Texas from 1820 to 1880. In that paper I promised a second contribution, to deal with naturalist-collectors and students in Texas during the years 1881-1920, thus rounding out a century of scientific study and exploration in the State. One hundred and twenty-two naturalists were listed in this earlier paper as having worked during the years 1820-80. A year later, in my Naturalists of the Frontier,² (first volume of a projected extended historical account of scientific study and exploration in Early Texas) I included in an Appendix short biographical notices of 150 Texas naturalists of the 1820-80 period. The present paper gives biographical notes of 192 naturalists not included in my 1937 book, and thus brings the total number of naturalists up to 343. I believe that this nears the total number for the 1820-80 period which we may hope future investigations to bring to light.

Of these naturalists, approximately one-fourth were of German birth. They came into Texas in the German mass-migrations of 1831-61, when political situations in the homeland drove an unduly large number of liberal-minded and well-educated men with scientific background out of Germany. Some of the best trained of these early naturalists belonged to the German group.

The complete investigation of the lives and works of these pioneer naturalists, which I once thought within my unaided powers have now gotten beyond my abilities; this paper is published, therefore, in the hope that other scholars may find in this field suggestions for historical researches.

²Geiser, S. W. Naturalists of the Frontier, University Press in Dallas, 1937, 341 pp. The list of naturalists is included in Appendix B, pp. 317-36.
It is especially desirable that a student well equipped in the Slavic languages should study the careers of the four Hungarian naturalists who made scientific collections in Early Texas, as well as of the contributions made by Russian naturalists. This field I have left practically untouched because of my slender knowledge of the Russian language. This list with short biographical data is to be considered a setting-forth of a task to be done—as an indication of the extent of the field to be worked—rather than an investigation completed.

Asterisks mark the names of naturalists concerning whom I have amassed considerable manuscript material and whose careers are of especial interest, with a view to later publication. The Dictionary of American Biography has been indicated in the citations as “DAB”; the Dictionary of National Biography as “DNB”; and Appleton’s Cyclopaedia of American Biography as “ACAB”.

PARTIAL LIST OF COLLECTORS AND EXPLORERS, ADDITIONAL TO THOSE OF FORMER LIST.
(Field & Laboratory, vol. IV, pp. 41-55, 1936)

ABERT, Lt. James William (1820-97). This earnest and gifted student of ornithology, a member of the corps of Topographical Engineers, United States Army, traversed Panhandle Texas in 1846, and published his results in Senate Executive Document, No. 23, 30th Congress, 1st Session, 1848. (ACAB)


ALTSTAEDEITEN, August ( - ). A native of Bonn. Came to Texas in 1845; returned to Germany the next year, and organized with M. Suerth, Capt. J. H. von Bauer, Carl Rohrdorf, J. A. Suerth, and August’s brother, Emil Altstaeidten (ACAB), at Bonn, a society for the natural-history exploration of Texas, “Der naturforschende Verein in Texas”, of which Referendar Lt. Siegfried Schultz of Bonn was corresponding member in Germany, and Dr. Ferdinand von Herff, of Texas, was an honorary member. The life of this Society was very short; but some admirable collecting was done, especially at Dickinson Bayou on Galveston Bay; at New Braunfels, and at Fredericksburg. (Solms-Braunfels Archiv [University of Texas]; Geiser Papers.)

ANDERSON, Rev. John (-). Smithsonian meteorological observer at Clarksville, 1870-73.

ANDERSON, Dr. William Wallace (-). In 1855 and 1860 Anderson, an army surgeon stationed at Ft. McKavett, sent reptiles, fishes, and mammals to the Smithsonian Institution.

ANDREWS, Ebenezer Baldwin (1821-80). About 1858, Andrews (then professor of geology at Marietta College) visited Texas and sent reptiles from Galveston to the U. S. National Museum. He apparently made no publications on Texas natural history.

ARNOLD, Dr. Clark (-). An amateur geologist, living at Fort Worth in 1880.

ASHBURNER, Charles Albert (1854-89). In the spring of 1879, Ashburner, then a member of the State Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, investigated the “Brazos Coal Field” along the Clear Fork of the Brazos, in the northern part of Stephens County and the southern part of Young County. (Transactions of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, IX, 495-506, 1880; ACAB, DAB.)

BACHE, Lt. George M. (-). Published a paper in the Smithsonian Report for 1870, pp. 477-79, describing a terrific hailstorm which he observed at San Antonio, May 10, 1868.

BARBECK, William (-). A citizen of San Antonio as late as 1882; he was interested in microscopy and cryptogamic botany, especially fungi.

BARNES, Walter (-). Lived at Larissa, Cherokee County; was collaborator with J. H. Comstock in his investigation of cotton-insects (published in 1879). Barnes seems to have come to Texas in 1866.

BAUER, Capt. J. H. von (-). With ALTSTAEDTEN and others, a member of the “Naturforschender Verein in Texas”, supra. He first came to Texas in 1845, and took up land. He was a land-surveyor. (Solms-Braunfels Archiv)

BAXTER, Miss E. (-). Meteorological observer for the Smithsonian Institution, 1867-72, at Houston.

BEALE, Lt. Edward Fitzgerald, U.S.N. (1822-93). Collected molusks from the Nueces River to the Devils River in late June and early July, 1857, for the Smithsonian Institution. In the same year he sent to the Institution four boxes of geological specimens, as well as some bird-skins; and collections in alcohol. (House of Representatives Executive Document No. 154, 35th Congress, 1st Session.)

BEE, Capt. Barnard Elliott (1824-61). Born in Charleston, S. C., son of the late Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas, a graduate of West Point, the younger Bee sent to the Charleston Museum natural-history specimens from Texas. in 1860.

BELCHER, Admiral Sir Edward, F.R.G.S. (1799-1877). Geographer, explorer, noted especially for his explorations in the South Pacific. He was director of the English Universal Immigration Company which sought to establish (1849-50) a colony at Kimball’s Bend on the Upper Brazos, in Bosque County. (Quarterly, Southwest Historical Association, XXIX, 51-65. 1925; DNB)

BENE, Ludwig (-). Came to Texas in 1844, in the employ of the “Adelsverein”, or German Immigration Company; he returned finally to Germany in 1850. While in Texas, he collected many natural-history specimens for Maximilian, Prince Wied-Neu Wied. (Solms-Braunfels Archiv, vol. XLV, 177-78.)
BLACK, S. W. ( - ). In 1876, he sent a box of minerals from Texas to the U. S. National Museum for use in forming an exhibit of Texas minerals at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia.

*BOLLAERT, William ( - ). This accomplished British antiquarian, ethnologist, and geographer (a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society) resided and traveled in Texas from 1840-44. His journals, notes, personal narrative of residence and travel in Texas (1274 Ms. pages), together with thirty-eight sketches, are in the Ayer Collection of the Newberry Library, Chicago. (see Bollaert, Wm., "Observations on the Geography of Texas", Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, XX, 113-35, 1851.)

BONNEVILLE, Col. Benjamin L. E. (?1795-1878). Famous early American explorer, Bonneville was commanding-officer at Fort Clark, near present Brackettville, in 1860. (Texas Almanac for 1861.)

BOWMAN, Samuel C. ( - ). In Cassino's Directory for 1878, Bowman is listed from Kerrville, Kerr County, as amateur geologist, ornithologist, and taxidermist.

BRACHT, Viktor Friedrich (1819-86). A Duesseldorfer, who came to Texas in 1845; he was a merchant in New Braunfels (1845-55), San Antonio (1855-60), and in Mexico (1860-67). Bracht was very observant of the fauna and flora of Texas, and in his book, "Texas im Jahre 1848", gives an independent account of the natural history of the region. His chapter iii of Part I is notably fine.

BRIGHTMAN, John C. ( - ). Smithsonian meteorological observer at Helena, Karnes County (1856-57), and at Goliad (1857-58).

