

NECROLOGY

WILLIS STANLEY BLATCHLEY

North Madison, Connecticut
October 6, 1859

Indianapolis, Indiana
May 28, 1940

Willis S. Blatchley, one of Indiana's really great scientists, passed away May 28, 1940, bringing to a close a lifetime of eighty years devoted to science and nature study. Born of humble parentage he was brought to Indiana as an infant and spent his boyhood in Putnam county where he received his early education with his father as one of his first teachers. In early manhood he peddled notions, sold maps and took orders for picture enlargements in order to get funds that enabled him to attend



several six weeks sessions of normal schools. After teaching several years, and after being married to Miss Clara A. Fordice in 1882, he entered Indiana University in 1883 and came under the powerful influence of David Starr Jordan and John C. Branner. Under the guidance of these two great scientists Dr. Blatchley discovered and entered upon his life's real work, for he published nine research papers before his graduation in 1887.

Following his graduation he became head of the Department of Science in Terre Haute High School where he remained until his election as State Geologist in 1894. During this period of time, however, he assisted Dr. Branner in the state geological survey of Arkansas, went to

Mexico as a member of the Scovell Expedition to determine the height and natural history features of Mt. Orizaba, and later served as an assistant on the U. S. Fish Commission collecting fishes in Indiana and Ohio. He also received his Master's degree from Indiana University in 1891.

Dr. Blatchley served as State Geologist for sixteen years during which time he not only carried on the duties of his office most effectively but also published besides his annual State Geological Reports twenty-seven research papers and books. Following his defeat in 1910 for his fifth term as State Geologist, he and Mrs. Blatchley spent the winter in Florida, and in 1913 he began regularly making his winter home in Dunedin, Florida, which he continued to the end of his life. Also he carried on his researches in both Florida and Indiana and made scientific trips to Alaska and Canada in 1913, and to South America in the winter of 1922-23. He published his "Rynchophora or Weevils of Northeastern America" in 1916, "Orthoptera of Northeastern America" in 1920, and "Heteroptera or True Bugs of Eastern North America" in 1926, all authoritative works which secured for him national standing as an entomologist. On account of his work Indiana University honored him in 1921 with the LL.D degree.

Dr. Blatchley was the author of over 200 scientific articles and books. He gave many lectures before scientific bodies in various parts of the United States. Known and recognized as Indiana's greatest naturalist, he also had a poet's love for and insight into the mysteries of nature, and he lived and taught a philosophy gleaned from his geological, botanical and zoological researches, which was expressed in his books "Gleanings from Nature," "Boulder Reveries," "Woodland Idylls," and others. He discovered and named a number of new genera and subgenera of Coleoptera and Heteroptera, and classified many others.

In the Indiana Academy of Science Dr. Blatchley was recognized as one of the charter members and was made a Fellow in 1893 and later an Honorary Fellow. He served as its president in 1903, and throughout his life took an active part in its work, giving his last address before the Academy shortly after his eightieth birthday at the winter meeting in November, 1939, in Terre Haute. He was also an honorary fellow in the Entomological Society. He also had the unique honor of being the patron saint of a natural history club, known as the W. S. Blatchley Club, with headquarters in Noblesville. This club honored his memory with a memorial service on his eighty-first birthday.

Some years ago Dr. Blatchley wrote "There are, in my opinion, too many specialists and too few naturalists in the world today. What is a naturalist? On whom should the title be rightfully bestowed? That question can most easily be answered by naming some of the naturalists of the past and present. Linnaeus, Darwin, Huxley, Agassiz, Say, Nuttall, Rafinesque, Audubon, Thoreau, Leconte, Baird, Cope, Jordan, Evermann—they were all great naturalists of the world at large." To this list the name Blatchley may now be added. Certainly he will rank with Jordan, Evermann, Eigenmann, Butler, John M. Coulter, Wiley and the other great scientists who were members of the Indiana Academy of Science.

