

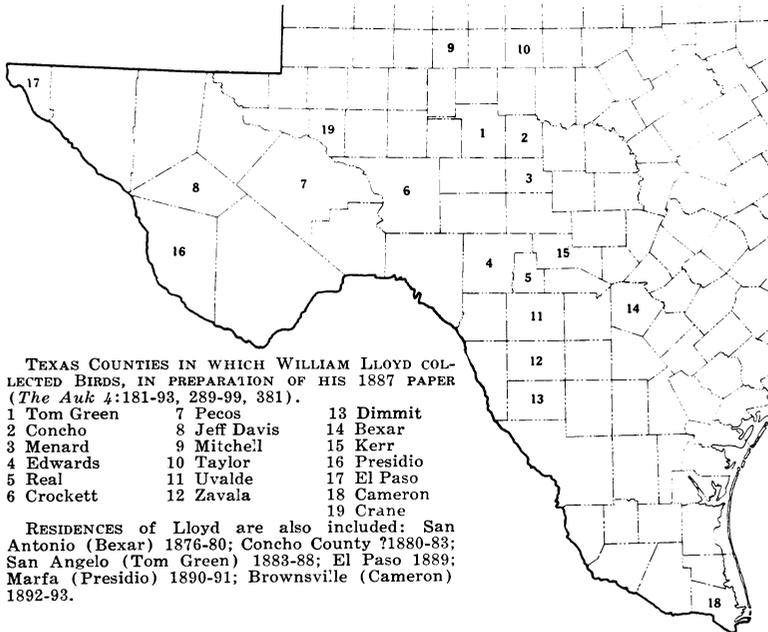
## William Lloyd, British-American Natural-history Collector in Texas

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A former student, now working as a museum-technician on the white-footed mice (*Peromyscus*) of central Texas, has inquired of me information on William Lloyd, natural-history collector in Texas in the 'eighties and 'nineties of the last century. Because of general interest in the man (as evidenced in an old letter from the late Dr. T. S. Palmer) I am glad to put on paper what little has been accumulated in my files over the years. Lloyd began his career as a collector and student of birds in western and southeastern Texas in 1880, after having come to Texas in 1876. For some time he lived in San Antonio (the information is fragmentary in many details), and in this period (1879) he first emerges as the discoverer of cement-rock near San Antonio, which resulted (1880) in the first cement manufactory west of the Mississippi River.

In the same year he left San Antonio and went to the northwest, following British compatriots to the Silvercliffe Ranch near Paint Rock, Concho County, taking a general interest in the wildlife of the region, and perhaps a turn at working on a sheep, cattle, and horse ranch. In the "slack seasons" (usually in the late fall and winter) he began to take trips to the west, south, and north, making himself familiar with the bird life of the region. He became acquainted with the topography of Concho, Tom Green, Real, and neighboring counties; and after several years' work, in 1887 published his most notable paper (really, his only significant one), entitled, "Birds of Tom Green and Concho counties, Texas" (*The Auk*, v. 4, pp. 181-93, 289-99, 381). This paper casts much light on his early explorations; and on the map which accompanies the present paper I have indicated the counties in which he made observations and collections. The records run from 1880 to 1886, and cover not only the two counties of the title, but give also such records as these: "west to the Pecos," "between Castle Mountain [6 miles SSE of Crane, Crane County] and the Pecos River," "Crockett and Edwards counties," "Nueces-

[Edwards County] and Frio- [Real County] cañons," "Colorado City" [Mitchell County], "Fort Davis," "Menard County, Uvalde County," "San Angelo to Fort Stockton, crossing the Plains," as well as Zavala and Dimmit counties, toward Eagle Pass. Some of his helper-collectors were Everett Smith, Chester Loomis, and John A. Loomis of Silvercliffe Ranch, to whom he was indebted "for much



TEXAS COUNTIES IN WHICH WILLIAM LLOYD COLLECTED BIRDS, IN PREPARATION OF HIS 1887 PAPER (*The Auk* 4:181-93, 289-99, 381).