BROOKS, N. S. ( - ). Meteorological observer at Palestine (1869-70) for the Smithsonian Institution.

BROWN, James ( - ). Meteorological observer at Kaufman, 1866.

BROWNE, J. H. ( - ). In 1852, Browne succeeded Henderson Yoakum (v. infra) as meteorological observer at Huntsville for the Smithsonian Institution. [A John H. Browne, from Washington County, was a student at Rutersville College in 1841.]

*BRUCKISCH, Wilhelm (1802-77). Scientific bee-keeper, early associate, friend, and protagonist of Pastor Johann Dzierzon, "the bee-master of Europe". Bruckisch was born at Postelwitz, Silesia; was "Rentmeister" at Koppitz bei Grottkaun, in Silesia; founded (1847) the Silesian Bee-keepers' Society, and was its president until his departure for Texas in 1853. Bruckisch was bee-keeper and horticulturist at Hortontown on the Guadalupe (1853-77). He published six German editions of his "Bienenbuch" (1847-61). He also published "Bessste [sic] Bienenzucht-Methode nach Pfarrer Dzierzon" (1866), and edited and published (1850+) "Die Preussischen Bienennachrichten". (Geiser Papers.)


CABANIS, Albert ( - ). Cabanis was district-forester of Raschdorff bei Silberberg in Silesia; came to Texas with his family in the German immigration of the summer of 1846. He was actively interested in the development of the silkworm industry in early Texas. (Solms-Braunfels Archiv, IX, 20-22, 45, 60; XVIII, 190-91.)
CAMPBELL, Charles A. ( - ). A pharmacist of San Antonio in the early 'eighties; an amateur mineralogist and ornithologist.

CATLIN, George (1796-1872). Painter of Indians, ethnologist. From 1829 to 1838, Catlin spent his summers among the Indians, painting some 600 portraits of distinguished Indians of both sexes. He accompanied Col. Henry Dodge on an expedition to the Comanches and other Southwestern tribes in 1835-36; and in 1854 (? or 5) he descended the Rio Grande in a canoe to Matamoros. *Annual Report, Smithsonian Institution, 1872, pp. 53-54; 1885, p. 1890; DAB."

CAUDLIN, Henry ( - ). Collected reptiles for the U. S. National Museum from the neighborhood of Kerrville.

CHURCHILL, Gen. Sylvester (1783-1862). Father-in-law of Spencer F. Baird. He followed General John Ellis Wool to Mexico via the "Wool Road"; in October, 1846, he collected fishes for Baird at the crossing of the Rio Grande; also reptiles between San Antonio and Eagle Pass.

CLAREN, Lt. Oscar von (?1812-45). Came to Texas as one of the first colonists of the German "Adelsverein". On May 2, 1845, von Claren wrote to his sister in Braunschweig that he had made large collections of turtles and snakes in the New Braunfels region for sale to naturalists in Germany, and that he expected to continue still more actively with his collecting. With Captain Friedrich von Wrede (see Field & Laboratory, IV, 54, 1936), von Claren was murdered by the Indians at Manchaca Springs, twenty-three miles south of Austin, on the old road to New Braunfels. (Solms-Braunfels Archiv, V, 143; XXX, 196.)

CLARK, Dr. John A. ( - ). From Texas, sent bird-skins, nests, and eggs, and skins of the porcupine fish, *Diodon*, to the Smithsonian Institution in 1860.


COLMAN, William ( - ). In 1859, he was Smithsonian meteorological observer at Texana in Jackson County, a village that existed at the junction of the Lavaca and Navidad.

COMBS, Burke ( - ). Meteorological observer at Bellona, Falls County, for the Smithsonian Institution, 1869-70.

CRAWFORD, Dr. J. W. ( - ). In 1880, Dr. Crawford was an amateur student of ornithology, residing at Houston.

CROCKETT, John McClannahan (1816-?). Came to Texas in 1848. At his home, two miles west of Dallas, he was meteorological observer for the Smithsonian Institution (1859). He was Lieutenant-governor of Texas (1861-63), and later (1864) superintendent of an arms-factory (?at Lancaster?).

CUMMINS, William Fletcher (1840-1931). Born in Missouri; came to Texas before the Civil War. He succeeded Jacob Boll as fossil-collector for Professor E. D. Cope, in 1881. [see Geiser, "Naturalists of the Frontier", 1937, 32-33; also a self-biography in "Memorial and Biographical History of Texas ... Dallas County", 1892.] Cummins was later an assistant state geologist on the Edwin T. Dumble Survey.

CUNNINGHAM, J. D. ( - ). Meteorological observer at Bastrop for the Smithsonian Institution, 1859.

DAVIS, Nicholas A. ( - ). Lived at Jacksonville, Cherokee County, in the 'seventies. He was a keen student of the relations
between ants and the cotton worm. He began his observations in 1866; was a collaborator with Comstock in his cotton-insects study.

DAVIS, Samuel ( ). Lived at Greenville, Hunt County. He was one of the collaborators on the study of the cotton-insects, published by Comstock (1879). My fragmentary information seems to indicate that he came to Texas in the early 'sixties. In 1871-73, Davis was Smithsonian meteorological observer at the now-extinct town of Deloraine in Hunt County.

DeGRAFFENRIED, Dr. William G. (1823-67). Born in Lunenburg County, Va., educated in medicine in Virginia with two of his brothers, who also came to Texas as practicing physicians. Meteorological observer for the Smithsonian Institution at Columbus, Colorado County, 1859. (Thomas P. deGraffenried, "History of the deGraffenried Family", 1925, 176, 188.)

DeJERNETT, Dr. Reuben (1824-1911). Born in South Carolina; graduated in medicine from the Augusta [Georgia] Medical College. Came to Greenville, Texas (1852), as a practitioner of medicine; meteorological observer at Greenville for the Smithsonian Institution, 1859-60; Surgeon and Division-surgeon, C.S.A., 1861-65; practiced at Jefferson (1865-90), and meteorological observer, Jefferson, 1878-90; died at Commerce, Texas. (Geiser Papers.)

*DeRYEE, William (1825-1903). Born at Wuerzburg, Bavaria, died at Corpus Christi. Came to San Antonio in 1856 from Tennessee; engaged in chemical work and mining prospecting in Texas and Northern Mexico (1856-60). He had studied the natural sciences (especially, geology, chemistry, and physics) at Munich. During the Civil War, he established, with his son Emil (infra) a percussion-cap and munitions factory in Austin; later, he became chemist with the Confederate Nitrate and Mining Bureau, investigating nitre caves in Texas. He established a pharmacy at Corpus Christi in 1865; was State Chemist of Texas in 1864, and was one of the incorporators of the "Texas Copper Manufacturing Company" (1864). In 1883-84, he was assistant in charge of the Minerals and Soils Department of the Texas Exhibit at the New Orleans Exposition. He also prospected for copper in Archer County, northwest Texas, and in Northern Mexico after the War. (Geiser Papers.)

DeRYEE, Emil (?1850-69). Son of the foregoing; born in Tennessee, died at Corpus Christi. Lubbock ("Six Decades in Texas", p. 369) mentions him (as "Emil Durhea") as "an experienced chemist", who was "placed in charge as superintendent" of the cap- and cartridge factory in Austin. It is possible that Lubbock confused the son with the father, as the younger DeRyee was only fifteen years old at the time the War closed.

DREISS, Herman ( ). Pharmacist at San Antonio in the early 'eighties, Dreiss was also known as an amateur mineralogist.

D'SPAIN, Dr. B. L ( ). In 1859-60, Dr. D'Spain was Smithsonian meteorological observer at Tarrant, a now extinct town in Hopkins County.

DUFFY, Patrick ( ). Collected reptiles at Fort Stockton for the Smithsonian Institution, 1860.