CHARLES J. BUCHANAN

Marion County, Indiana
August 31, 1856

Indianapolis, Indiana
September 14, 1938

Charles J. Buchanan was one of those rare, outstanding business men with a deep interest in science. However, his whole life was characterized by a comprehensive outlook that made him a leader in many fields of endeavor. Derived from Mayflower and Revolutionary stock he possessed that rare charm, courtesy and gentility that endeared him to his community and enabled him to be a leader in his profession.

Mr. Buchanan was born on a farm in Marion county and attended the county schools and Valparaiso University. After teaching for a short time he entered the funeral business in 1887 with his brother-in-law Frank W. Flanner under the name of Flanner and Buchanan. He was early interested in cremation and later became president of the Cremation Association of America.

President of his company from 1912 until his death, and nationally prominent in his profession, he realized his opportunities for service and became a civic and philanthropic leader in Indianapolis. The church, the Y. M. C. A., the Indianapolis Home for Aged Women, and other welfare projects received his active personal and generous financial support. Throughout his long life he was always interested in promoting the educational, religious and moral welfare of the community.

A moving spirit in the Society of Indiana Pioneers, he was zealous in his support of progressive legislation and was a member of the State Legislature several terms. He was active in church work, and at the time of his death was one of the oldest members and a trustee of the First Congregational Church of Indianapolis. He was also prominent in Masonry.

Mr. Buchanan's interest in science was that of a naturalist, and he early became a member of the Nature Study Club. He was its song leader for many years and was also its president at one time. Although he was not active in the affairs of the Indiana Academy of Science, nevertheless the interest and support of a man of his business and civic prestige was most valuable and his loss will be keenly felt.

BENJAMIN WALLACE DOUGLASS

Indianapolis, Indiana
February 17, 1882

Trevlac, Indiana
December 6, 1939

Probably not since the time of Maurice Thompson has the Indiana Academy of Science had a member possessing the literary prominence of Benjamin Wallace Douglass. Author of more than four hundred magazine articles, besides several books, and a contributor to such magazines as the *Country Gentleman*, *Saturday Evening Post*, *Collier's*, and *Better Homes and Gardens*, Mr. Douglass nevertheless remained always the scientist at heart.

Born of well-to-do parents, his father being one of the founders of the Douglass and Carlton Printing House, later the Hollenbeck Press, Mr. Douglass was educated in the Indianapolis public schools, graduated

from Shortridge high school, and then attended the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, but he did not complete the medical course.

In 1904 he became field agent for the State Board of Forestry and in 1907 he organized the state entomologist's office and became Indiana's first State Entomologist. Resigning after four years of service he devoted the rest of his life to fruit growing, agriculture and literary work. He established an orchard on Hickory Hill, near Trevlac, in Brown county, and later founded the Hickory Hill Farmstead Community, where the products of his orchards and farm and those of his neighbors were prepared for market. He was an earnest advocate of conservation. In 1917 his nature book "Orchard and Garden" appeared, to be followed by "Fruit Growing" in 1920, and "Beekeeping" in 1921. Later he became interested in politics and in 1936 published his book "The New Deal Comes to Brown County." Shortly before his death he was working on a book "dealing with Indiana and Hoosiers and how they get that way," as he expressed it. Possessing a keen sense of humor, and real ability as a speaker, he made many addresses during his last years.

Mr. Douglass was active at different times in the Academy, occasionally giving illustrated lectures. His last appearance before the Academy was in 1930 when he gave an illustrated lecture on "Brown County Culture" at the spring meeting. In the passing of Benjamin Wallace Douglass the Academy loses a distinguished member and the State of Indiana a loyal and widely known citizen.

SISTER M. FLORENTINE (MARY THERESA DALY)

Philo, Illinois
April 13, 1890

Notre Dame, Indiana
April 9, 1939

With the death of Sister M. Florentine a life of service to the church and science was brought to a close. Sister Florentine received her early education in St. Joseph's School, in Philo, Illinois, and entered Saint Mary's College, Notre Dame, in 1914, graduating in 1918. Taking the Habit of the Sisters of the Holy Cross in 1918 at Saint Mary's, she made her perpetual vows in 1923. Although she majored in English and minored in chemistry in her college course, her love for science asserted itself and she pursued graduate courses in chemistry and mathematics at Notre Dame University, receiving the Master's degree in 1924 and the Ph. D. in 1931.