1 Tom Green	7 Pecos	13 Dimmit
2 Concho	8 Jeff Davis	14 Bexar
3 Menard	9 Mitchell	15 Kerr
4 Edwards	10 Taylor	16 Presidio
5 Real	11 Uvalde	17 El Paso
6 Crockett	12 Zavala	18 Cameron
		19 Crane

RESIDENCES of Lloyd are also included: San Antonio (Bexar) 1876-80; Concho County ?1880-83; San Angelo (Tom Green) 1883-88; El Paso 1889; Marfa (Presidio) 1890-91; Brownsville (Cameron) 1892-93.

assistance in my later work, and who has been able to extend my list considerably, especially among the game birds and Raptors." Some of his notes on birds encountered have special interest. At page 187 Lloyd says, regarding the passenger pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*), now extinct: "Although not abundant in this immediate district [San Angelo], an immense roost was noted in the winter of 1881, near the head of Frio Cañon [Real County]. The settlers informed me that they had been there all winter, eating acorns on the hills, and passing and repassing morning and evening in myriads. It was about February 1, 1882, that I saw them."

Lloyd was elected an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union in 1885 (and remained a member until 1893); and his friend and collaborator, John A. Loomis of Silver-

cliffe Ranch was elected in 1888. Loomis remained an Associate until at least 1892—the extent of my file of AOU publications.

In 1884, in volume 9, p. 104 of the *Ornithologist and Oologist*, Lloyd published a paper on “The Black-capped Vireo [at San Angelo]”; and in volume 12 (1887, pp. 59-60) “Some New Birds for Texas.” His best-known paper is the 1887 title on the birds of Tom Green and Concho counties, published in volume 4 of *The Auk*, which was followed next year by a much slighter performance, “What Birds indicate Proximity to Water, and at what Distance?” (*ibid.*, v. 5, p. 119). At this place it is stated that Lloyd studied the birds of the arid region of West Texas in the summer of 1883; from December, 1884 to January, 1885; in November and December of 1885; and in January of 1886. Lloyd’s address from 1883 to 1888 apparently was at San Angelo; AOU publications give later addresses as El Paso, 1889; Marfa, 1890 and 1891; and Brownsville, 1892. It was while he had his address at San Angelo, before 1888, that he accompanied from Fort Davis the agrostologist, George Vasey, on a trip to “The Pineries” (the Pine Spring stage-stand in NW Culberson County, which had been built in the late 'fifties as a station on the Butterfield Overland Mail route from St. Louis to San Francisco). In Vasey’s “Report of an Investigation of the Forage Plants of Western Texas” (U.S.D.A., Botanical Division, *Bulletin No. 6*, 1888, p. 37) he mentions the collaboration of William Lloyd on this trip, calling him “an enthusiastic ornithologist and entomologist, who was making a collection of birds for a New York museum.” At this time (1887-89) Lloyd was collecting birds for George B. Sennett<sup>1</sup> in the Big Bend country of Texas

<sup>1</sup>George Burrill Sennett (1810-1900) did some fine bird-collecting in Texas. In search of health, he made (1877/8) two trips of two months each, to collect birds along the Rio Grande in Texas; and made a longer trip in 1882. F. S. Webster of Troy, N. Y., accompanied him on his 1877 trip, and J. N. Sanford of Grant County, Minnesota, on the 1878 trip. In 1880-81 Martin Abbott Frazar collected for him in southeastern Texas, and Benjamin F. Goss near Corpus Christi, in 1882. As stated in text, Lloyd collected for Sennett in 1887-89. At that time Sennett had a room at the American Museum of Natural History. His papers that concern Texas birds are: “Notes on the Ornithology of the Lower Rio Grande of Texas, from Observations made during the Season[s] of 1877 [and 1878],” U.S. Geol. Surv. Terr., *Bull. 4*, 1878, 1-66; *ibid.*, 5, 1880, 371-440); “Later Notes on Texan Birds” (*Science News*, 1, 1878/9, 57-59, 106-07, 120-21, 132-34, 151-53—it was left incomplete with the fifth instalment.) ... Mr. Sennett was a native of New York State; was educated in New York, preparing for Yale; traveled and studied in Austria, Germany, and France. He returned to the United States in 1865 and began the manufacture of oil-well machinery in Pennsylvania (and later, Ohio). He was an original member of the AOU (1883). [Frank M. Chapman, *Autobiography* ... , 1933, fails to include him in his photograph of the founders of AOU, opposite p. 31.] On his third trip to Texas (1882) he met Captain B. F. Goss, and had John M. Priour as guide and assistant. (For biography, see *The Auk*, 18, 1901, 11-23, *portr.*; *D.A.B.*)

(Brewster and Presidio counties, with Jeff Davis County adjoining them on the north).