DUMBLE, Edwin Theodore (1852-1927). Studied the sciences at Washington College (now Washington & Lee), 1866-68 and 1872-74, under John L. Campbell and N. P. Pratt; began (1877)
his geological work in Texas by investigating the lignites of Texas for the Houston & Texas Central Railroad; became State Geologist of Texas, 1888.

DuPRE, Louis J. ( ). DuPre was president of the Archaeological Society of Austin, Texas (founded October, 1876); he is listed in Cassino's "Naturalists' Directory" for 1878 as interested in American Archaeology.

DURHAM, George T. ( ). Durham, who at that time was a resident of Austin, published valuable articles on "Game in Texas" in the Texas Almanac for 1868 and 1869.


EPPERSON, W. T. (d. 1861). Meteorological observer at Jefferson (1859) for the Smithsonian Institution.

ERICSSON, Hugo Wilhelm (d. 1908). A cultivated Swede, graduate of Uppsala, long resident of Bosque County, whence he sent mollusks to the Smithsonian Institution. He was an intimate friend of G. W. Belfrage.

ERLENMEYER, Dr. Erwin ( ). Member of a family noted for its great men in chemistry and medicine, Erlenmeyer was a pharmacist in Houston from 1877 to 1888; he had fine collections of minerals and insects.

FAIRIE, James ( ). Resident of Bastross, Morehouse Parish, La., member of the A.A.A.S. (elected 1853), Fairie collected reptiles at Fort Stockton in (the late 'fifties?). A massasauga (Sistrurus catenatus edwardsii) collected by him there is in the U. S. National Museum.

FALCONER, Thomas (1805-82). Falconer was a member of the Santa Fé Expedition of 1841-32, and published an account of the expedition in London in 1844. He had good scientific training, was of some note as a traveler, and in 1844 published a second book, on the discovery of the Mississippi River, and the boundaries—western, northwestern, southwestern—of the United States.


FIETSAM, Joseph (1825-1906). Born in Germany; came to Texas in 1846; meteorological observer at Bluff, near LaGrange, Fayette County, 1870-73.

FLEWELLEN, Dr. Robert Turner (1821-99). Studied medicine at the Medical College of Charleston, and at (present) New York University (where he took M.D. in 1845). Settled as a physician and Washington-on-the-Brazos (1853); later removed to Houston (1875). In 1872-73, he was president of the Texas State Medical Association. In the Texas Almanac for 1870, 99-103, is a paper by Flewellen on the Cotton Caterpillar.

FLORET, Thomas Wilson (1822-1907). A native of Ohio, he graduated in medicine from the Ohio Medical College; was one of the organizers (1848) of the Indiana State Medical Society, and one of its vice-presidents. He was Smithsonian meteorological observer at Marion, Miss. (1868-73); came to Texas shortly after,
entering medical practice at Waxahachie. He was an amateur ornithologist, and is so listed (1878) by Cassino.

FORKE, Jakob Ludwig (1871-1904). Born in Salzgitter, Hannover; came to Texas early in the "Adelsverein" immigration; took over L. C. Ervendberg's observership in the Smithsonian meteorological service, when Ervendberg left Texas; was meteorological observer at New Wied for the Smithsonian Institution, 1855-57.


FRIEDRICH, Wilhelm ( - ). A forestry graduate, formerly from Griedel, who came to Texas in the German immigration. (Solms-Braunfels Archiv, LXVIII, 122).


GAFFNEY, James O. ( - ). Meteorological observer at San Patricio for the Smithsonian Institution, 1859-60; he also was field collaborator (1878) in Comstock's study of cotton insects.

*GANTT, Dr. William Henry (d. 1867). Came to Texas (from Maryland?) in the mid-'fifties; he settled in Pin Oak, a long-extinct hamlet in Washington (or Fayette?) County. A "Meteorological Table, 1856", for Pin Oak, Texas, was presented to the Smithsonian Institution by Dr. Gantt. In 1857-61, he was meteorological observer for the Institution at Union Hill (three miles north of present Burton), and at Chapel Hill (1866-67). He was co-editor of the "Texas Medical Journal", Galveston, 1867, and professor of physiology and pathological anatomy in Galveston Medical College (1866-67.) In 1874 his heirs sent to the Smithsonian Institution a report on the showers of Leonid meteors seen by Gantt at Chapel Hill in November, 1866. Gantt sent samples of infusorial earth, and birds' eggs and nests, to the Smithsonian Institution (1857-59).

GARDINER, James ( - ). Smithsonian meteorological observer at Port LaVaca, 1859.

GARRETT, Oliver H. P. (1817-86). Came to Texas from South Carolina in 1838; he was a land-surveyor and farmer, county Commissioner and County Judge in Washington County. He was one of Comstock's collaborators in the field, in Comstock's cotton-insect study in the late seventies.

GIBBS, T. ( - ). Meteorological observer at Huntsville (1858-60) for the Smithsonian Institution.

*GLASCO, Jesse Martin (1819-87). A civil engineer, native of Tennessee, living near Gilmer, Upshur County. In 1860, Glasco sent a collection of reptiles in alcohol to the Smithsonian Institution; in 1867, a collection of grasshoppers from Texas; in 1871, a collection of Indian pottery. He was interested primarily in botany and mineralogy (Cassino, 1878). In 1859-61 and 1867-73, he was Smithsonian meteorological observer at Gilmer.

GLENN, John W. ( - ). Meteorological observer in Austin for the Smithsonian Institution (1854); officer in the Engineering Corps, C.S.A., Department of the Gulf; mayor of Austin, 1871; State Geologist of Texas, 1873-74. A citizen of Austin for twenty years, he left the city, and in 1886 was living in New Orleans.

GRAHAM, A. H. (— ). In 1880, he sent to the Smithsonian Institution a collection of human bones, presumably Indian, from Texas.

GRAHAM, Col. James Duncan (1799-1865). Topographical engineer, naturalist. He came into Panhandle Texas in 1820 with Major Stephen H. Long's Expedition; he was principal Astronomer and Head of the Scientific Corps of the U. S. & Mexican Boundary Survey, 1850-54. Colonel Graham was elected a member of the A.A.A.S., at the first organizing meeting of the Association, in 1848.

GRASSMEIER, F. W. (d. 1887). One of the earliest settlers of Fayette County, Grassmeier is listed in Cassino's Directory for 1882 as actively interested in archaeology.


GREGG, Dr. A. (— ). Lived in San Saba, San Saba County. He was in charge of the Mineral and Soils departments of the Texas Exhibit at the New Orleans Exposition, 1883-84. Later, he published a paper, "Economic minerals of San Saba County", in Dumble's Texas Geological and Mineralogical Survey, First Report, 1889, 74-76.

HALE, C. S. (— ). In his "Geology of South Alabama" (American Journal of Science, (II) 6;354-63, 1848), Hale makes familiar mention of outcroppings of coal in Texas at the places where the "Camino Real" crosses the Trinity, Brazos and Colorado Rivers. The internal evidence is strong that at some time Hale made an exploratory visit to Texas.

HALL, Charles Edward (1852-1915). Geologist, mining engineer (son of the famous geologist and paleontologist, Professor James Hall of Albany), with European training in geology and mining engineering. First-Assistant on the John W. Glenn Geological Survey of Texas (March 31, 1873-March 6, 1874); later Second-Assistant (or "subassistant") on the Buckley Survey in the early summer of 1874. He worked with Glenn in Burnet, Llano, and San Saba Counties. Later he did notable geological work in the United States and Mexico (whither he went in the early 'eighties). Darton (1896) lists fifteen papers by Hall. (Who's Who in America, vol. IV, 1906.)

HARBERT, Stephen (— ). Came to Alleyton, Colorado County, sometime before 1867. Collaborated with Comstock in his study on cotton insects (1878-79).