She began teaching at Saint Mary's College in 1920 and at the time of her death she was professor of chemistry and head of the Department of Science. Possessing a keen insight into the problems of youth and enjoying the confidence of her students on account of her sincerity and sympathetic understanding, she rendered a real service to the college through her work as faculty representative on the student council. However, her principal interest was in chemistry and her standing was such as to secure her the vice-chairmanship of the St. Joseph Valley section of the American Chemical Society in 1938. She also held membership in the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Her death brought a distinct loss to science teaching in the State.

ULYSSES SHERMAN HANNA

Selma, Indiana
January 16, 1865

Bloomington, Indiana
February 18, 1940

Ulysses Sherman Hanna was one of that large group of men whose lives are indissolubly associated with the history of Indiana University, whose service began in the last century and continued more than forty years. After his graduation from Muncie, Indiana, high school, he taught in Newcastle high school for four years and then entered Indiana University and received the A.B. and A.M. degrees from that institution. Appointed to an instructorship in the Department of Mathematics in 1895 he remained at Indiana University until his retirement in 1936 as emeritus professor, with the exception of two years spent as Harrison Fellow at the University of Pennsylvania where he later received the Ph.D. degree.

Professor Hanna took an active interest in the civic, church and fraternal affairs of Bloomington and during his 46 years of residence there he held many city positions. "He was secretary and then president of the Bloomington Water Company, president of the City Park Board, a director of the Chamber of Commerce, a member of the City Council, president of the Workingman's Building and Loan Association, city engineer and county engineer and surveyor." He was a trustee of the First Methodist Church. In fraternal affairs he was a member of the Odd Fellows, Elks, Knights of Pythias, Bloomington Kiwanis Club, and the Indiana University Faculty Club. A thirty-second degree Mason, Shriner and Knights Templar, he was president of the Masonic Temple Association.

In educational affairs he was also active, holding membership in Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Acacia, the American Mathematical Society, the Mathematical Association of America, and several foreign societies.

Professor Hanna was primarily a teacher, and as such he endeared himself to several generations of Indiana University students. To his colleagues and the citizens of Bloomington he was not only a teacher but a man of excellent business ability and sterling integrity with a keen sense of civic duty.

ALLEN DAVID HOLE

Bridgeport, Indiana
August 6, 1866

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
August 22, 1940

To few men has been given the privilege and responsibility of influencing not only their own age but also future generations. Especially is this true in science, but such a scientist was Agassiz, and Indiana science is particularly indebted to him for his influence on David Starr Jordan and Joseph Moore. All members of the Academy are aware of the prestige of Jordan, but Moore's life is not so well known except to Earlham graduates and the older Indiana scientists. Moore was an excellent scientist, a great teacher and a wise man who inspired his students. Allen David Hole was a student under Moore and like his great teacher he has left his impress upon his students.

Allen David Hole graduated from Earlham College in 1897 and then taught several years in the elementary schools before joining the faculty at Earlham in 1900 as an instructor of mathematics. His chief interest, however, was in geology, and after receiving the Master's degree from Earlham in 1901, he was prepared to take complete charge of the geology work after Joseph Moore's death in 1905, and to develop that department into one of the strongest in the college. As evidence of his great influence it is said that one tenth of those in soil survey work for the United States are former students of Dr. Hole. In 1910 he received the Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago. From 1918 to 1924 he served as vice-president of Earlham.

Dr. Hole was a firm believer in practical science and was active in geological work outside the college. From 1906 to 1916 he was a member of the United States Geological Survey working during the summers in the mountains of Colorado, and for a number of years he was associated with the Indiana Geological Survey mapping soils and making examinations for moulding sand. Many of his students were his assistants in this work. For many years he conducted summer geological expeditions of students to Yellowstone Park, Glacier Park, the Grand Canyon and other western localities of geological interest. In 1905 he was appointed curator of the Joseph Moore Museum at Earlham and through the years he was ever alert to secure new specimens for the improvement of the museum.