From July, 1890 to the summer of 1892, Lloyd was attached to the Biological Survey of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; and on assignment explored (1890-91) the counties of southwestern Texas that bordered the Rio Grande, from Eagle Pass to Brownsville. The late Clark P. Streater (who was still living in 1941, in California) accompanied Lloyd from Eagle Pass (Maverick County) to Laredo (Webb County), and thence into Mexico, to Monterrey, in the summer and fall of 1890. In 1891, Lloyd collected in the counties bordering the Rio Grande from Laredo to Brownsville. He then turned north towards Matagorda County; collected in Nueces, Jim Wells, and San Patricio counties (November and December, 1891); in Matagorda County (January, February, 1892); and Brazoria County (March, 1892). His last collecting record is from Galveston County (Virginia Point), doubtless in March or April of 1892. He left the employ of the Biological Survey in 1892; Streater, writing 40 years after the event, mentions that "he was discharged from the Biological Survey." The records of his collections for the Biological Survey (as they appear in Vernon Bailey's [1905] report in v. 25 of the *North American Fauna*) are given in the Appendix to the present paper.

Lloyd's residence and occupation for several years after his release from the Biological Survey are unknown to me. About 1898 he opened "The Old Curiosity Shop" at 606 Royal Street in the *Vieux Carré* of New Orleans; and until his death in 1937 he was widely known as an old-book, stamp, and coin dealer in that city. He did no further work, so far as I know, in the field of ornithology. In 1898 he married in New Orleans a Miss Emily Petithory, who survived him. No children were born to this union.

William Lloyd was an enigmatic character. He was born of English parents in Cork, Ireland, probably on 24 May, 1854; and died (of pneumonia) in Charity Hospital, New Orleans, on 29 October, 1937, at the age of 83 years, 5 months, and 4 days. An obituary appeared in the *Times-Picayune* of 30 October, 1937 (p. 2, c. 1), which contained data on his life, some of it palpably incorrect, or of doubtful authenticity. It is therein stated that "he was reared and educated in London"—well and good—and "was a graduate

of Oxford University"—*credat Judaeus Apella!* There is no question that Lloyd was well and widely educated, but distinctly in the sciences, and not in the humanities (as would have been the case had he been a graduate of an Oxford college).

A letter from Dr. T. S. Palmer (25Mr1941) repeats the statement that "for a while Lloyd served as clerk in the War Office in London, until 1876, when he went to Texas." If Lloyd was born in 1854 (and he put it "1857" in his application for membership in the American Philatelic Society, 1915), he would have been only 22 years old when he left England and came to America, in 1876. Under these circumstances it is doubtful that he was in the War Office, at least for any considerable time.

Of his competence in certain of the sciences there can be little or no doubt: *probably* true in chemistry, economic geology, technology, and *certainly* true in zoölogy. His observations and experiments at San Antonio in 1879, leading to the incorporation of the Alamo Cement Company, illustrate this. Lloyd observed the argillaceous limestone in a quarry near the San Pedro Springs (now the "Japanese Garden" in Brackenridge Park in San Antonio), and recognized it as a cement-rock. With W. R. Freeman, a hydraulic engineer, Lloyd made sample-burns of this rock. He also called it to the attention of George H. Kalteyer (an analytical chemist of San Antonio, and a former student of Professor Carl R. Fresenius of Wiesbaden), who analyzed it and recognized it as a natural portland cement rock. As Freeman and Lloyd had only limited means, they interested Mr. Kalteyer in coming to their aid, financially and technically. On 15 January, 1880, William Lloyd, George H. Kalteyer, B. J. Mauermann, F. V. Weise, and W. E. Jones incorporated the "Alamo Portland and Roman Cement Company"—later, the "San Antonio Portland Cement Company."<sup>2</sup>

Lloyd was drawn to Texas by the activities of Dr. W. G. Kingsbury, who, as immigration-agent for Texas of the Galveston, Harrisburg, & San Antonio Railroad, maintained an office in London.<sup>3</sup> He was the means of bringing to Texas

<sup>2</sup>See F. Chabot, *With the Founders of San Antonio*, 1937, 395; R. Menger, *Texas Nature Observations and Reminiscences*, 1913, 276.

<sup>3</sup>Dr. William G. Kingsbury (1823-96) had his London office at 5 Euston Grove, London NW. After the Civil War he had been a Texas State immigration agent, with headquarters at St. Louis; and then became immigration agent for the G. H. & S. A.