HAVARD, Dr. Valery, U.S.A. (1846-1927). Botanist. Born at Compiègne, France; M.D., University Medical College, New York, 1869; Assistant Surgeon, U.S.A., 1879; Captain Assistant Surgeon, 1879; Major Surgeon, 1891. In 1881, Havard made extensive botanical collections at Presidio, Fort Davis, and other places in Western and Southern Texas. J. K. Small erected a genus of the Mimosa family (the beautiful small evergreen, "huajillo"; type, Pithecolobium brevefolium of Bentham) in his honor. (Who's Who in America, vol. XV, 1926.)
HAYES, W. R. (1835-d?). Born in Missouri; mined in California (1855-58); came to Bee County, Texas, in April, 1859; was long a County Judge of Bee County (living at Aransas); collaborator with Comstock on his study of cotton-insects.


HERBST, Carl Friedrich ( - ). Long a resident of Brenham, he became interested in silk-raising in the closing days of the Republic; in 1878 he planted some thousands of Japanese and Italian mulberries to serve as food for silkworms. He was active in urging silkworm cultivation in this state. (Schuetze's Jahrbuch fuer Texas, 1883, 1882, 110-11).

HERON, Gilbert Clifford ( - ). English in birth, with English and German schooling. City Engineer of Corsicana (1878-83), when he returned to this native country. He was a civil engineer of fine ability. Heron was actively interested as an amateur in conchology, and "had a fine and large collection of specimens showing the mineralogical resources of the Central-Western United States."

HIELSCHER, Theodor ( - ). Published in Schuetze's Jahrbuch fuer Texas, 1883, 1882, pp. 63-73, highly interesting observations on coal at Eagle Pass, and a notice of finding vertebrate fossil remains in the same locality. His work was done in the 'seventies. He sent a box of Grætaceous fossils from Eagle Pass to the U. S. National Museum in 1882.

HILL, W. T. (1837-d. ?). A native of Alabama, Hill came to Texas from Louisiana in 1854; he was graduated from Austin College, Huntsville, in 1858; was a field observer for J. H. Comstock in his study of the cotton insects, in the late 'seventies. His residence at the time was Waverly, in Walker County.

HOLMAN, Nathaniel ( - ). An early resident of Fayette County (Fayetteville). Holman worked as a field observer in Comstock's study of the cotton insects, 1878-79.


HUDSON, Rev. William (?1835-?95). English in birth and education. Professor at Trinity University, Tehuacana, 1871-88, where he built up a small college museum by summer collecting trips, and a botanical garden (1884). He sent collections of reptiles and insects in alcohol from Tehuacana to the U. S. National Museum in the early 'eighties.


IVES, Lt. Joseph Christmas (1828-68). A native of New York, Ives came, as a young Topographical Engineer, U.S.A., to Texas in 1853, as a member of Whipple's Expedition along the Thirty-Fifth Parallel. With Kennerly, he met Whipple at Albuquerque, after traversing Texas via Indianola, San Antonio, El Paso. Their
principal collecting-localities for natural-history specimens were Indianola, San Antonio, Fort Clark (present Brackettville), and El Paso. (DAB.)


JENNINGS, Dr. Samuel Kennedy, Jr. (1796-1887). Born in Baltimore, son of S. K. Jennings, M.D. (1771-1854), founder of the Methodist Protestant Church. Young Jennings took his M.D. degree at the University of Maryland in 1820; practiced medicine in Alabama until 1849; was a resident of Austin from 1852 to 1857. He was meteorological observer for the Smithsonian Institution, at Austin (1852-57); was chairman of the committee that organized the Texas Medical Convention in 1853, and chairman of the Convention. Later he practiced medicine and was Smithsonian meteorological observer at various places in Alabama, Tennessee, and Mississippi until his death. He sent slight zoological materials to the Smithsonian Institution from Austin, in 1853.

JOHNSON, Samuel M. ( - ). Sent to the Smithsonian Institution (1880) from Texas a collection of Indian pottery and implements, and some living animals.

JOHNSTON, Gen. Albert Sidney (1803-62). A discriminating and appreciative student of nature. (See William Preston Johnson, "The Life of General Albert Sidney Johnston", 1878, 54, 146ff., 150ff, 152, 173ff.) His years (1846-50) on China Grove Plantation, Brazoria County, and as Paymaster in the Army in Texas were particularly rich in observations of the natural history of Texas.

JONES, Dr. Joshua ( - ). Amateur student of ornithology, living at Denison in 1880.

JONES, William Jefferson (1810-d.?). A Virginian by birth, Jones came to Texas from Alabama in November, 1837; he located at Virginia Point, Galveston County, in 1852; became a notable planter and breeder. He was one of Comstock's (1878) field observers on cotton insects.

*JOOR, Dr. Joseph Finley (1849-92). Native of Louisiana, with his M.D. degree (1869) from Tulane University. Cassino gives Dr. Joor's Texas addresses as follows: Groesbeck, Limestone County (1878); Birdston, Navarro County (1883); and Houston (1888). Joor's chief interests outside of medicine were phenogamic botany, and mosses and ferns. Dr. Joor was appointed by the Texas State Commissioner to collect the various woods and grasses for the New Orleans Exposition of 1883-84; and he made a fine collection of 125 varieties of woods and 360 species of grasses. In 1886 he became professor of botany at Tulane University, and curator of the museum. At his death, his herbarium, containing many Texas plants, was divided between the Missouri Botanical Garden and Tulane University. (Botanical Gazette vol. XXVI, 270-74; 1898; Geiser Papers.)

KALER, Friedrich ( - ). Meteorological observer for the Smithsonian Institution, at Aransas (1860). His work is mentioned in Major A. M. Lea's paper on the effect of the Gulf Stream on the climate of Texas (Texas Almanac, 1861, 192-36.)

KALTEYER, George H. (1849-97). In 1872 Kalteyer sent teeth of a Cretaceous shark, Ptychodus, from Texas to the Smithsonian Institution; in 1873-74 he made chemical analyses for the Texas
Geological Survey under John W. Glenn; in 1885, upon the incorporation of the Museum of Natural History at San Pedro Springs, at San Antonio, he was elected vice-president and director.

*KAPP, Dr. Ernst (1808-96. Geographer, born in Ludwigstadt, Upper Franconia, Bavaria, died in Dusseldorf; graduated from the Gymnasium at Hamm, in Westphalia; studied at Bonn (Ph.D., 1828); Oberlehrer in the Gymnasium at Minden (?1829-48). Came to Texas late in 1848, and was meteorological observer for the Smithsonian Institution at Sisterdale, Kendall County (1859-60). While Oberlehrer at Minden, he published a small historical and geographical work, “Leitfaden beim ersten Schulunterricht in der Geschichte und Geographie”.

KAPPEL, Adam (-). Chemist, from Woerrstadt, who came to Texas in the German immigration. (Solms-Braunfels Archiv, LXVIII, 122.)

KENDALL, George Wilkins (1809-67). His account of the wildlife encountered by the Santa Fé Expedition of 1841 is so vivid and so excellent that Audubon & Bachman, in their “Quadrupeds of North America” (e.g., vol II, pp. 323 to 326) have copied his accounts extensively. (DAB)

KERN, Richard H. (d. 1853). Topographer and naturalist. With Simpson’s Survey (Fort Smith to Santa Fé, across Panhandle Texas), on which he collected insects described by S. S. Halderman in Stansbury’s Report on the Great Salt Lake (1853); with Sitgreave's Expedition down the Zuni and Colorado Rivers (1851); and with Gunnison & Beckwith’s Expedition (1853). He and F. Creutzfeld, German botanist, together with Gunnison, were killed by the Indians.

KERR, Washington Caruthers (1827-85). Kerr, in later life a noted geologist in North Carolina, was graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1850, came to Texas in that year, and during 1851-52 held a professorship at Marshall University, at Marshall. He left this place in 1852 for Cambridge, Massachusetts, to accept a position as computer in the office of the Nautical Almanac (ACAB, DAB).

KIMBALL, James Putnam (1836-1931). Kimball was a prominent consulting geologist of New York City who published notes on the geology of western Texas and Chihuahua. (American Journal of Science (II), vol. XLVIII, 378-88, 1869.)