A deeply religious man, he was a recorded minister of the Society of Friends. For fifteen years, from 1912 to 1927, he was chairman of the Peace Association of the Friends in America and was editor of its periodical, *The Messenger of Peace*. Likewise for fifteen years he was chairman of the Executive Committee of the Five Years Meeting and exerted great influence in shaping the program of this combined group of Friends and associates in America. Without doubt he was one of the outstanding Friends in this country.

Dr. Hole was honored by Earlham with the LL.D. degree in 1937. In 1931 he received the Earlham Faculty Recognition award of \$100 for distinguished service as a great teacher. He was a Fellow in both the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Geographical Society, and in 1931 he was elected a Fellow of the Indiana Academy of Science.

Earlham College held a memorial service in honor of Dr. Hole on September 22, 1940.

With the death of Allen D. Hole education and science in Indiana have lost an outstanding and inspiring teacher and the Academy has lost another distinguished member.

EDWIN MORRISON

Bloomington, Indiana
March 5, 1861

East Lansing, Michigan
July 16, 1939

Professor Edwin Morrison was born at Bloomington, Indiana, of Quaker parentage and his early education was received at the Bloomington Academy. He attended Earlham College from which he graduated

in 1888, and three years later he received the M. S. degree from Indiana University with physics as his major field of interest. He later did considerable graduate study at the University of Chicago.

Following the completion of his work at Indiana University he became Professor of Science at Pacific College, Newberg, Oregon, and remained there ten years. He then accepted a similar position at Penn College, Oskaloosa, Iowa, and in 1906 returned to Earlham as head of the Department of Physics. In 1919 he went to Michigan State College as professor of physics where he remained until his death.

Professor Morrison was a strong believer in the use of the laboratory as a means of teaching physics, and he strove constantly to improve his laboratory so that his students might have a practical working knowledge of physics.

Although a non-resident of Indiana for many years Professor Morrison retained his interest in the Indiana Academy of Science of which he was a Fellow. He was also a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Physical Society, the American Association of Physics Teachers, and the American Optical Society.

DAVID MYERS MOTTIER

Patriot, Indiana
September 4, 1864

Indianapolis, Indiana
March 25, 1940

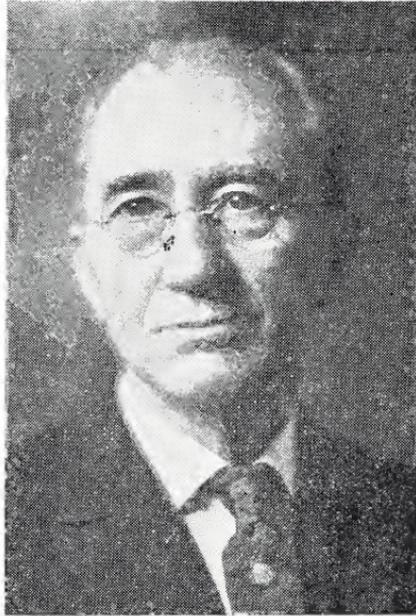
If one were seeking the one thing that characterized the policy of Indiana University in the last decade of the last century that has left the greatest impress upon the University it would be the appointment of the large number of alumni to faculty positions who remained with the University the remainder of their lives. Ordinarily this would not be a good policy, but so inspiring and great was the influence of David Starr Jordan and so keen was Joseph Swain's insight into the ability of men that Indiana University became outstanding among American universities. David Myers Mottier was one of those appointees of the last century.

Dr. Mottier graduated from Indiana University in 1891, was immediately appointed an instructor in botany and completed the work for the Master's degree the following year. He became an associate professor in 1893, but soon went abroad and obtained the Ph.D. degree at the University of Bonn in 1897. He also studied at the University of Leipzig, and was a Smithsonian Research Student at the Naples Biological Station in 1898. He was made a full professor and head of the Department of Botany in 1898 which he remained until his retirement in 1937 as emeritus professor of botany. Professor Mottier's active association with Indiana University covered a period of fifty years.