(1876-85) a large number of English immigrants, who entered on land in the territory served by the railroad, and formed considerable communities in Medina, Bexar, Kendall, and other counties west and southwest of the upper Colorado River. The general level of character and intelligence of the immigrants was high; and they were, like the German immigrants of 30 years before into the valley of the Guadalupe, a real asset in the progress of the developing State.<sup>4</sup>

In a letter to me, dated 17 April, 1941, Clark P. Streater, Lloyd's associate in the bird- and mammal exploration of the Rio Grande valley in 1890-91, has the following to say: "Evidently Lloyd had a good education, and had not communicated with his own people for a long time. He had led a very checkered career, having shot a man to death in Mexico; being a heavy drinker, which made him a very disagreeable assistant, and was in the end discharged from the Biological Survey."—This from a man of 89 years, and written 40 years after the event, may charitably be taken with a generous portion of salt. That Lloyd was a difficult person to get along with, however, and did not play the game by the rules, may be concluded from the fact that three years after his election to membership, he was expelled from the American Philatelic Society "for conduct unbecoming a member."

Fortunately, we do not have to gauge a man's service to science by his allegiance to the mores of his tribe. We do not belittle the accomplishments of Gustaf Belfrage and Frederick Pursh because of their notorious bibulosity, nor the

Railroad, and its successor, the Southern Pacific. His "A Description of Southwestern and Middle Texas . . .," a pamphlet, was published in its second edition (1878) and fifth edition (1883) in London. The G. H. & S. A. Railroad reached San Antonio on 5 February, 1877.

<sup>4</sup>Bob Bennett, *Kerr County, Texas, 1856-1956*, 1956, 113-24, has a chapter on the British 'colonists' in the Guadalupe valley from 1879 to 1899, or thereabouts. In it, he lists some 76 British immigrants into Kerr County; among them, James Spicer, artist; Dick (later, Sir Richard) Montgomery; Dr. E. E. Palmer, physician; Rev. and Mrs. Richard Galbraith (former Anglican missionaries to India); and Howard G. Lacey, a graduate of Gonville & Caius of Cambridge, and very widely known as a naturalist. Lacey lived (1882-1919) on a ranch on Turtle Creek, near Kerrville. His residual and very extensive collections—mammals, birds, and insects—were given to the Witte Memorial Museum of San Antonio on Lacey's departure from Texas in 1919. Thomas Hughes' [ed.] book, *Gone to Texas*, 1884, includes extracts from some 125 letters written by three of his nephews, young Englishmen, who came to Texas in the period 1878-80, took up land near Boerne, Kendall County, and established a sheep ranch there. The book is packed with interesting and absorbing accounts of three English lads who chose to live on the frontier. In my *Horticulture and Horticulturists of Early Texas*, 1945, Part II, I have noted the presence in Washington County alone of 7 professional horticulturists—Thomas Affleck, Jas. B. Baker, Wm. Baker, Wm. Falconer, John T. Herbert, Wm. Watson, and W. A. Yates (many of them Kew-trained)—who in the 'seventies and 'eighties worked in that county. In 1871 "The Victoria Society of Washington County" was organized and incorporated, under the lead of William Watson, to encourage British immigration into Texas.

services of Ferdinand Roemer, Lewis D. deSchweinitz, and Carl Beyrich for their inordinate addiction to tobacco.<sup>5</sup> As Émile Zola once said of a candidate for election to the French Academy, "The Academy is not designed as a repository for faithful husbands." We are glad for the devotion of Lloyd to the biological exploration of Texas; and only regret that his activity therein extended over so short a period as twenty-two years.

SPECIFIC RECORDS OF COLLECTING BY WILLIAM LLOYD,  
FROM VERNON BAILEY (1905)

