

## EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

- III. (a) Azrou, general view.  
(b) Azrou, showing a "Mamelon."
- IV. (a) In the lower Forest, Middle-Atlas.  
(b) Middle-Atlas Forest, showing nest of Golden Eagle.
- V. (a) "Col" in upper Forest, Middle-Atlas.  
(b) In the upper Forest, Middle-Atlas.
- VI. (a) Upper Forest, Middle-Atlas, general view.  
(b) General view over the Middle-Atlas Forest.
- VII. (a) The "Barrens," Middle-Atlas.  
(b) The "Crest-mounds," Middle-Atlas.
- VIII. (a) On the "Plateau," Middle-Atlas.  
(b) — ditto —
- IX. (a) Nesting site of Seebohm's Wheatear.  
(b) Nesting site of Atlas Nuthatch.
- X. (a) Nest of Atlas Shore-Lark.  
(b) In the Forest of Mamora (maritime plain).
- XI. Chart of Mauretania :—  
(a) Geographic.  
(b) Physical.  
(c) Geologic (tectonic).
- XII. Descriptive chart of the Middle-Atlas Range.
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VI.—*Obituary.*

## WILLIAM BREWSTER.

William Brewster, a Founder of the American Ornithologists' Union, and at one time its President, died at his home in Cambridge, Massachusetts, on 12 July, 1919, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

For nearly half a century, Brewster has been in the front rank of American Ornithologists. He was one of the founders of the Nuttall Ornithological Club of Cambridge, in which the American Ornithologists' Union had its origin, and was for many years its President. From 1880–87 he was assistant in charge of the birds and mammals of the Boston Society of Natural History; from 1885–1900 he served in a similar capacity in the Museum of Comparative Zoology



at Cambridge, and from 1900 to the time of his death he was in charge of the birds of that institution. He devoted himself chiefly, however, to the development of the collection of North American birds contained in a private museum erected on the grounds of his home in Cambridge.

William Brewster occupied a unique position among ornithologists. Thoroughly qualified by training and exceptional powers of analysis and discrimination to become a systematic ornithologist, and with the means at his command to acquire large collections, there was every reason to believe that after his youthful enthusiasm for field-work had lost its keenness he would devote himself to a study of problems in synonymy and the subspecific variations of geographic forms. Such work as he did of this kind is authoritative, but although he amassed large collections, his interest seemed to be in living birds rather than dead ones. His contributions to ornithology are therefore actual additions to our knowledge of birds and have a permanency unfortunately wanting in much of the work of the systematist. His numerous faunal papers abound in novel observations on the habits of birds, while his monographic biographies of certain species are replete with fresh information and are presented in a literary form which make them models of their kind.

Excellent examples of Brewster's method of handling his material are shown in "A Remarkable Flight of Pine Grosbeaks (*Pinicola enuncleator*)" \*, his now classic memoir on "Bird Migration" †, and his "Birds of the Cambridge Region" ‡. The latter, based on over forty years' almost continuous observation, possesses unusual historic and scientific value.

We understand that at the time of his death Mr. Brewster was bringing to completion an important work on the Birds of the Umbagog Region which we trust will be published by his literary executors.

\* 'The Auk,' xii. 1895, pp. 245-246; see also 'The Ibis,' 1896, p. 137.

† Memoirs of the Nuttall Orn. Club, No. i. 1886, 4to, pp. 22.

‡ Ibid. No. iv. 1906, 4to, pp. 426.



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