Dr. Mottier was recognized as an authority in botany with an international reputation, his name being starred in American Men of Science. He was the author of many scientific papers and three books: "Practical Guide Laboratory for First Year in Botany," published in 1902; "Fecundation in Plants," in 1904; and "College Textbook of Botany," in 1932. He presented papers before national scientific societies, and was very active

in the affairs of the Indiana Academy of Science, of which he was a charter member, a Fellow, and its president in 1907.

He was a life member of the Botanical Society of America, a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the Washington Academy of Sciences, the Botanists of Central States, the American Society of Naturalists, Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi.



Dr. Mottier possessed that spark that characterized most men whose careers were influenced by David Starr Jordan, and he in turn inspired those who worked under him. Affable and charming in personality he was a man of firm convictions. He was ever sympathetic with the struggling student for he was an excellent teacher.

Early Indiana science and the early history of the Indiana Academy of Science are noteworthy because of the large number of men who attained national and international prominence as scientists. With the widespread development of science in the United States such a concentration of scientific leadership again in Indiana is very improbable. Accordingly the loss of Dr. Mottier to the Academy and to the State will be long and keenly felt.

WENDELL LEROY PERKINS

Nashville, Michigan
October 5, 1887

Terre Haute, Indiana
January 13, 1940

Wendell Leroy Perkins was born in Nashville, Michigan, and spent his youth there. After graduating from Nashville high school he attended the University of Michigan where he graduated in 1911 and received

the Master's degree in 1919 with geology as his major subject. He was a teaching assistant in geology under Professor William H. Hobbs for one year at the University of Michigan. Later he did considerable graduate study at the University of Chicago and had about completed his thesis for the Ph.D. degree at the time of his death.

He began his teaching career as a science teacher in the Jackson, Michigan, high school, but after one year he went to Dowagiac, Michigan, as principal of that high school. In 1915 he became principal of the high school at Bay City, Michigan, and later dean of the newly organized junior college in that city. He was called to the Indiana State Teachers College in 1924 as assistant professor of geography and geology where he remained until his death.

Professor Perkins was an able and inspiring teacher with considerable executive ability. He was enthusiastic in his teaching work and particularly interested in travel trips. He had conducted several tours to various parts of the United States and Canada, and he spent the summer of 1929 in Mexico.

While primarily interested in teaching, Professor Perkins had published several research papers and was a member of Sigma Xi. He was much interested in the work of the Academy and had appeared on several of its programs. With his death the Academy has lost a valuable member and science an excellent teacher.

EDWARD JACOB PETRY

Gnadenhutten, Ohio
June 24, 1880

Cedar Rapids, Iowa
October 8, 1939

Edward Jacob Petry, a native of Ohio, graduated from Ohio State University in 1907, and then went to Cornell University as an assistant in botany. A few years later he came to Purdue University as an instructor in agronomy and in 1916 he was promoted to an assistant professorship in agricultural botany. He went to the University of Michigan as an instructor in 1918 and two years later became professor and head of the Department of Botany at South Dakota State College. For several years he was a consulting botanist and also was connected with the South Dakota Geological and Biological Survey. In 1926 he accepted the headship of the Department of Biology at Hendrix College, later transferring to Center College and then to Coe College in 1931 as professor of botany, where he remained until his death.

Professor Petry received the Ph.D. degree from Michigan State College in 1925. He was the author of a number of research papers. His association with the Indiana Academy of Science began when he was an instructor at Purdue, but after leaving Indiana he became a member of the South Dakota and Iowa Academies of Science, and he was active in their work. A fuller statement of his life and work will appear in the 1940 Proceedings of the Iowa Academy. Professor Petry was also a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Society of Plant Physiologists, Genetics Association, Eugenics Society, and several others.

