The wastes were of a semiliquid consistency, and evaporation reduced them to a powder. There was little odor associated with the feces.

The snake that has been in captivity for 13 months is now approximately 30 inches in length. Although it was not measured accurately at the time of capture, it was approximately 25 inches long. Thus, there was an increase in length of about 5 inches during the 13-months period. During this period, this snake has twice shed its skin. —William B. Stalcup.

Men of Science in Texas, 1820-1880: III

S. W. Geiser

(Continued from page 48)

HUFF, William P[itt] (1811-86) In August, 1837, William P. Huff, a merchant living at San Felipe de Austin on the Brazos, found in the banks of the river, near the shoals a few miles below the town, a collection of bones of Pleistocene mammals (Houston Telegraph & Texas Register, Sept. 9, 1837, p. 2). Later (before 1839) he collected more of the same sort of material in the banks of the Colorado River. Two years later he proposed to open a museum at San Felipe, with the above among the exhibits (Houston Morning Star, Sept. 18, 1839, p. 2). Dr. Frédéric LeClerc (q.v.) saw these fossils in the summer of 1838. Bollaert (q.v.) was disappointed in not seeing the collection, when he visited San Felipe in 1842. Bollaert said, in part, "...The vertebrae and leg bone [are] said to be very large.... I subsequently obtained a specimen of the teeth, and was assured that large quantities of such teeth and bones had been discovered, as well as a fossil horn [?tusk] 8 feet in length, and three feet in circumference at the thickest part. The fossil tooth that came into my possession appears to be of the Mastodon." (Bollaert, Jour. Roy. Geogr. Soc., 20, 1851, 115). Dr. W. M. Carpenter (1846, post) says that they were on exhibition at Mr. G. Cook's gallery of paintings, at 13 St. Charles Street, New Orleans. He says, further, "Mr. Huff has been a resident of Texas since his boyhood, and has in that wild region of the western part of that state acquired an ardent passion for the collection and study of fossils." (W. M. Carpenter, "Remarks on some fossil bones..." (Amer. Jour. Sci. (II), 1, 1846, 244). The collection included remains of a Pleistocene elephant, Megatherium, tapir, mastodon, and wide-horned bison, Bison latifrons (Southwest Review, 16, 1930, 132). ... Mr. Huff was probably born in Woodville, Miss. He was the foreman of the first grand jury after the organization of Austin County, Texas, in 1837; and about 1842 was district clerk of the county. After the Civil War he held the same position in Fort Bend County. He died in Houston, 25 November, 1886. Biography: S. W. Geiser, Field & Laboratory, 13, 1945, 53-60, portr.

Hughes, Captain George Wurtz, U.S.A. (1806-70) Topographic engineer, geologist. In August to December, 1846, Hughes (accompanied by Lieuts. L. Sitgreaves, F. T. Bryan, and W. B. Franklin, q.q.v.) went as Chief Engineer of the staff of Gen. J. E. Wool,
from San Antonio to Saltillo, Mexico. His valuable report, "Memoir descriptive of the march of a division of the United States Army under the command of Brig. Gen. John E. Wool, from San Antonio de Bexar in Texas to Saltillo in Mexico ...1846", was published as U.S., 31st Congr., 1st Sess., Senate Exec. Docs. no. 32 [serial number 558, Congr. Docs.] ... Hughes was born in New York and died in Maryland. He attended West Point, but did not graduate. From 1829 to 1838 he was on the engineering staff of the New York State canals. He was appointed Captain, Topographical Engineers, U.S.A. (1838); Chief Engineer on staff of Gen. Wool (1846), and of Gen. W. J. Worth (1847). He was Chief Engineer of the Panama Railroad (1849-50); resigned his commission in the Army (1851), and became president of the Baltimore & Susquehanna R.R. (1854-55). ... Some of his geological papers are: "Report ... on the Tioga Coal and Iron Mines," Albany, 1829 [8 pp.]; "Report of an examination of the coal measures including the iron-ore deposits, belonging to the Maryland Mining Company, in Alleghany County" (1836); "Letter ... on a geological excursion to Arran ... Scotland ..." (Proc. Nat. Inst. for Promot. of Sci., I, 1841, 33-42; "Letter ... on a journey through South Wales ...", (ibid, 1, 1841, 49-65); ACAB, DAB, Lamb 4, 1901, 222.

Hughes, Henry (--------) In 1879, Henry Hughes, nephew of Thomas Hughes of Tom-Brown fame, relinquished his scholarship in science at Westminster School to go with his two brothers to Boerne, Kendall County, Texas. There the boys had a small sheep ranch, 3½ miles from Boerne. Thomas Hughes, in his book "G.T.T." Gone to Texas, 1884, passim, says that Henry was gifted with an authentic taste for science. The three boys carried their books with them, and their cultivated tastes: William, his violin, Henry his science and photography, and Gerard his pencil, brushes, and palette. Thomas Hughes has selected from their letters in the publication of his volume. In 1896, Raines (Bibliography ..., 121) says: "But one of 'our boys' now survives—William Hughes, an intelligent, well-to-do and well satisfied citizen of Texas, living near Boerne." (See Brown, Indian Wars and Pioneers of Texas, ?1892, 483-4).