KRANCHER, J. H. (-). Came to Millheim, Austin County, before 1863; he was an acute observer, and was collaborator in Comstock’s cotton-insects study from Millheim, in the late seventies.

KRAUSKOPF, Engelbert (d. 1881). [erroneously given by Cassino (1882) as “Edward”.] An entomological collector in Gillespie County for Theodor Pergande.

*KUECHLER, Jacob. (1823-93). Born in Unter-Sensbach im Odenwald; 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. In 1860 he was elected County Surveyor of Gillespie County. A Unionist, he fled to Mexico during the Civil War; after the War, he became Texas Land Commissioner (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. (Geiser Papers).

LEA, Major Albert Miller (d. 1891). Native of Tennessee, Lea graduated from West Point in 1831; resigned from the army five years later, and entered the engineering field. In the *Texas Almanac* for 1861, 132-36, Lea published a paper, "The Gulf Stream, its Effect on the Climate of Texas". It is dated from "Aransas, Texas, 19 June, 1860". Lea was Engineer of the Aransas Bay & Rio Grande Railroad, and a correspondent of Caleb B. Forshey. 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.)

LEONI, George N. ( ). Meteorological observer for the Smithsonian Institution, at Clear Lake, Galveston County, 1871.


LONG, Maj. Stephen Harriman (1784-1864). Long was leader of the expedition through Panhandle Texas in 1820 with which Dr. Edwin James was Naturalist, and James Duncan Graham was Topographer. (DAB; National Cyclopaedia of American Biography, XI, 365, 1909.)

LONGFIELD, Frank ( ). Sent reptiles and insects from Senterfitt to the U. S. National Museum in 1880.

LOUGHIDGE, Robert Hills (1843-1917). Born in the Creek Nation, Indian Territory. Published a "brief but valuable paper on the geological features of the state" in the Tenth Census of the United States, vol. V, 653-831, 1884 (Hill, Bulletin 45, U. S. Geological Survey, 1888). In 1872, Loughridge was elected Member, and in 1874, Fellow, of the A.A.A.S.; later, he was Assistant State Geologist of Georgia. Darton (1896) lists several geological papers by Loughridge. His father, the Rev. ROBERT McGILL LOUGHIDGE (1809-1900), notable missionary and educator among the Creek Indians in the Indian Territory (1842-61, 1881-88) was Presbyterian minister in La Grange, Goliad, and Marlin (1861-81), and in Waco (1892-95), where he died. His "English and Muskogee Dictionary" [with David M. Hodge] was published in 1890.

LOUIS, Friedrich ( ). A forestry expert from Eulbach in Germany, who came to Texas in the Adelsverein immigration. (Solms-Braunfels Archiv, LXVIII, 182.)

LUDWIG, Otto ( ). In 1878, Ludwig was living in San Antonio; Cassino's "Naturalists' Directory" of that year states that he was a botanist, much interested in Cactaceae.

McCOOK, Rev. Henry Christopher (1873-1911). In 1876 McCook studied the Agricultural Ant near Barton's Spring, Austin; his book based on this study, "The Natural History of the Agricultural Ant of Texas", was published in 1879.

MANTEUFFEL, W. F. von ( ). Hospital-steward at Fort Davis; sent reptiles to the U. S. National Museum in 1878.

*MATTHEYS, Dr. Benno (1825-1911). Native of Liegnitz, in Silesia; he took Ph.D. and M.D. degrees in German universities. Came to Texas in 1853, and resided in Round Top, Fayette County (1853-59). He returned to Germany, where he took his second doctorate in 1860. He returned to America a second time, and
was in practice as physician and apothecary at Fayetteville (1866-1907). He died at Comfort, Texas, in 1911. He published five papers on American herpetology (in Allgemeine deutsche naturhistorische Zeitung, 1855, I Band, 152-62; ibid., I. Band, 249-80; Denkschrift der naturforschendenen Gesellschaft ISIS in Dresden, 1860, 45-51, 52-59, 59-62; and a book, "Reise-Bilder (Reisen in Texas)", Dresden, 1861. (Geiser Papers.)


MENGER, Dr. Rudolph (1851-1921). Native of San Antonio. Menger studied at Leipzig (1869-74), where he took the degree of M.D. He was an indefatigable naturalist. (Schuetze's Jahrbuch fuer Texas, 1883, 1882, pp. 83-90; Menger, "Texas Nature Observations and Reminiscences", 1913, passim).

MERRILL, Dr. Edward ( - ). Before the Civil War, Dr. Merrill was Smithsonian meteorological observer at Trinity, La., (1856-58, 1860). He later removed to Waco, Texas, where he held the same office (1867-69). He published in the Texas Almanac for 1868, p. 225, his Meteorological Register for the preceding year at Waco.

*MUEYENBERG, 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 Hannover; came to Texas (Frelsburg) in 1845, and settled near LaGrange, Fayette County, about 1850. He was a pharmacist in LaGrange for nearly thirty years (1865-79), and during this time built up an extensive collection of Lepidoptera, and a small collection of living, native mammals. He died in LaGrange.

MICHLER, Lt. Nathaniel (1827-81). Michler, a Topographic Engineer, U. S. A., was well trained in the sciences and collected natural-history materials on several explorations made in Texas and the Southwest for the War Department. (ACAB, DAB.)

MILLARD, Lindsay Sullivan (1857-1929). Born in Texas, 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 Lt. Horace Haldeman's insect collecting in the very early 'fifties. He moved later to Santa Anna, Coleman County, where he died.

MILLER, Laurenze ( - ). A. R. Roessler, 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. (Cassino, Naturalists' Directory, 1882.)

MOORE, John W. ( - ). A native of Connecticut, Moore was alcalde of Harrisburg for some years preceding 1836. He was an army contractor during the Texan War of Independence. The elder Audubon tells of his collecting plants for him, when Audubon came to Texas in 1837. (R. Buchanan, "Life and Adventures of Audubon the Naturalist," 1864, chap. lvi; Southwest Review, XVI, 122, 1930.)

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 Yucatan under the Federated Mexican States. (Solm-Braunfels Archiv, XLVII, 78.)

*OBERWETTER, Peter H. (d. 1915). Florist, horticulturist, amateur botanist. [He calls himself "Botanist" in the 1878 Austin City Directory.] Oberwetter lived at Comfort, Kerr County, late in 1860. Later, he removed to Austin, and began, like Reverchon in the Dallas region, to collect for Northern nurserymen ornamental plants of the Texas flora. (See Oberwetter’s “Einige Bemerkungen ueber die schoensten Baume, Straeucher, und andere Zierpflanzen in Texas,” in Schuetze’s Jahrbuch fuer Texas, 1884, 1883, 52-60.) In 1883 or 1884, Oberwetter made very exhaustive collections of living and dried plants on the Frio River near Knippa, west of San Antonio.


*PALM, Swante (1815-99). Native of Basthult, Smaland, Sweden; came to Texas in 1844, going to LaGrange in Fayette County. Later, he made a journey to the Isthmus of Panama, and on his return, moved to Austin to pass the remainder of his life. He became Swedish vice-consul in Austin (1866) and a Knight of the Vasa Order (1884). He was a member of the following Swedish scientific societies: Antiquarian Society of Stockholm, Stockholm Geological Society, Swedish Anthropological and Geological Society, Swedish Historical Society, Oscar & Josephine Society in Stockholm, Songbirds’ Protective Society in Goteborg, etc. Caleb G. Forshey and Swante Palm were meteorologists of the Texas Geological Survey under B. F. Shumard, 1858+. Palm received an honorary Ph.D. degree from Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kansas. Cassino’s Naturalists’ Directory for 1878 states as his interests, “Palaeontology, geology, meteorology, and archaeology”; and the Edwards & Church Austin Directory for 1883-84, lists him an “antiquarian.” (Severin, Svenskarne i Texas i Ord och Bild, 1838-1918, vol. I, 167-70).