FERMEN LAYTON PICKETT

Bakers Corner, Indiana
January 10, 1881

Pullman, Washington
June 27, 1940

Fermen Layton Pickett was born in Indiana and received all his formal education in Indiana. Showing unusual promise in botany he was made an instructor in botany immediately after his graduation from Indiana University in 1910. He also served as a critic teacher of botany in his senior year and for three years after his graduation. Receiving his Master's degree in 1912 and serving as a Fellow in 1913-1914, he received the Ph.D. degree in 1915, a year after he had been called to the State College of Washington as associate professor of botany. Here he remained for the rest of his life for he was made professor and head of the Department of Botany in 1918 and Dean of the Graduate School in 1930.

Dr. Pickett was one of the many students whose careers were greatly influenced by Dr. Mottier. His principal scientific interest was in morphology and ecology and he wrote a number of scientific papers several of which were on Indiana mosses. He maintained a deep interest in these fields although his teaching and executive duties required most of his time. Quiet and somewhat retiring he nevertheless had strong convictions. He was active in church work and at one time taught the largest bible class for men in Pullman.

He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Botanical Society, the Ecological Society, Fern Society, Sullivant Moss Society, and the Western Society of Naturalists. He had maintained his membership in the Indiana Academy of Science throughout the twenty-five years that he resided in Washington.

A highly respected citizen, an able executive, and a prominent scientist and educator in the West, his loss will be keenly felt.

JAMES HARVEY RANSOM

Chazy, New York
September 21, 1861

Decatur, Illinois
May 31, 1940

The history of a State Academy of Science is largely the history of the men who have been active in its work, and its influence and greatness are proportional to the influence and greatness of these men. And an Academy is honored the more by having outstanding men who have long since left the State maintain their interest in its work. Such a man was James Harvey Ransom.

Born in New York but moving with his family to Minnesota as a small child, Dr. Ransom attended the public schools of Albert Lea, Minnesota. He entered Wabash College and after graduating in 1890 remained there as an assistant in chemistry until he received the Master's degree in 1893. He then taught chemistry and physiology in the Chicago Training College for four years. Accepting an assistantship in the University of Chicago he received the Ph.D. degree in 1899 but remained another year before going to Purdue University where he taught for

eighteen years, being professor of general chemistry for the last ten years. During his tenure at Purdue he attended the Seventh International Congress of Chemistry in London in 1909.

In 1918 he became professor and head of the Department of Chemistry at Vanderbilt University but resigned the following year to become research director of the Michigan Smelting & Refining Company in Detroit. Two years later he was appointed head of the Department of Chemistry at the James Millikin University where he remained until his death.

Dr. Ransom was the author of a number of research papers in chemistry. He also wrote four books: "Experimental General Chemistry" in 1911, revised and enlarged in 1912; "General Chemistry" in 1914; "Outline of Qualitative Analysis" in 1922; and "Experimental Chemistry, General and Qualitative" in 1928.

He was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, the Institute of Metals (London), and the Illinois Academy of Science. A Fellow of the Indiana Academy of Science he was assistant secretary from 1903 to 1907 and secretary the next two years.

Dr. Ransom was prominent in church affairs in Decatur, being an elder in the First Presbyterian Church and at one time secretary and later superintendent of the church school. He was an able and inspiring teacher. Dr. John C. Hessler, president of the James Millikin University, paid high tribute to Dr. Ransom and wrote "His standards were high and he reacted vigorously against any attempt to lower them. He was, withal, a sincere Christian and a very lovable gentleman."

HARRY BENJAMIN THOMAS

Everett, Pennsylvania
November 14, 1885

Indianapolis, Indiana
March 10, 1940

Harry Benjamin Thomas, a successful physician and respected citizen of Bloomington, passed away in an Indianapolis hospital following an operation. Born in Pennsylvania his early education was received in a rural school and a Normal school. He began teaching at the age of sixteen, and after teaching several years, he entered Valparaiso University where he received his pharmaceutical degree in 1912. From 1912 to 1923 he worked in Gary, first as a steel mill chemist and later as manager of a drug store. During the World War he served as a chemist with the Aetna Explosives Company near Gary. In 1923 he entered the Indiana University Medical School and after receiving the M.D. degree and completing his internship, began practice in Bloomington. Recognized as one of the leading physicians of the community, he served as part time instructor of anatomy in the Indiana University Medical School.