Humphreys, General Andrew Atkinson (1810-83) Accompanied Loew & Roessler (qq.vv.) on their 1872 trip into the 'copper country' of northwestern Texas. Humphreys was a member of numerous scientific and engineering societies of high rank: he was an original member of the National Academy of Sciences; his most famous piece of work was his "Report on the Physics and Hydraulics of the Mississippi River", published in 1861. In the 'fifties he was engaged in Pacific Railroad surveys and explorations, undertaken by the War Department west of the Mississippi River. He was in general charge, under the Department, of the office duties of the Pacific Railroad surveys, from 1854 to 1861. As to the Mississippi River project, he was during 1850-51 actively engaged on the Mississippi Delta Survey; and from 1852 to 1861, was consultant. Caleb G. Forshey and George Gordon Meade (qq.vv.) also contributed investigations to
Hunt, J. F. (---------) Amateur geologist and entomologist, living at Garnett, Anderson County, in 1878, is listed by Cassino's Directory. (A "Dr. J. P. Hunt," practicing physician in Cerro Gordo, Little River County, Ark., is probably not to be confused with our naturalist). No further information is at hand.

Hunt, William H. (?1815-64) Engineer of the Santa Fe Expedition, from 1 June to 13 July, 1841, with the rank of Captain of Engineers, Texan Army. News-items of him occur in the Houston Telegraph ... as early as 1837, and in the Dallas Herald as late as 1859. He was born in North Carolina; resided in Fannin County (1840-50...); and near Decatur, Wise County (1862-64) He died 13 January, 1864.

Hunter, Dr. Henry J. (---------) Collaborated with Vasey in his study of grasses of the United States, ante 1884. Hunter took his M.D. degree at the University of Louisiana in 1861; and was living in Palestine in 1886.


Ingram, Washington (?1809-?) Wrote "[Agricultural Report of Navarro County, Texas]" in Loughridge, 1884, 732-3. Ingram came with his brother to Texas from Georgia well before the Civil War, and settled a few miles southeast of the Wadeville community in Navarro County, which he called "Rural Shade." He was its first postmaster (1858). The 1850 Census shows him a resident of Harrison County. (See A. C. Lowe, History of Navarro County, 1933, 203-4.

Irion, Dr. John Lewis (1828-1904) Born in Alabama; took M.D. degree at Louisville Medical Institute, 1851 (thesis, "Delirium tremens"); came to Texas via Tennessee in 1853; Masonic records show him at Montgomery, 1853-1904; in 1884/5 he had 436 acres of land in Montgomery County, with an assessed valuation of between three and four thousand dollars. In 1878 Dr. Irion sent to the Smithsonian Institution a number of naturalia from Texas.

Isaac, J. C. (---------) From Ed Ilg's Ranch, near Hyattville, Wyo. He worked as a fossil collector for Professor E. D. Cope in the Bad Lands of South Dakota (1876); and in the winter and spring of
1877-8, with Jacob Boll collected in the Wichita country of north-west Texas. (See H. F. Osborn, Cope: Master Naturalist, 1931, passim; C. H. Sternberg, Life of a Fossil Hunter, 1909, passim.) No information of Mr. Isaac can be obtained from the usual sources in Wyoming; nor was Mr. Charles H. Sternberg (21 June, 1940) able to give any. He seems to have disappeared from view, like J. H. Sanford, Sennett’s early bird-collector in Texas.

Ives, Lieut. Joseph Christmas (1828-68) Ives came as a young topographical engineer, U.S.A., to Texas in 1853, as a member of Whipple’s Expedition along the 35th Parallel, from Fort Smith to the Pacific (Pacific Railroad Surveys). With Dr. C. B. R. Kennerly (q.v.), he met Whipple at Albuquerque, after the two had traversed Texas by way of Indianola, San Antonio, and El Paso. Their chief collecting localities for naturalia on this trip were Indianola, San Antonio, Fort Clark [present Bracketville], and El Paso. Ives was a native of New York, and was graduated from West Point in 1852. After the conclusion of the Pacific Railroad surveys, Ives was occupied in making explorations of the Colorado River of the West, and preparing reports (3 June, 1857 to 26 July, 1860). He was also engineer on the Washington Monument from 14 June, 1859 to 26 July, 1860. Biographical materials: Cullum, 2, 474-5; 5, 75; DAB.

Jackson, James W. (?1825-83) Of Mount Pleasant, Titus County; field observer on cotton-insects for Professor J. H. Comstock in the late ’seventies; in 1880, prepared an account of the geography and agriculture of Titus County (in Loughridge, 1884, 724). In 1884/5 Mr. Jackson had 1848 acres of land in Titus County, tax-assessed at between five and ten thousand dollars. ... J. W. Jackson was born in Alabama; came to Mount Pleasant (from Louisiana) shortly after 1848; and lived there until his death on 27 March, 1883.

James, Dr. Edwin (1791-1861) While Surgeon on Long’s Second Expedition (1820), James collected plants and fossils along the Canadian River in present Panhandle Texas and Oklahoma. His “Account of an Expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains”, 2 v., 8°, Philadelphia, 1823; and “Catalogue of plants collected during a journey to and from the Rocky Mountains, during the summer of 1820” (Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc. 2, 1825, 172-90) cover some of the findings of that expedition. James was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society on 18 January, 1833. ... Biographical materials: these are very numerous—DAB, ACAB, Kelly & Burrage, 1920, 606, also 1928, 645-6; Sargent, Silva ..., 2, 1892, 96; Proc. Albany Inst., 6, 1870, 282-3; Pop, Sci. Mo., 73, 1908, 497-8; Lamb, 4, 1901, 346, and elsewhere.

