

ployees. For fifty years, lacking only three months, he was continuously in the public service.

Walter Hough was born in Morgantown, West Virginia, on April 23, 1859, the son of Lyeurgus S. and Anna Fairchild Hough. As a child he was fascinated by the accounts his mother read to him of explorations in Palestine, the Near East and elsewhere. Seeking in his own way to emulate these adventures in antiquity he roamed the nearby hills and woods, discovered for himself old Indian camp sites whereon he found the arrowpoints, stone artifacts and pottery fragments that formed the nucleus of his boyhood collection. His father's library provided the inspiration that turned his enthusiasm from one youthful interest to another, but definitely fixed in his mind the idea of a career in science. Throughout his school years geology received major attention, owing, perhaps, to the sympathetic encouragement given by such eminent leaders as I. C. White, state geologist of West Virginia; William Maury Fontaine, celebrated professor of geology at the University of Virginia, and J. J. Stevenson, of New York, then a recognized authority on the geology of the coal measures of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. For Dr. Stevenson the boy Walter collected fossils from the Carboniferous formations near his home town and received, in exchange, fossils from other areas. But geology and paleontology eventually yielded to a deeper interest in primitive peoples and the rise of civilization in various parts of the world. His collection of Carboniferous plants and invertebrates, treasured since school days, was finally presented to the National Museum in 1897.

Following graduation from West Virginia University in 1883, Hough returned to take his M.A. in 1884 and his Ph.D. in 1894. After teaching for a year in a boys' school at Alton, Illinois, he was appointed to a position under Dr. Otis T. Mason in the division of ethnology at the National Museum, became assistant curator in 1894 and curator upon the death of Dr. Mason, in November, 1908. Hough was not only representative of the Smithsonian Institution but a member of the U. S. Commission to the Columbian Historical Exposition at Madrid in 1892-3, at which time he was designated a Knight of the Order of Isabella of Spain. In the selection and installation of exhibits, he participated actively in nine other national or international expositions between 1907 and 1926. Between 1901 and 1933 he conducted ten Museum expeditions, chiefly to the southwestern United States, in pursuit of ethnological or archeological information.

Although he wrote of aboriginal peoples, historic and prehistoric, in both hemispheres, Dr. Hough is perhaps best known among anthropologists for his studies of fire as an agent in human culture. Beginning with "An Eskimo Strike-a-light from Cape

Bathurst," published in the *Proceedings* of the U. S. National Museum for 1888, his bibliography of over one hundred titles (omitting numerous reviews, notes, biographies, the annual reports of his department, etc.) includes no fewer than eighteen papers on fire-making, illumination, heating and lighting apparatus, etc. But the wide range of his interests is only partially illustrated by his published works. He was an authority on old English, French, Italian and American china, on old lace, on violins and early pianos.

His scientific affiliations included membership in the American Association for the Advancement of Science (M89, F90; vice-president of Section H, 1904); the American Anthropological Association (president, 1924); Anthropological Society of Washington (president, 1908-9); Washington Academy of Sciences; Archeological Society of Washington; The American Museums Association; Société d'Anthropologie de Paris; Society of Anthropology and Geography of Sweden; Phi Beta Kappa (W. Va., 1914); the Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.

By nature generous and helpful, Dr. Hough gave freely—perhaps too freely—of his time to his subordinates and to casual museum visitors on queer missions. With astounding patience he would listen to the very end of long dissertations about inconsequential; rarely did he have the heart to destroy pet theories built upon the sands of insufficient knowledge. The personification of gentleness, he frequently and knowingly permitted himself to be imposed upon. His personal charm, his unfailing courtesy, his responsiveness and understanding endeared him to all who had the privilege of meeting him, either at his office or in his home. He loved young people, and they, in turn, put faith in him. He was never so occupied that he could not interrupt to admire the fragments of Indian arrowheads and potsherds proudly brought in by school boys for his inspection, and he always took time to point out the significance of these finds and to draw comparisons between them and the products of other, more distant cultural areas. These very human qualities won for Dr. Hough throughout his half century with the National Museum a host of friends to whom he was always an inspiration.

He married Myrtle Zuck, of Holbrook, Arizona, on December 29, 1897. Mrs. Hough, two sons and a daughter, and seven grandchildren survive him.