Dr. Thomas was a member of the Lutheran Reformed Church, the Bloomington Kiwanis Club, the Bloomington Chamber of Commerce,

and the Phi Chi medical fraternity. He was one of the too few practicing physicians associated with the Academy and his loss is deeply regretted.

WILLIAM PAYSON TURNER

Isle au Haut, Maine
August 2, 1867

Lafayette, Indiana
April 28, 1940

Few men have had the privilege and distinction of serving a great university for more than a half century, but with the death of William Payson Turner Purdue University lost not only one of its best known professors but the one who in serving the institution fifty-two years before his retirement in 1938 had served it longest. Known as the "Deacon" to thousands of Purdue engineers who came under his guidance in machine shop instruction and to other thousands of graduates who knew him as the University Marshal in charge of academic processions, Professor Turner's period of service, begun in 1886, was contemporary with the growth of the engineering schools at Purdue.

Professor Turner attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1884 to 1886 and then as a youth of nineteen came to Purdue to take charge of the shops to be established under the general direction of Professor Michael Golden. An excellent and inspiring teacher and a fine organizer, he placed machine shop instruction on a high level. He wrote several papers describing machine shop methods and work which were presented before the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education and the American Society for Testing Materials. He was also the author of a textbook on Machine Tool Work, and he designed the Purdue Impact Machine.

Professor Turner was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education. While long a member of the Indiana Academy of Science he had not been active in its work as the Academy had no engineering section. Nevertheless his interest in and support of the Academy was valuable for its influence on others.

FRANCIS JOSEPH WENNINGER

Pamhagen, Austria
October 27, 1888

Notre Dame, Indiana
February 12, 1940

Indiana scientists were shocked at the sudden and untimely passing of Father Francis J. Wenninger, C.S.C., Dean of the College of Science and Head of the Department of Biology at Notre Dame University. Born in 1888 in Austria he came as a youth with his parents to South Bend where he received his early education and spent most of the rest of his life. Entering the Seminary of the Congregation of Holy Cross in 1903, he received the Litt. B. degree at Notre Dame in 1911 and was ordained in 1916, after receiving the S.T.B. degree from Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C. He received the M.S. degree from Notre Dame in 1917 and the Ph.D. from the University of Vienna

in 1928 with zoology (parasitology) as his major subject and anthropology as his minor interest.

Father Wenninger was a great teacher and an excellent administrator. Dean of the College of Science since 1923 much of the development of the College of Science at Notre Dame is due to his efforts. He was a man of broad interests, and for many years coached the Notre Dame debating team. He frequently lectured on scientific and religious topics. Author of a number of papers on protozoology, entomology, malacology, and parasitology, he was also associate editor of the *American Midland Naturalist*. As both a churchman and a scientist his influence was doubly great on his students who found him a wise counsellor and an understanding friend.

Father Wenninger was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a Fellow in the Indiana Academy of Science. He was deeply interested in the work of the Indiana Academy and after the death of Father Nieuwland he had done much to maintain the interest of the scientists at Notre Dame in the Academy. With the death of Father Wenninger the Academy has suffered a real loss.

RICHARD B. WETHERILL

Lafayette, Indiana
January 10, 1859

Lafayette, Indiana
March 27, 1940

World traveler, historian, philanthropist, and retired physician and surgeon, Richard B. Wetherill passed away after a long life of service and scientific study. Born of Quaker ancestry who came from England to America in 1682, he was the son of Charles M. Wetherill appointed by Abraham Lincoln as the U. S. Department of Agriculture's first chemist. Dr. Wetherill received his early education in the Lafayette schools, attended Purdue University one year, Lehigh University four years, and then in 1883 graduated from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. Following that he studied in Berlin and Vienna, being at one time under Robert Koch, and on his return to the United States he took post graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania. He began practicing in 1886 in Lafayette and became one of the leading surgeons in that section of the State. He retired in 1917 to enter the Volunteer Medical Corps and served at Purdue until 1919. Purdue conferred the LL.D. degree upon him in 1936.