James, John Garland (1884-1930) Chemist, pioneer Texas educator. He was born at Chatham, Fluvanna County, Va., 1 December, 1844, and died at Dallas, Texas, 12 February, 1930. He entered the Virginia Military Institute in 1862, and was graduated in 1866; was one of the New Market Corps; was professor of chemistry and assistant-professor of mathematics, Kentucky Military Institute.
JAMISON, Robert B[ledsoe] (1849-post 1870) Wrote "[Report on anthrax in young cattle in Kerr County, during the past four years]", in Ann. Rept., U.S. Commr. Agric., 1881, 1882, 375). Jarmon was of a family deeply interested in education: his father had been one of the incorporators of Baylor University (1 February, 1845), and of the Texas Monumental & Military Institute at Rutersville (6 August, 1856). He was born in LaGrange in 1849; and a student at Baylor University (from Columbus) in 1866-7 .... In 1884/5, Jarmon had 678 acres of land in Kerr County (to which he had removed from Fayette County, about 1877), with a tax-assessment value of about five to ten thousand dollars.

JENNEY, Walter Proctor (1849-1921) Geologist of the T. & P. R.R. in west Texas, 1872, working on the geology of the State near the 32d Parallel. Between 1874 and 1889 he published 5 geological papers listed by Darton. Only one of these touches the Texas field: "Notes on the geology of Western Texas, near the Thirty-second parallel" (Amer. Jour. Sci., (iii), 7, 1874, 25-28. ... Jenney was born in Fairhaven, Mass, 11 January, 1849, and died in Washington, D.C., 16 September, 1921. He took the E.M. degree (1869) at the Columbia University School of Mines, and an honorary Ph.D. degree there in 1876. He had a diversified experience as a mining engineer (duly set forth in Amer. Men of Science, 3d ed., 1921). In his latter years he was interested in the action of metallic salts on
the growth of plants. A brief biographical note, apparently summarized from *American Men of Science*, above, is found in *Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci.*, 11, 1921, 428.

**JENNINGS, Dr. Samuel Kennedy, Jr. (1796-1887)** Born in Baltimore, died (in Mississippi?); M.D., University of Maryland (1820); practiced medicine in Alabama (1820-49); at Austin, Texas (1852-57); Smithsonian meteorological observer, Austin (1852-57); was chairman of the committee that organized the Texas Medical Convention in 1853, and chairman of the convention. With Mr. P. B. Calhoun he owned the 57½ acres of land in Austin which was purchased by the State (1858) for the Texas Deaf & Dumb Institution. After leaving Austin in 1857, Jennings 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. That his interest in collecting *naturalia* was only lukewarm is plain from a letter he wrote Spencer F. Baird, from Austin, Dec. 2, 1853 (*Smithsonian archives*). DeCordova's *Texas: Her Resources and Her Public Men*, 1858, 264-67, gives one of Jennings' meteorological tables (Austin, June, 1856-May, 1857). Biographical materials: Kelly & Burrage, 1920, 623; S. K. Jennings, Jr., *The Jennings Genealogy* (2 vols.) [This last work has been several times cited: I have never been able to see it—even in the Library of Congress].

**JEWETT, Ezekiel (1791-1877)** In my paper published in *Field & Laboratory*, 4, 1936, 48, I listed Jewett as having sent Texan reptiles to the Smithsonian Institution in 1857. This is literally correct; but two letters from Jewett to Spencer F. Baird (Jan. 16, 1857, and Jan. 12, ?1858) show that these were collected for him by an unnamed friend at Corpus Christi. The reptiles, then, which are credited to Jewett from "Texas", should be ascribed to Corpus Christi, and Jewett as the donor, not the collector.... Jewett was an old officer under Zachary Taylor in the Mexican War (he had earlier seen service in Florida, and collected plants and other *naturalia* there). Biographical materials: J. M. Clarke, *James Hall of Albany ..., 1923, 242; C. Schuchert & C. LeVene, O. C. Marsh, *Pioneer in Paleontology*, 1940, 17-18, portrait; A. DeCandolle, *Phytographie*, 1880, 442; *Amer. Nat.*, 11, 1877, 505; *Amer. Jour. Sci.* (iii), 14, 1877, 80. See, also, Lamb, 4, 1901, 387.

**JOHNSON, E. B. (———-———)** Author of "[The Mustang grape and wine-making from it in Lavaca County, Texas]", in U.S. Dept. Agric., *Special Report no. 36, 1881, 96*. Mr. Johnson lived in Halliettsville (...1880-97...) He died post 5 August, 1917.

**JOHNSON, Dr. George, U.S.A. (1817-73)** He published "Remarks on the medical topography of Texas, and on the diseases of the Army of Invasion" (*St. Louis Med. & Surg. Jour.*, 4, 1846/7, 433-39). This is a very interesting paper, dealing principally with Brazos Santiago island. ... Dr. Johnson was born in Georgetown, D.C., 12 September, 1817; came to St. Louis when 17 years old; commenced his medical study with Dr. William Beaumont; participated briefly
(25 July-25 August, 1846) in the Mexican War. He was plagued with illness, which necessitated his return to St. Louis, and (1853 to 1873) occasional return to Texas. Biographical materials: J. T. Scharf, *History of St. Louis, City and County*, 1883, vol. 2, 1530-31.

**JOHNSON, Dr. George W.** (-----------------)

His "[Diseases of domestic animals in Hunt County, Texas, 1877]" appears in *Annual Rept. U.S. Commr. Agric.*, 1877, 1878, 524-5. Dr. Johnson, graduate of an indeterminate Eclectic medical institute, was for four months surgeon in the C.S.A. He was a physician at Greenville in 1876, and at Humboldt, Hunt County, in 1877.

**JOHNSON, Samuel (?)1813-?)**

Wrote a slight paper on "Growth of German Carp sent to Savoy, Fannin County, Texas, by the United States Fish Commission" (*Bull., U.S. Fish Comm.*, 2, 1882, 14). Mr. Johnson was a resident of Savoy (...1880-84), and in 1884/5 had 600 acres of land in Fannin County, with an assessment-valuation of between four and five thousand dollars. Possibly this is the "Samuel Johnson", of the 1850 Census, in Fannin County, who was born in Georgia about 1813.