PALMER, Dr. Edward (1821-1910). English-born naturalist, notable botanical collector in the Southwestern and Western United States and Northern Mexico. Dr. Palmer collected plants in late 1879 and early 1880 in Western Texas and Northern Mexico. His chief Texas localities were Uvalde, Laredo, San Antonio, Sutherland Springs in Wilson County, Corpus Christi Bay, and Eagle Pass. A few species were collected by him in Williamson, Burnet, Llano, Victoria, and Kendall Counties. Sereno Watson described these in papers in volumes XVII and XVIII of the Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, in which complete lists of the plants collected by Parry and Palmer in 1878, and by Palmer in 1879-90 are given. His Mexican exploration is most notable. (W. E. Safford, in Popular Science Monthly, LXXVIII, 341ff, 1911.)

PARKER, Rev. John Dempster (1831- ?). Native of New York, Parker was meteorological observer for the Smithsonian Institution (1866) at DeKalb, Illinois; professor of natural science at Washburn College (1867-70); and one of the founders of the Kansas Academy of Science. In 1882, being then a citizen of Missouri, Parker was made post-chaplain at Fort McKavett in Menard County; he retired from army service on 1895. Darton (1896) lists three geological papers by Parker (1882-85). Cassino’s
Directory for 1883 states his special interest as Archaeology. (Who's Who in America, IV, 1906.)

PETTERSEN, F. (-). Smithsonian meteorological observer at San Antonio (1870-73). In 1870, Pettersen gave to the Smithsonian Institution his meteorological records taken at San Antonio as unofficial observer during the years 1868-70, inclusive.

PIKE, Captain Zebulon Montgomery (1779-1813). Explorer, who although, as he once said, "neither by taste or education qualified" for botanical and geological exploration deserves inclusion here. (vide "Dr. John H. Robinson", infra.) During the early summer of 1807, having mistakenly gotten into Spanish territory, Pike was escorted by Spanish dragoons from Chihuahua to Natchitoches, La., by way of San Antonio de Béxar and the Camino Real. His diary of his journey is contained in Pike's account of his expedition, published (1810). Part iii (pp. 205-77) gives a diary of the tour across Texas.

PLUECKER, Emil (-). A native of Duesseldorf, brother of Professor Julius P. Pluecker, famous mathematician of Bonn; made a large collection of natural-history specimens in Texas during the summer of 1846. These were lost by shipwreck on his return to Germany in the fall of 1846. (Solms-Braunfels Archiv, XXXV, 51; XIX, 175, 177, 178; XXIV, 132.)

PLUMMER, Captain Joseph Bennett (1820-62). Collected birds, reptiles, and fossils in Texas for the Smithsonian Institution (1859).

POPE, Captain John (1822-92). Sent many reptiles to the U. S. National Museum from the region of the Pecos River as a result of his exploration in that part of Texas, from May, 1855, to late 1856. (ACAB, DAB, Senate Exec. Doc. vol. II, No. 1, part i, pp. 582-83; 590-608, 1857.)

POTTER, Dr. A. M. (-). Smithsonian meteorological observer at Houston (1862-65).

RAGSDALE, David Franklin (-). Amateur ornithologist and oologist of Gainesville, during the 'eighties. A half-brother of the succeeding naturalist.

*RAGSDALE, George Henry (1846-95). General zoological collector and taxidermist, resident at Gainesville from 1867 to 1895. He sent a collection of birds from northern Texas to the U. S. National Museum; and later an extensive collection of reptiles from the state. In 1878, he made a long collecting trip from Gainesville to Eagle Pass; the trip to San Antonio was made by way of Erath and Hood counties.

RAYAL, James T. (-). Meteorological observer for the Smithsonian Institution, at Kaufman, 1859 . . . 66; and at Turner's Point, Kaufman, 1861.

REMOND, Emile (1840-1906). A member of Victor Considérant's Fourieristic colony "La Réunion" near Dallas. He became a geologist, with particular interest in clays and cement materials. He collected numerous Cretaceous and Pleistocene invertebrate and vertebrate fossils: his collection was long exhibited at the State Fair of Texas.

RICHARDSON, C. B. (-). Came to Rusk County, Texas (in the neighborhood of Henderson) some time before 1846; he helped as a field-observer in Comstock's study of the cotton-insects (1879).
RICKSECKER, E. ( - ). In 1875, sent bird-specimens from Texas to the U. S. National Museum. (He was Smithsonian meteorological observer at Nazareth, Pa., 1862-66; and in 1872, he sent a box of birds' eggs from Nazareth to the Museum.)

ROBINSON, Dr. John H. ( - ). Surgeon with Pike's Expedition (July 15, 1806 to Feb. 26, 1807) to explore the Red River (vide "Pike, Zebulon Montgomery," supra) and came with him across Texas in the journey ending July 1, 1807, at Natchitoches, La. Dr. Robinson made botanical and zoological observations (vide Pike, op. cit.) which seem to have remained unpublished.

ROHRDORF, Carl (d. 1847). Landscape-painter, copper-engraver, taxidermist, and naturalist, came to Texas in 1846 with the Bonn company of naturalists (see "ALTSTAEDTEN, August", supra); collected numerous natural-history objects, not only in the Galveston Bay region, but also at New Braunfels, Fredericksburg, and in the San Saba country. He entered the service of the German "Adelsverein," under Hermann Spiess (infra), and was killed at the Nassau Farm, Fayette County, in late October, 1847.

RUCKER, Benjamin Franklin ( - ). Pharmacist at Washington-on-the-Brazos, in the early 'sixties; later at Navasota. He was meteorological observer for the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, 1856-60. S. B. Buckley (1874, 6•4-65) states that a large collection of Pleistocene mammals was made by "Drs. Rucker and LeGrand at the town of Washington," near Hildalgo Falls on the Brazos (about six miles above Washington) "about fifteen years ago. [i. e., 1860]. It is said that the collection of Dr. Rucker was partly destroyed by fire a few years ago."

RUNGE, Carl ( - ). Smithsonian meteorological observer at New Ulm, Austin County (1872-73). Ten years later (Cassino, Directory, 1882) he was a botanist and florist at San Antonio—his special interests being the ferns, Cactaceae, and Yuccaceae.

RUST, A. D. ( - ). Living at Ennis in 1880, Rust had a extensive collection of Cretaceous and Carboniferous fossils of Texas.

RUST, W. R. ( - ). In the early 'eighties Rust, whose amateur interests were in paleontology, mineralogy, and conchology, lived in Fort Worth.

RUTHERFORD, M. ( - ). Smithsonian meteorological observer at the now extinct town of Long Point, Washington County (where he was a fellow-citizen of Dr. Gideon Lincecum) (1867.)

SAMPSON, F. A. ( - ). In 1881, he sent fifty-four species of Cretaceous fossils from Texas, and a year later, another package of the same, to the U. S. National Museum.


SCHLINDER, O. ( - ). In the early 'eighties, a taxidermist and amateur ornithologist at Galveston. He also had a collection of minerals.

SCHMIDT, E. F. ( - ). Lived at Houston in the early 'eighties; he was interested in mineralogy and chemistry.

SCHROETTER, A. ( - ). Lived at Double Horn, Burnet County in the late 'seventies, where he was field collaborator in Comstock's study of cotton insects.
SCHUERMANN, Carl W. (-). Collected at San Antonio in 1879 a number of reptiles—turtles, lizards, and snakes—for the U. S. National Museum. (In 1873 and 1875 he sent bird and insect specimens to the Museum from Fairfax, Va.)

*SCHUETZE, Julius (1835-1904). Born in Dessau, Anhalt, Germany; came to Texas in 1852. (He was the son of Heinrich Schuetze, who had been a practical silk-grower in Anhalt, and had published (1838) a German manual of silk-growing.) Later, Julius became editor of the Austin Wochenblatt, and the Texas Vorwaerts. In the early 'eighties, Schuetze began raising silkworms at Austin on a small scale, and took first-prize at the first State Fair of Texas. He published a valuable article on silk growing in Texas, in Schuetze's Jahrbuch fuer Texas, 1884, 86-93.