Following his retirement most of his time was devoted to the study of ancient civilizations, and the founding and promotion of the Tippecanoe County Historical Association. In his world travels he made a trip from Cairo across Africa to Cape Town, and he was one of the first to be permitted to look into the tomb of Tutankhamen in Egypt after it had been opened and before anything had been removed. He had also made trips to Indo-China, Mesopotamia, Egypt, Yucatan, Mexico, and Peru. He brought back many objects of scientific and historical interest.

Dr. Wetherill was a member of the county, State and American Medical societies, and a Fellow of the College of Surgeons. He was a

member of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia and the American Oriental Society. As one of the founders and for fifteen years the head of the Tippecanoe County Historical Association he made that organization the beneficiary of a large trust fund as well as the recipient of his art treasures and curios. Purdue University also received a bequest of \$25,000 as a scholarship fund.

Dr. Wetherill was a vice-president of the Indiana Historical Society and his latest publication appeared in the *Indiana Magazine of History* in 1939. As a member of the Indiana Academy of Science his interest was in archaeology and anthropology. With his death the Academy and the State lose an enthusiastic scientist and an outstanding citizen.

JACK WARD WILKIE

Cleveland, Ohio
April, 1923

Fort Wayne, Indiana
March 20, 1940

It is with the keenest regret that one records the death of Jack Ward Wilkie, president of the Indiana Junior Academy of Science. Born in Cleveland, Ohio, he came with his parents to Fort Wayne as a small child, and after finishing the grade schools entered Elmhurst High School of that city to prepare for college. An excellent student, generally on the Honor Roll, he became interested in chemistry which led to his affiliation with the Junior Academy. He attended the meeting of the Junior Academy in November, 1939, at Terre Haute, and was elected president of the Junior Academy for 1940. He accepted this honor seriously and conscientiously, and immediately set about preparing a chemically fed rose bush as his exhibit for the 1940 meeting. A fine student, an excellent debater, popular with his fellows, his sudden and unexpected death came as a distinct shock.

As evidence of their regard for him his friends have presented a memorial debating plaque to Elmhurst High School on which will be engraved each year the name of the outstanding debater of the school for that year. Also his Presbyterian Sunday school class has presented the church a large American flag in honor of him. While young in science, he nevertheless showed considerable promise, which together with his qualities of leadership, makes his passing the more deplorable.

CHARLES ZELENY

Hutchinson, Minnesota
September 17, 1878

Urbana, Illinois
December 21, 1939

Charles Zeleny, one of the leading zoologists in the United States at the time of his death, was one of four brothers, all outstanding in their respective fields. A native of Minnesota, he entered the University of Minnesota and graduated in 1898, but continued there with graduate study until he received the M.S. degree in 1901. He spent the next year in study at Columbia University under T. H. Morgan and E. B. Wilson and then went to the Naples Biological Station for a year. Upon his return

to the United States he entered the University of Chicago where he received the Ph.D. degree in 1904. Coming to Indiana University as an instructor in zoology he received rapid promotion and was associate professor at the time of his resignation in 1909 to accept a position at the University of Illinois. It was while he was at Indiana University that he became a member of the Indiana Academy of Science. His ability was recognized at the University of Illinois, for he was head of the Department of Zoology and chairman of the Division of Biological Sciences at the time of his death.

Dr. Zeleny was vice-president of the Zoology Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1932 and president of the Society of Zoologists in 1933. He was a member of the Society of Naturalists, the Genetics Society, the Eugenics Society, the Eugenics Research Association, the Institute of Anthropology, and several foreign societies. He had done outstanding research in the fields of regeneration, experimental embryology and genetics and he was the author of a large number of scientific papers.

Somewhat quiet and reserved in manner, he nevertheless was a stimulating and effective teacher. He was interested in the Indiana Academy of Science and occasionally attended its meetings, being present the last time at the semi-centennial meeting several years ago. With his death science suffers a distinct loss.