**JOHNSTON, Lieut. Abraham R., U.S.A.** (1815-46) Lieut. Johnston, who was on frontier duty in the Indian Territory (1840-46—see Cullum, 1, 611-2 for details) was a native of Ohio, and was killed (aet. 31) in an engagement in California, during the Mexican War. He was a brilliant young officer, keenly interested in science ("Remarks on the geology in the vicinity of Fort Washita", *Proc. Assn. Amer. Geologists & Naturalists*, 1845, 75-77). When the American Association for the Advancement of Science was organized in 1848, (although two years dead—so great was the isolation under which he worked!) he was elected an "original member", and he was continued on the rolls of members even as late as the May, 1851 meeting. Lieut. Johnston was a member of Emory's reconnaissance party from Fort Leavenworth to San Diego, 1846, and wrote a journal of the trip (printed at pp. 565-614 of Emory's report in Serial no. 517, Congressional Documents). ... In a ships-arrivals list published in the Houston *Telegraph & Texas Register* at the end of 1844, one finds that "Major A. R. Johnston and wife", in company of Albert Sidney Johnston and his wife, had arrived at Galveston, 23 December, 1844 from New Orleans on the *Neptune*, Captain Rollins. Thence he went to Fort Washita by the government road connecting frontier forts.

**JOHNSTON, General Albert Sidney** (1803-62) A discriminating and appreciative student of nature (see William Preston Johnston, *The Life of General Albert Sidney Johnston*, 1878, 54, 146 ff., 150 f., 152, 173 f.) His years (1846-50) on China Grove Plantation, Brazoria County, and as paymaster of the U.S. Army in Texas were particularly rich in observations of the natural history of the State. ... Johnston was born in Kentucky, and was killed at the Battle of Shiloh. He attended Transylvania University during C. S. Rafinesque's heyday (1820-22), and then went on to the U.S. Military
Academy at West Point (where he graduated, 1826). His military history is detailed by Cullum, 1, 368; 5, 30. In the Republic of Texas he was Adjutant-General of the Army, 1836; Senior Brigadier-General (1836-38), and Secretary of War (1838-40). After Annexation, he became Major, U.S.A., and Paymaster (1849-55); as Colonel of the 2d Cavalry, U.S.A., he served on frontier duty at Fort Mason (1855-6); and he was in command of the Department of Texas, with headquarters at San Antonio (1856-7) ... Albert Sidney Johnston's father (a native of Connecticut), was long a physician in Washington, Kentucky. His half-brother, Josiah Stoddard Johnston (1784-1833) married (1814) Eliza, daughter of Dr. John Sibley (q.v.), the well-known naturalist and surveyor of Natchitoches, La. Biographical materials: many sources!—note, especially, DAB, ACAB, Lamb, 4, 1901, 414-15, and the usual cyclopaedias; William Preston Johnston, supra; HBTx, 1, 919.

JOHNSTON, Lieut. Joseph Eccleston U.S.A. (1807-91) Johnston, then a young lieutenant, served (1841) as Assistant Topographical Engineer on the part of the United States in the Texas-U.S. Boundary Survey. From 1848 to 1853, now a captain, he was Chief Topographical Engineer of the Department of Texas. In 1849, he directed the construction of a wagon road for troops—the W. P. Smith San Antonio-El Paso Road. He tried (but unsuccessfully) a road north of the Limpia. On arriving at El Paso, he (with Lieut. F. T. Bryan, q.v.) surveyed the valley of the Rio Grande to Doña Aña. With his party, Johnston on his return traveled to the Pecos through the Guadalupe Pass, then down Delaware Creek to the Pecos, then to the mouth of Live Oak Creek, from which point they examined the direct route to Fort Inge, going across the heads of the Devils and Nueces rivers. Roads were measured with a hodometer, and numerous astronomical and sextant observations made. ... In April, 1851, Col. Johnston reconnoitered the western frontier of Texas from the headwaters of the Nueces to Fort Belknap, crossing the headwaters of the Llano, San Saba, Concho, and the Clear Fork of the Brazos. He left Texas in the spring of 1853. ... He was born in Cherry Grove, Prince Edward County, Va., and died in Washington, D.C. He was graduated from West Point in 1829; Cullum 1, 427-29 and 5, 34 gives a full account of his civil and military career; and (beside the usual cyclopaedias) biographies are in DAB, ACAB, HBTx, 1, 920.

JOHNSTON, Josiah Stoddard (1833-1913) Born in New Orleans, died in Clayton, Mo. A relative (nephew) of Albert Sidney Johnston, he graduated A.B. of Yale College in 1853; practiced law in Old Town Ridge, Ark. (1855-59), and in Helena, Ark. (1866-67). After the War, he travelled much in Texas along the 32d Parallel; founded (15 March, 1881) the town of Abilene, Taylor County; and there spent for some years, much of his free time, studying nature. Later he lived in Kentucky. He was active in promoting the lumber and mineral resources of Kentucky, and a strong supporter of the Kentucky State Geological Survey. Knight (Library of Southern
Literature, 6, 1909, 2743) says of him: "He has acquired a knowledge of the geology and botany of almost every section of the country. He has made a close and careful study of natural science in nearly all its forms ... [especially in Kentucky]" .... He was a vice-president of the Filson Club of Louisville, and contributed to its publications. Biographical materials: Yale Obituary Record, 1910-1915, 542; ACAB.