NEIL M. JUDD

#### HENRY ETTER STARR

ON November 2, following a brief illness, Henry Etter Starr, head of the department of psychology and director of the Psychological and Mental Hygiene Clinic of Rutgers University, died unexpectedly at

New Brunswick, N. J. He was forty-two years of age. Henry Starr, born in Middletown, Pa., on September 13, 1893, received the B.S. degree in 1917 at Gettysburg College, and a Ph.D. in psychology from the University of Pennsylvania in 1922. His thesis concerned the hydrogen ion concentration of the saliva and emotional reactions. From 1917 to 1924 he taught at the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, first as instructor in chemistry and toxicology and then as instructor in physiological chemistry. In 1924 he shifted to the psychology department, being promoted to an assistant professorship in 1927. Dr. Starr was called to Rutgers University in 1928 to be professor of psychology and to head the new department. The Psychological and Mental Hygiene Clinic was established by him in 1929 to serve the university, the community and the state. Dr. Starr served as its director from that time until his death. As a clinical psychologist Dr. Starr was outstanding; he contributed a great deal of his time and energy to the work of the Association of Consulting Psychologists, of which he was the president at the time of his death. He was also a member of the American Psychological Association, a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Association of University Professors, the Society of Sigma Xi, Phi Beta Kappa and other professional and fraternal societies.

S. S.

#### WILLIAM CLARDY AUSTIN

WILLIAM CLARDY AUSTIN, professor of physiological chemistry and head of the department of physiological chemistry at Loyola University Medical School, Chicago, Illinois, passed away at his residence in Glen Ellyn on November 20. W. C. Austin was born in Coronaca, S. C., on January 5, 1895. He received his undergraduate training at the South Carolina Presbyterian College. During 1916-21 he instructed in chemistry in the Medical College of South Carolina and during some of the summers of this period he studied for the higher degree in biochemistry at the University of Chicago. In 1922, that institution invited him to carry out studies on yeast lipins as the Fleischmann fellow. He received his Ph.D. in physiological chemistry at Chicago in 1923 and immediately thereafter took charge of the department of physiological chemistry at Loyola University. In 1927-28, Dr. Austin was granted leave of absence as a National Research Council fellow with Dr. C. S. Hudson in the Bureau of Standards. During that year he prepared a new ketose heptose, d-glucuheptulose, through the action  $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$  on d- $\alpha$ -glucoheptose. He continued his interest in carbohydrate chemistry to the last. His joint publication with Dr. Fred L. Humoller on the prepara-

tion of l-allose and l-altrose is recognized as a very important contribution to carbohydrate chemistry because it was the first time that the last two of the predicted sixteen aldose hexoses had been obtained in pure form and their structural relations to l-arabinose and l-ribose established. Dr. Austin was an active member of the American Chemical Society, the American Society of Biological Chemists, the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine and of the Chaos Club.

F. C. KOCH

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

#### RECENT DEATHS

DR. JAMES HENRY BREASTED, director of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, died on December 2 at the age of seventy years.

EDWIN WILBUR RICE, honorary chairman of the board of the General Electric Company and formerly president of the company, died on November 25, at the age of seventy-three years.

DR. EDWARD STARR JUDD, chief of the surgical staff of the Mayo Clinic, president of the American Medical Association in 1931, died on November 30 at the age of fifty-seven years.

DR. GEORGE E. BROWN, head of the section of vascular diseases at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., and associate professor of medicine, died on November 28, at the age of fifty years.

DR. KENYON L. BUTTERFIELD, president of the Rhode Island State College from 1903 to 1906, the Massachusetts State College from 1906 to 1924 and of Michigan State College from 1924 to 1928, since 1929 counselor on rural work for the International Missionary Council, died on November 25, at the age of sixty-seven years.

DR. ALBERT BLEDSOE DINWIDDIE, since 1918 president of Tulane University, died on November 21, at the age of sixty-four years. Dr. Dinwiddie went to Tulane University in 1906 as assistant professor of applied mathematics and astronomy, becoming associate professor in 1908 and full professor in 1910. Before becoming president he was dean of the College of Arts and Sciences and director of the summer school.

DR. W. P. NORTHRUP, professor of pediatrics at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York University, from 1896 to 1919, when he became professor emeritus, died on November 11, at the age of eighty-five years.

DR. JOHN LEONARD ECKEL, professor of neurology and psychiatry at the University of Buffalo, has died at the age of fifty-five years.