*SCHUMANN, Bruno (1825-93). A gold- and silversmith from Thuringia, Schumann came to Round Top, Fayette County, in 1853, and lived there until 1861. He was Smithsonian meteorological observer at Round Top, 1859-61. During the Civil War, he worked in a munitions factory at Austin, and moved thither in 1865. He accompanied Peter H. Oberwetter (supra) on his botanical collecting trip to the Rio Frio in the 'eighties.

SCHWARZ, Eugen Amandus (1844-1928). Native of Liegnitz, Silesia; studied at Breslau and Leipzig; came to America in 1872. In 1878 he was sent to Texas to make investigations on the cotton worm; and during the rest of his life (notably in the investigations on the cotton-boll weevil in the 'mid-'nineties) he intermittently did entomological field investigation in Texas for the U. S. Government.

SCOTT, T. M. (-). Meteorological observer for the Smithsonian Institution, (1872-73) at Highland, Collin County.

SHIRAS, Capt. Alexander Eakin (d. 1875). Sent arthropods to the Smithsonian Institution (probably from San Antonio) in 1853.

*SIAS, Solomon (1829-?). Born in Vermont, studied at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. (1850-51), and at Middlebury (A. M., 1856; hon. M.D., University of Vermont, 1859; Member A. A. A. S., 1856, Fellow, 1874). Teacher of Science at Fort Edward Institute, N. Y. (1854-59); Principal, Bonham, Texas, Female Institute (1859-66); Principal Schoharie Academy, 1874 ... 1900. His biography in American Men of Science, 1st. edition, states that he was President of Soule University, (Chapel Hill, Texas), 1878-79, but I can find no corroboration. Sias was actively interested in geology and meteorology. He was meteorological observer for the Smithsonian Institution, at Bonham, 1859-60.

SIMPSON, Friench (-). Resident of Columbus, Colorado County. Interested in geology, he served as a voluntary assistant on the Buckley Geological Survey of Texas during the summers of 1874 and 1875. In 1881 he sent a box of fossil bones (Pleistocene) to the U. S. National Museum from Colorado County. (Buckley, First Annual Report of the Geological and Agricultural Survey of Texas, 1874, 102.)

SIMS, B. L. (-). Amateur botanist at Clarksville, in the early 'eighties.

SITGREAVES, Capt. Lorenzo (1811?-88). Collected reptiles in West Texas for the Smithsonian Institution in the early 'fifties, as he in charge of a survey of the Zuni and Colorado Rivers (New Mexico, 1851, report published in 1853).
SMITH, Dr. Ashbel (1805-86). Texas statesman, patriot, scientist. Graduate in Arts of Yale (Phi Beta Kappa) (1824), and Medicine (1828), with hospital work in Paris. One of the founders of the Philosophical Society of Texas (1837), of the Texas Literary Institute (1849), and the Houston Scientific Institute (incorporated, 1866). The latter Institute still had a museum of the natural history of Texas, open to the public in 1888. He was a broadly-trained scientist and physician. (Daniels' Texas Medical Journal, Austin, 1885/6, I, 441-55.)

SPIESS, Hermann ( - ). Came from Spreudlingen, Germany, to Texas in 1845 or 1846. He had been trained as a forester. He became Commissioner-General of the German "Adelsverein" in Texas, succeeding Baron Ottfried Hans von Meusebach. He published in installments in Der Deutsche Auswanderer, 1846ff., a valuable book with a formidable title: "Texas, nach seinem geographischen, geschichtlichen, naturgeschichtlichen, ethnographischen, socialen, gewerblichen, politischen, und merkantilischen Beziehungen." The most valuable sections on the natural history of Texas are contained in numbers 23, 26, 28, and 29 of the journal. Carl Rohrdorf (q.v.) was associated with Spiess at the time of Rohrdorf's death.

STALNAKER, Dr. John W. (d. ?1883). Physician, meteorologist, secretary of the Archaeological Society of Austin (founded October, 1876). Dr. Stalnaker is listed in Cassino's Directory for 1878 as interested in meteorology and archaeology. The first edition of the Austin City Directory (1872) lists him as a citizen and practicing physician. (From 1858 to 1861, Stalnaker was Smithsonian meteorological observer at Lewisburg, [West] Virginia; from 1867 to 1870, he had the same office at Snowville, Va.)


STEIN, Paul ( - ). Apothecary and chemist, associated in the early 'eighties with the Dreiss pharmaceutical house in San Antonio, Stein was an entomological collector, especially of Coleoptera and Lepidoptera.

STEVENS, Rennell (1832-97). Native of Pennsylvania, trained in pharmacy in Philadelphia, and a chemical manufacturer in Connecticut before the Civil War, Stevens was medical storekeeper in the Federal Hospital at Memphis. After the close of the War, he came to Brazoria County, Texas, and during the last years of his life was pharmacist at Brazoria. From 1867 to 1869 he was Smithsonian meteorological observer at Cedar Grove Plantation, near Columbia.

STOLLEY, George ( - ). German in birth, Stolley was for a number of years teacher with Jacob Bickler in the German and English Academy in Austin. He seems to have come to Texas in 1852; had a wide reputation as a geologist, and was frequently employed professionally. DeCordova (1856, 49-58) printed Stolley's report of his geological examination of the Cooke Land District, between the mouth of the Big Wichita and Pease rivers. Stolley was interested in meteorology and archaeology, as well as paleontology and geology. In 1883, Stolley sent 59 boxes of Texas fossils to the U. S. National Museum; this gift was considered in the Smithsonian Report of that year as "an important accession." Stolley also sent them in the same year bats and reptiles from Texas.

*STREMME, Conrad C. (1807-77). German in birth and education, widely trained in architecture, engineering, and the sciences, Stremme was for many years Chief Draftsman in the General Land Office of Texas. He was interested in the geology of Texas. George Stolley, in a letter to Stremme (printed in DeCordova, 1856, 49-58) refers to a Geological Map of Texas that Stremme is preparing, and pays tribute to Stremme's geological knowledge. Stremme planned and supervised the building of the Old Land Office building in Austin. He was a life-time friend of Swante Palm (who was one of the executors of Stremme's will).

STROOP, Lemuel Jefferson (1831-1913). Came to Texas in 1852 from Murfreesboro, Tenn., locating at Waxahachie. He was pharmacist at Graham, Texas (1878-83), and at Clifton (1883-+); and was actively interested in all fields of natural history. His collections covering Texas geology, and the natural history of the Lepidoptera were especially rich. (Geiser Papers.)


SUERTH, M. ( - ). Director of an institution of higher learning in Bonn, Germany, Suertth joined, in the late summer of 1846, with ALTSTAEDTEN, J. H. von BAUER, C. ROHRDORF, and his younger brother, J. A. SUERTH (a good taxidermist and technician) to form the "Naturforschender Verein in Texas" (v. "Altstaedten", supra.) They arrived in Galveston the eleventh of January, 1847, and collected several months during that year, before disbanding.

TACKABERRY, S. B. ( - ). Of Moscow, Polk County; he seems to have come to Texas before 1846. He was field observer for Comstock in the 1878 field-study on cotton-insects.

TANNER, William (d. 1894). A native of Ireland, he came to Cambridge (near Henrietta), Clay County, Texas from Illinois in 1874. He collaborated in the field in Comstock's study of the cotton-insects.

TAYLOR, William J. ( - ). Collected numerous reptiles at San Diego, Duval County, for the U. S. National Museum.