JONES, George Washington (---------) Wrote "[Note on Agriculture of Live Oak County, Texas]" (in Loughridge, 1884, 769). Mr. Jones was a justice of the peace, resident of Oakville, Live Oak County, (...1873-80...).

JONES, Dr. Joshua (d. 1901) Amateur student of ornithology, who lived at Denison in 1880. Dr. Jones is listed in Cassino's Directory for 1878 as living at Ann Arbor, Mich, and at Denison, Texas, in the 1879-83 issues. He is missing from the 1884+ directories. In 1886 and 1890 he is recorded by Polk as in medical practice at Auburn Junction, Cook County, Illinois. Dr. Jones took his M.D. degree at the University of Michigan in 1879. He died 5 March, 1901.

JONES, Judge William Jefferson (1810-98) His "[Agricultural Report of Galveston County, Texas]" was printed in Loughridge, 1884, 759. He was born in Virginia, and died at Virginia Point, in Galveston County. He came first to Texas (Columbus, Colorado County) in 1837; became a major in the Texas Army, and participated in the Cherokee War of 1839. At this time he advanced $4500 to the Texas government to equip troops, which was never repaid (Galveston News, Nov. 20, 1893). In 1852 he located at Virginia Point, where he became a notable planter and breeder. In 1855, he was one of the principal promoters of the G. H. & H. R.R. In the Texas Almanac for 1869 and 1873 he published articles on sea-island cotton. In 1878 he was one of four "local agents or observers" under Professor Comstock in the study of insects affecting the cotton plant. Dr. Edward Henry Anderson, Jr. said of his work on the cotton moth: "His experience with Aletia has been extensive, and has embraced a number of years, during which he has watched its coming and progress closely, and has contended with it most vigorously and persistently. He is regarded on this subject as high authority, and is the originator of Texas sea-island cotton. ... Although not using scientific methods in his study of Aletia, he has been a close observer, and has made himself familiar with its habits" (U.S. Dept. Agric., Div. of Entomol., Bulletin, 3, 1883, 33). ... In 1884/5 Mr. Jones had 100 acres of land in Galveston County, assessed at $3000-$4000. (HBTx, 1, 927, gives the year of his death as 1897).

JOOR, Dr. Joseph Finley (1849-92) Born and died in Louisiana; M.D., 1869, Tulane University. Joor's chief interest outside of medicine was the botany of Phenogams, mosses and ferns. Cassino's Directory gives Dr. Joor's Texas addresses as follows: Groesbeck, Limestone County (1878); Birdston, Navarro County (1883); and Houston (1888). Dr. Joor was appointed by the Texas State Commissioner
of the New Orleans Exposition of 1883/4 to collect the various woods and grasses of Texas; and he made a fine collection of 125 varieties of wood and 360 species of grasses. In 1886 Joor became professor of botany at Tulane University, and curator of the museum. He was one of the founders of the Texas State Geological & Scientific Association at Houston. At his death his herbarium, containing many Texas plants, was divided between the Missouri Botanical Garden and Tulane University. Biography: Botanical Gazette, 26, 1898, 270-74.

JORDAN, Dr. David Starr (1851-1931) I am quite sure, in spite of frequent iterations, that Jordan never collected fishes or other naturalia in Texas before the close of "my" period, 1880. In 1877, Jordan sent to the U.S. National Museum a collection of "western and southwestern fishes"; and in 1884, "a large collection of alcoholic fishes from Missouri, Iowa, Arkansas, Indiana, Texas, and Florida ... ." In the Amer. Jour. Sci., (m), 13, 1877, 402, there is a notice of a "Scientific Expedition and Summer School of Butler University", which should traverse Missouri, Arkansas, and reach Dallas, Texas, stopping for collecting in geology and natural history, and leaving Dallas for Nashville in time to attend the A.A.A.S. meeting there in August, 1877. Dr. Jordan, I. A. Myers, W. R. Dudley, and E. R. Copeland were to be the instructors, and a number of students were to accompany them. This trip to the Southwest did not materialize: Jordan's The Days of a Man (1922, vol. 1, 154-80, covering the years 1876-79) clears that fully. Jordan's first trip to Texas (March, 1882) was to Galveston, to collect marine fishes (see Proc. U.S.N.M., 5, 1883, 241-307); his second was in September, 1884, when with Joseph Swain and Seth E. Meek he collected from the Texan rivers: Sabine (Longview), Trinity (Dallas), Lampasas (Belton), Colorado (Austin), San Marcos (San Marcos), and Comal (New Braunfels) (See Proc. U.S.N.M., 9, 1887, 1-25, esp. pp. 15-24).

JORDAN, Gabriel (1831-84) Engineer; vice-president and general manager of the H. & T. C. R.R.; resident of Houston, 1877-84. He was elected a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, 18 September, 1872. Mr. Jordan was born in Page County, Va., was graduated from the Virginia Military Institute (1850); was civil engineer on several railroads in the Old South (1850-77); was elected vice-president, Chief Engineer, and general manager of the H. & T. C. R.R. in May, 1877, and held this position until his death, 10 November, 1884, in Houston. Biographical materials: American Society of Civil Engineers, Proceedings, 16, 1890, 184. His most noted engineering feat—the bridging of a shifting, unstable tidal-marsh near Mobile, Ala.—is outlined in the obituary cited.

JORDAN, H. P. (__________) Reported on "acclimating fever" [Texas cattle fever] in imported cattle in Victoria County (Report U.S. Commr. Agric., 1877, 1878, 471). In 1877 he was a citizen of the town of Victoria.