- Presidio County*, 1890, July  
Paisano, 99 (n.d.), 209 (21Jl).  
Chinati Mts., 35 mi. SW of Marfa, 100 (n.d.), 214 (18 Jl).  
*Val Verde County*, 1890, September  
Painted Cave, 1 mi. below mouth of Pecos R. 214 (5S90).  
Mouth of Devils River, 49 (24S90).  
Sycamore Creek [few mi. SE of Del Rio], 159 (n.d.).  
*Maverick County*, 1890, November  
Eagle Pass, 215 (Nov.)  
*Webb County*, 1890  
Santo Tomas [Creek], 96 (n.d.), 202 (n.d.).  
Laredo, 205 (n.d.); "Between Laredo & Rio Grande City," 104 (n.d.)  
*Zapata County*  
Carrizo on Rio Grande, 131 (n.d.)  
*Starr County*  
Rio Grande City, 88 (n.d.); "Between Laredo and Rio Grande City," 104 (n.d.)  
*Hidalgo County*, 1891  
La Hacienda, 10 mi. SE of Hidalgo, 53 ("1891")  
*Cameron County*, 1891  
Lower Rio Grande & Cameron County, 169 (n.d.).  
Santa Rosa, 49 ("1891")  
Brownsville, 46 (17Jl91), 47 (6Jl91), 92 (n.d.), 168 (9Ag91), 205 (n.d.)  
Lomita, 127 (n.d.)  
Brownsville to Sauz [?Saritá], 131 (n.d.), 168 (9Ag91), 205 (n.d.)  
Mouth of Rio Grande [Boca Chica], 88 (n.d.)  
North of Brownsville, 53 ("1891")  
Corpus Christi to Brownsville, 195 (n.d.)  
*Nueces-San Patricio counties*, 1891, November  
Corpus Christi, 104 (n.d.), 219 (13N)  
Mouth of Nueces R., San Patricio, 46 (21N91), 212 (13N)  
Nueces Bay, 53 ("1891"), 103 (n.d.), 205 (n.d.)  
Corpus Christi to Brownsville, 195 (n.d.)  
*Cameron to Nueces County*, 1891, August, November  
Padre Island, 88 (Ag & N, 91), 103 (n.d.), 104 (n.d.), 131 (n.d.), 152 ("1891"), 205 (n.d.), 206 (n.d.), 213 (26Ag), 215 (11N)  
*Jim Wells County*, 1891  
Alice, 12 mi. SW of, [on Jim Wells-Duval Co. line, nr. San Diego], 96/7 (n.d.)  
*Matagorda County*, 1892, January, February  
Matagorda, 46 (n.d.), 47 (Ja-F, 92), 95 (n.d.), 103 (n.d.)  
Mouth of Colorado R., 193 (n.d.)  
Se'kirk Id., at mouth of Colorado R., 193 (n.d.)  
Palacio Creek [Tres Palacios Creek], 196 (n.d.)  
Deming Bridge, 95 (n.d.)  
Matagorda Bay, along shore of, 103 (n.d.)  
Salt marshes nr. Matagorda, 160 (n.d.)  
Along Colorado R., in Matagorda Co., 122 ("1892")  
Matagorda County, 103 (n.d.), 193 (n.d.), 197 (n.d.)  
Matagorda Peninsula [Island], 103 (n.d.), 193 (n.d.), 197 (n.d.)  
*Brazoria County*, 1892, March  
Bernard Creek, W of Columbia, 48 (4Mr92)  
Veasco, 95 (n.d.)  
Austin Bayou, nr. Alvin, 95 (17Mr92), 106 (n.d.)  
*Galveston County*, 1892  
Virginia Point, 103 (n.d.)  
*Tamaulipas, Mexico*  
On Mexican side of the Rio Grande, 12 mi. below Matamoros  
*Location uncertain*  
San Lorenzo Creek, 96 (n.d.)

<sup>5</sup>Mrs. Susan Delano McKelvey has mildly reproached me for my laborious efforts [THIS VOLUME, pp. 84-86] to ascertain the exact cause of Carl Beyrich's death, when Rafinesque 120 years ago (1836) had disposed of the question for all time. In his *New Flora of North America*, Part IV, p. 13, Rafinesque speaks of botanists who "fell victims to alcohol, rather than Botany, like Pursh ... and others (Schweinitz and Beyrich [*sic*]) were rather Victims of Tobacco! both foul poisons and destroyers of human life." An historian of science, amateur or professional, of such encounters such comic situations. In the case of Lloyd, his widow insisted, obscurely, that he ... "on an exploration through Mexico; ... among other things, ... discovered a rare species of bird. The bird was sent to Washington, where it was named 'the William Lloyd bird.'" Laborious search through the first eight volumes of Ridgway's monumental monograph failed to show the bird, perhaps by my oversight [it should be in v. 3]. I was unable to secure, by gentle urging, from Mrs. Lloyd (O you English Victorians!) any closer information regarding the bird referred to. Recently, in running through the (1935) abridged 4th edition of the AOU Check-list, I found the bird, under the Paridae: *Psaltriparus minimus lloydi* Sennett (= *P. melanotis lloydi* (Sennett) [which was found in the mountains between the Pecos River and the Rio Grande, in Brewster County.] The English name of the bird is "Lloyd's Bush-tit." The family Paridae includes Titmice, Verdins, and Bush-tits.