TOUDOUZE, Gustave (1819-1902). Taxidermist, amateur ornithologist and herpetologist. Born in Noyent, France; came to the United States in 1846, living first in Tennessee (1846-53). He then settled in Losoya, Bexar County, Texas (1853-1902). He was a taxidermist for many years; prepared a very extensive exhibit of mammals and birds of Texas for the New Orleans Exposition of 1883-84. (San Antonio Express, May 10, 1902; Report of the Texas State Commissioner to the World's Industrial & Cotton Centennial Exposition in New Orleans . . . , 1885, 7; H. S. Fairall, "The World's Industrial & Cotton Centennial Exposition, New Orleans, 1884-85," 1885, 279.)
TOWNSEND, John Kirk (1809-51). A resident of Philadelphia. The U. S. National Museum has lizards collected, presumably, in Trans-Pecos Texas (or perhaps in New Mexico). They are labelled “Pecos River.” The date of collection would appear to have been between 1833 and 1837, although the transfer to the Smithsonian Institution took place many years later. Townsend published books in 1839 and 1849. He helped Audubon and Bachman with material in their “Quadrupeds of North America” (vol. I, Introduction).

TURNER, T. A. ( ), of Springfield, Anderson County, where (1859) he was meteorological observer for the Smithsonian Institution.

UNDERWOOD, A. ( ). Came to Texas in April, 1834, from Massachusetts, his native state. He settled near Columbia, Brazoria County; was a field observer for Comstock in his cotton-insect studies (1878-79).

VAN NOSTRAND, J. ( ). A former Senior Professor in the New York School for the Deaf, Van Nostrand came to Austin as Superintendent of the the Texas Deaf and Dumb Asylum, in March, 1857. He retired in February, 1876. He was Smithsonian meteorological observer at Austin, 1858-61, and from 1867 to at least as late as 1874.

WADE, F. S. ( ). Meteorological observer for the Smithsonian Institution, at Cross Roads, then in Williamson County (1859-60), Mine Creek, Burleson County (1869-70), and Sand Fly, Burleson County (1870-73).

WADGYMAR, Dr. Arthur ( ). Born in Hungary; came to Texas in 1873, lived first at Myerville, DeWitt County, and then at Carrizo Springs. He had taken his M.D. degree at Vienna (1847); was Surgeon in the Hungarian army (1848-9); Surgeon in the Holland navy (1850-52), and in the Crimean War (1854-56). Before coming to Texas, he practiced medicine in St. Louis and Cairo, Ill. He published papers in medical journals, notably one on “Trichina spiralis, and its origin and development in muscle, and the disease Trichinosis” (St. Louis Medical Reporter, 1866/7, I, 97-109). The entomologist F. G. Schaupp lived with Wadgymar at Carrizo Springs in 1884, while Schaupp collected Odonata for Professor Hermann August Hagen of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge. Cassino’s Directory for 1888 states Wadgymar’s interests as “botany, chemistry, entomology, microscopy”, and his work as “professor of chemistry and botany, Agricultural College, San Antonio”.

WADGYMAR, L. A. ( ). Listed by Cassino (1880) as living in San Antonio in 1880; his major interests were “zoology, ornithology, botany”.

WALKER, Dr. E. M. (d. 1868). Walker, at that time registered from Yorktown, Texas, took his M. D. degree from the University of Louisiana (present Tulane University) in 1854. On January 9, 1854, a paper by him of the Agricultural Ant of Texas was read before the New Orleans Academy of Sciences. Walker returned to Yorktown to practice, and was elected a corresponding member of the New Orleans Academy of Sciences. (Proceedings of the New Orleans Academy of Sciences, vol. I, 47-48, 1854).

WALTHEW, Frank A. ( ). Shipping and commission merchant of Galveston. he lived there as late as 1882; he was interested as an amateur in ornithology.
WATTS, P. S. ( - ). Came to Hardin County, Texas, before 1858; was a resident of Hardin County in 1878, when he was field observer for Comstock in his work on the cotton worm.

WEBBER, Charles Wilkins (1819-56). In the period 1838-41, Webber, writer and naturalist, was associated with John C. Hays and other Texas rangers; he left Texas, but returned in 1849 for a short stay. Webber published nature-sketches and essays in the American Review (1845-56) under the name of “Charles Winterfield”. (DAB.)

WEST, Dr. N. P. ( - ). Smithsonian meteorological observer at Bunker Hill, Newton County (1859-61).

WHIPPLE, Lt. Amiel Weeks (1816-63). Collected numerous reptiles in Panhandle Texas for the Smithsonian Institution in 1849-53, and on the Canadian River in the same region in 1853-56. He also sent to the Institution some reptiles from the vicinity of Fort Inge (present Uvalde) and San Antonio.

WHITE, Dr. A. C. ( - ). Meteorological observer for the Smithsonian Institution at Clinton, DeWitt County, 1869-72.

WHITING, Lt. William Henry Chase (1824-65). Classmate at West Point of Fitz-John Porter, Edmund Kirby-Smith (who was a consummate naturalist), and Gordon Granger. His published “Reconnaissance of the Western Frontier of Texas” (in Senate Document No. 64, 31st Congress, 1st Session, 1850) gives evidences that he knows his mineralogy and geology. (Cf., e. g., p. 237.)

WILKINSON, Dr. C. H. ( - ). In 1867, Smithsonian meteorological observer at Galveston.


WILSON, G. B. ( - ). In 1880, he sent a box of birds’ eggs from Texas to the U. S. National Museum.

*WOLTERSDORF, A. ( - ). He visited Texas during 1848-49. From his published paper (infra) we know that he was in Colorado, Fayette, and Austin counties in October, 1848; and that he also visited the Guadalupe country (New Braunfels). Woltersdorf states that he planned to settle in Texas, but I am not sure that he carried out his plans. Two or three years later he was still living in Berlin. (A Woltersdorf, “Einige fluechtige Notizen ueber die Vegetation von Texas”, in Allgemeine Gartenzeitung, Sept. 22, 1849, XVII, 298-301.)

WOOD, Samuel J. ( - ). In the Texas Almanac for 1861, 138, Wood wrote on “The Grasshoppers of Texas”. He was then tax assessor and collector of Travis County; had lived there for a number of years, apparently, since he wrote of grasshopper-epidemics in 1848, 1856, and 1857.

WOOD, W. S. ( - ). Collected reptiles on the “N. Pecos River, Texas” at a very early date, for the Smithsonian Institution; an Eutaenia proxima of his collecting, for example, bears accession number 669 in the U. S. National Museum.

WOODRUFF, L. ( - ). Meteorological observer for the Smithsonian Institution at Lockhart, Burleson County (1869-70 and 1872). In 1855 he was at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and shared with “S. Winchell” [Alexander Winchell?] the observership.
WORTHEN, C. K. ( ). Collected reptiles for the U. S. National Museum in Cameron County—probably close to the end of our period.

YELLOWBY, C. W. ( ). Teacher at Webberville, Travis County; meteorological observer there for the Smithsonian Institution, 1859-61.

*YOAKUM, Dr. Franklin L. ( ). Yoakum was early in life a country physician. He then entered the ministry of the Cumberland Presbyterian church in Texas, and became president of Larissa College (in present Cherokee County) in the late 'fifties. His administration was a time of great prosperity for the college; the institution had an admirable astronomical telescope, and some microscopes and other equipment for biological and geological studies. By field trips in North Texas, and even into the Indian Territory, he built up a useful geological museum. Yoakum was meteorological observer at Larissa College for the Smithsonian Institution during the years 1858-60. Cassino's Directory (1888) locates him at Palestine, and entitles him "Secretary of the Academy of Science of Texas". Yoakum at that time was interested in general natural-history, and issued a printed exchange-list to his correspondents. (F. Eby, The Development of Education in Texas, 1925, 138.)

YOAKUM, Henderson (1810-56). Brother of the foregoing. A native of Tennessee, he was graduated from West Point in 1832; lawyer at Huntsville, and Texas historian. He was meteorological observer at Huntsville for the Smithsonian Institution (1849-51).

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