JUDD, Henry K. (__________) His "[Agricultural Report on Lavaca
County, Texas]" is printed in Loughridge, 1884, 763-4. Judd was long a resident of Hallettsville. He is mentioned in the *Texas State Gazette*, Feb. 10, 1851, p. 3; and appears (by Masonic records) to have lived in Hallettsville (...1867-86), and in San Antonio (1886+). In 1877 he was prominent in the Texas work of the Grange ("Patrons of Husbandry"); and in 1884/5 had 380 acres of land in Lavaca County, assessed for tax-purposes at $3000-$4000.

Judson, George H. (--------) Mr. Judson wrote a "[Report on diseases of domestic animals, Bexar County, 1877]" in *Rept. U.S. Commr. Agric.*, 1877, 1878, 522-3. Masonic records show him member of New Braunfels (1868-?75) and Selma (1875-?87) lodges, although his address for 1877 (given in the report) is San Antonio. In 1884/5 he had 520 acres of land in Bexar County, tax-assessed at $5000 to $10,000.

Kale, John P. (?1810-86) His "[Agricultural Report on Polk County, Texas]" is printed in Loughridge, 1884, 711-12. He was living in Livingston in 1848, and died there in February, 1886, *act. 76*. Generally considered a man of marked mental gifts, Kale came from Kentucky to Polk County at an early date, and for a number of years was County Clerk, and merchant. He owned several farms (in 1884/5 had 3400 acres in Polk County, and large holdings, also, in Denton County).

Kaler, Friedrich (?1828-?post 1876) Meteorological observer for the Smithsonian Institution at Port Aransas, 1860. His work on evaporation-rate near the Aransas Light is mentioned by his townsman, Albert M. Lea, in a paper on the effect of the Gulf Stream on the climate of Texas (*Texas Almanac for 1861*, 132-36). The 1850 Census shows Mr. Kaler a resident of Galveston County in 1850; and Masonic records show him member of a Rockport lodge from 1870 to 1876.

Kalteyer, Friedrich (1817-84) Pioneer chemist and pharmacist in early Texas. He was a leading pharmacist in San Antonio (1857-84); and was one of the incorporators of the "Agricultural, Stock-raising, and Industrial Association of Western Texas" (8 July, 1870), and its treasurer. In 1871 he sent in a report on the mesquite gum and its pharmaceutical value to the Department of Agriculture (*Ann. Rept. U.S. Commr. Agric.*, 1872, 1873, 452), and was largely responsible for the collection of 12,000 pounds in Bexar County in 1870. In 1869 he was contemplating the establishment in San Antonio of an analytical and assaying office. ... Mr. Kalteyer was born in Hademar, Nassau, and died in San Antonio, Texas. He studied at Mayence and Giessen—at the latter place with the famous chemist, Justus von Liebig, who was just then beginning to turn his attention to animal- and plant chemistry. Kalteyer came to America: first to Vera Cruz, and then to New Orleans. In 1846 he came to Texas, and stopped for a short time at Galveston. He returned to New Orleans, and was a licensed druggist in the "department of the East", 1847-53. In 1853, George W. Kendall persuaded him to come to Boerne, Kendall County, and here he lived for four
years. He was one of the first to bring imported cattle to this section of the State. At Boerne, he acted as County Judge and frequently as physician. At the end of three years he had lost all of his possessions except the land, and this he traded to Dr. F. Herff for a small drugstore in San Antonio. This he kept at first in Dr. Herff’s house. He built up the “Eagle Drug Company” on Military Plaza to wholesale proportions. ... Biographical materials: Brown, Indian Wars and Pioneers of Texas, 272-3.

Kaltey er, George H. (1849-97) in 1872, Kalteyer sent teeth of a Cretaceous shark, Ptychodus, to the Smithsonian Institution; in 1873-4, he made chemical analyses for the Glenn Geological Survey of Texas; he was frequently called into consultation on matters involving chemical analyses (infra). He was an incorporator of the Alamo Literary Society of San Antonio (12 April, 1871), and of the Llano Mining Company (22 May, 1871). In 1885, upon the incorporation of the Museum of Natural History at San Pedro Springs, at San Antonio, he was elected vice-president and one of the directors. ... George Kalteyer, son of Friedrich [above] was born in New Orleans, and died in Philadelphia. His father sent him to Wiesbaden, where he studied chemistry under Fresenius. William Lloyd, an Englishman, discovered a blue argillaceous limestone in the San Antonio quarries, which Kalteyer analyzed, and recognized as a natural Portland-cement rock. Kalteyer was consulted technically in the establishment of a cement works; and was one of the incorporators (15 January, 1880), with William Lloyd, B. J. Mauermann, F. V. Weise, and W. E. Jones, of the “Alamo Portland & Roman Cement Company” (later, the San Antonio Portland Cement Company). ... Biographical materials: Geiser, Field & Laboratory, 24, 1956, 120; Chabot, With the Founders of San Antonio, 1937, 395; R. Menger, Texas Nature Observations and Reminiscences, 1913, 276.

Kapp, Dr.phil. Ernst (1808-96) Geographer; born in Ludwigstadt, Upper Franconia, Bavaria; died in Düsseldorf. He was 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 in 1849, and was Smithsonian meteorological observer at Sisterdale, Kendall County. He published several historical and geographical works, and is considered one of the leading exponents of Carl Ritter’s (1779-1859) viewpoint in geography (Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 51, 1906, 31-33, which lists his publications). Kapp returned to Germany in 1863, and remained there the rest of his life. Biographical materials: Geiser, Field & Laboratory, 14, 1948, 16-31 portr., illustr.; Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie; HBTx, 1, 938.

Kappel, Adam (-------) Chemist, from Woerrstadt, who came to Texas in the Adelsverein immigration. (Solms-Braunfels Archiv, 68, 122).

Kavanaugh, Dr. Benjamin Taylor (1805-88). One of the incorporators (24 October, 1866) of the San Augustine Petroleum Company.
Dr. W. B. Phillips, in his monograph on petroleum in Texas (1900), speaks of Kavanaugh as “an experienced Eastern gentleman who had prospected for oil and coal in northeastern Texas, endeavored to trace the oil veins, and in the vicinity of Sour Lake found it [oil] in greater quantities than in other parts of the State. Dr. Kavanaugh as far back as 1878 published an account of his investigations in a Beaumont paper, positively asserting that a great vein of oil was located in the Neches valley.” Kavanaugh was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, and died at Boonsborough in the same State. Bereft of his father in infancy, Kavanaugh was raised in the home of an uncle and in that of his stepfather, until at the age of ten he was apprenticed to learn the bookbinder’s trade, which he later changed to a tanner’s apprenticeship. He entered the Methodist ministry in 1829, and continued therein until 1850, when he took M.D. in the first class of the medical school of Indiana Asbury University [DePauw] at Greencastle, Indiana. He entered medical practice in St. Louis; became professor of obstetrics and gynecology at the “Medical Department of the University of the State of Missouri” (1852-54); but in 1857 relinquished medical practice, entered again the Methodist itineracy, and in 1865 came to Chappell Hill, Texas, and for some time was professor at Soule University there. It was during the summers of 1865-6 that he made his investigations of East Texas oil. [Geiser (Field & Laboratory, 12, 1944, 46-55, portrait) has given a critical, documented account of the life of Kavanaugh.] He continued in the ministry in Texas until 1880; and (now blind) returned to Kentucky, where until a year or two before his death he continued his ministerial work.

Kearney, Dr. Thomas (________-________) Wrote “The Yellow Fever in Texas” (Med. & Surg. Reporter, Phila., 19, 1868, 96-7). Dr. Kearney was at this time a resident of Galveston; later (1869-73) he was collector of customs at the port of Corpus Christi. In 1870 or 1872, Dr. Kearney and Major James Carr engaged in sheep-husbandry about 60 miles northwest of Laredo, and continued this interest for about five years. No further information is forthcoming beyond the facts that he had taken his M.D. degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1854 (thesis, “Marsh Miasma”), and had come to Texas from Louisiana.

Kearney, Lieut-Col. James, U.S.A. (d. 1862) Topographical engineer. He was a native of Ireland, and an Army officer from 1813 to 1861. He succeeded Major J. D. Graham on the U.S.-Texas Boundary Survey of 1840. With Lieuts. Jacob Edmund Blake and Lorenzo Sitgreaves (qq.vv.), he surveyed that portion of the present Louisiana-Texas line that lies north of the Sabine River. (U.S., 27th Congr., 2d Sess., Senate Exec. Doc. 199, passim; see also Heitman, v. 1).

Kelley, Dr. William Dennis (1825-88) Physician; member of Capt. John Pope’s (1857) Artesian Well Expedition to the Staked Plains and New Mexico... He was born in Wilson County, Tenn., and died at Galveston, 9 July, 1888. He took his M.D. degree at the University of Pennsylvania (1848); practiced medicine at Gallatin,
Tenn. (1848-53), came to Texas (1853); and practiced medicine at Galveston (1866-88). He declined the chair of therapeutics and clinical medicine, University of Louisiana (1876). He was president of the Texas State Medical Association (1877). Biographical materials: Atkinson, 1878, 328; Encyclopaedia of the New West ... Texas ..., 1881, 325-6.

KELLOGG, Dr. Albert (1813-87) Edward L. Greene, in a published biographical sketch of Kellogg, states that he came to Texas with the elder Audubon. This would have been in 1837, the only year that J. J. Audubon visited Texas. This statement has been copied by so careful historians of botany as W. L. Jepson and Dr. J. H. Barnhart, and is here noted only to correct the error. Lamb's Biographical Dictionary of the United States, following Greene, also states (s.v. "Kellogg" that Kellogg came to Texas "with J. J. Audubon, at the time of its annexation to the United States." My evidence (to me conclusive) indicates that not in 1837, nor 1845-6, nor 1849 (all possible dates) did Kellogg accompany any of the Audubons to Texas. (See Susan Delano McKelvey, Botanical Exploration of the Trans-Mississippi West, 1790-1830, 1955, 1092).

KELLOGG, Francis (1835-63) Resident of Wheelock, Robertson County (?1840-63); sent Tertiary shells to the Smithsonian Institution (1859), and birds' eggs from Texas (1861). He was the son of the following, Simon Wattles Kellogg; was born in Philadelphia; and died of illness contracted while a soldier of the Confederacy. He was a farmer and ranchman, with a very keen interest in natural history; at the time of his death he had a very considerable "museum." W. M. Gabb described a new species of Eocene cephalopod, Sepia (Belosepia) ungula, from Kellogg's Wheelock collections. Frank Kellogg was an acute student with a real flair for science, and his early death as a casualty of the Civil War was tragic for natural history in early Texas. Publications by Frank Kellogg: "[The great auroral exhibition of September 1/2, 1859, at Wheelock, Texas"] (Amer. Jour. Sci., (ii), 30, 1860, 358); "Stock growing in Texas" (Amer. Stock Jour., 1, 1859, 58-9); "Effect of the winter [of 1859] upon stock in Texas" (ibid., 2, 1860, 84); this contains valuable historical data.

KELLOGG, Simon Wattles (1806-56) Author of "[Agricultural Production in Brazos, Robertson, Leon, Limestone, and Navarro counties, Texas, in 1847]" (Ann. Rept. U.S. Commr. Patents, 1847, 397-99). [Ibidem for 1848] (ibid., 1848, 1849, 557-61). [Both of these papers are historically valuable]. ... S. W. Kellogg was born in Lebanon, Conn., moved to Philadelphia where his son Frank was born; and came to Texas in 1840. He was a merchant and stockman, and owned three stores, one each at Wheelock, Springfield, and Dresden, Texas. Masonic records state that S. W. Kellogg died 10 February, 1856, and I believe this correct, although a transcript of his tombstone inscription shows the date two years later.

KENDALL, George Wilkins (1809-67) His account of the wildlife encountered by the Santa Fe Expedition of 1841 is so vivid and so
excellent that Audubon & Bachman, in their *Quadrupeds of North America* ... have copied his accounts extensively (e.g., vol 2, pp. 323-26). ... Kendall was born at Amherst, N.H., and died at Post Oak Springs, near Boerne, Texas. ... He came to Texas to reside permanently in April, 1856; and went through the great Drouth of 1836-7-8. In 1858 he established his first sheep ranch at Mission Hill, about 4 miles northwest of New Braunfels, whence he later removed them to Post Oak Springs, near Boerne. Here he had built (1856) a grist and saw mill. The name of Kendall is indissolubly connected with the Santa Fe Expedition, of which he was the historian. This expedition left Austin, 21 June, 1841, with 6 companies of soldiers, averaging 40 men each, and a large train of wagons (containing property of merchants desiring to trade at Santa Fe); all under the command of Gen. Hugh McLeod. The expedition went on a north course from Austin, crossed the Brazos at the Cross Timbers; they then turned west, and struck the Big Wichita (which they mistook for the Red River); they then entered upon the Llano Estacado at the head of the main Red River. Here they divided into two parties: one under Col. W. G. Cooke went ahead rapidly, and the other, under Gen. McLeod, followed slowly as the main train. They were all captured in detail (G. K. Warren, 1861, p. 39).

Biographical materials: many sources, including at least two books; *DAB*; *ACAB*; Drake, 1872, 505; Lamb, 4, 1901, 508; *HBTx*, 945, etc.

**KENDALL, William Escrage (1823-1905)** Wrote "*[Agricultural Report on Fort Bend County, Texas]*", in Loughridge, 1884, 770-71. Mr. Kendall was for many years a lawyer in Richmond, Fort Bend County (1854-74) until he retired. In 1879 he removed to Houston, and resided there until his death. He was born in Loudoun County, Va., 27 October, 1823, and died at Houston, 21 June, 1905. He attended Ohio Wesleyan University (1849-51), but did not graduate. After teaching in a seminary in Virginia, and one at Vicksburg, Miss., he studied law and practiced for a time in Mississippi. He came to Texas in 1854. During the Civil War he was in the Intelligence Service, C.S.A. ... *Biographical materials: History of Texas ... Houston and Galveston*, 1895, 457-64, portrait.

**KENNEDY, William (1799-1871)** A widely-educated, acute-minded Britisher, in the consular service of Britain in Texas (?1839, 1842-46); private secretary to the Earl of Durham in Canada; in 1839 he travelled in the United States, and lived for several months in Texas; his *The Rise, Progress, and Prospects of the Republic of Texas* (Lond., 2 v., 8°, 948 p.) and his *Texas: its Geography, Natural History, and Topography* (N.Y., 1844, 8°, 118 p. [a reprint of vol. 1, book 1 of the larger work]) are classics of great scientific value (R. T. Hill, U.S. Geol. Surv., *Bull.* 45, 1887, 13). During 1842 he was Texan consul in London. In 1847, he returned from Texas to London, and passed the last years of his life, on a pension, in France. *Biographical materials: DNB*; *ACAB*; *HBTx*, 1, 948.

**KENNERLY, Dr. Caleb Burwell Rowan (1830-61)** Surgeon and Natur-
alist on Whipple’s Survey of the 35th Parallel (1853); from 1854 to 1857 he collected all sorts of naturalia for the U.S. & Mexican Boundary Survey. Kennerly was born in Clarke County, Va., studied under Spencer F. Baird at Dickinson College [A.B., 1840], and took his M.D. degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1853 (thesis, “Monomania”). He was drowned, while a member of the Northwest Boundary Survey in February, 1861. Biographical materials: a note in Ann. Rept. Smiths. Inst. for 1861, 1862, 61; Ewan, 1950, 243; Dall, Spencer Fullerton Baird, 1915, passim; an excellent sketch is in Hume, 1942, 243-63, portrait.

KENNEY, Martin McHenry (1831-1907) Lawyer and land agent living in Bellville for many years [he was County Surveyor of Goliad County in 1860]. He published two papers: “[Agricultural Report on Austin County, Texas]” (Loughridge, 1884, 760-61); and a pamphlet, “An Historical and Descriptive Sketch of Austin County, Texas, ...” forming the Centennial address delivered at the celebration near Bellville, 4 July, 1876 (Brenham, 1877). Of this publication, pages 1-5 have an excellent account of Austin County, its natural features, etc. The geological account on p. 3 is thoroughly intelligent. He also knows his zoology: on p. 23 he says, “...Some troublesome flies of the tabanidae have also lessened if not disappeared, [in the last 40 years].” Wooten, in his Comprehensive History of Texas (vol. 2, pp. 718-83) has a valuable essay by Kenney, “The History of the Indian Tribes of Texas.” ... His father, John W. Kenney, came with his family to (near) Washington, Texas in November, 1883. ... In 1884/5 Mr. Kenney had 3561 acres in Austin County, tax-valued at between five and ten thousand dollars. (For other data, see HBTx, 1, 948).

(To be continued)

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