

masters and former students of Professor Coulter. It is expected that the first fellowship on this foundation will be available in the academic year 1929-1930. Almost simultaneously with the announcement of the Coulter Fellowship, there was presented to Mrs. Coulter a silver service and a volume of testimonials to Professor Coulter from the botanists of America. It had been the hope that Professor Coulter would be present in person to hear the announcement of the Fellowship and to receive the silver service and the volume of testimonials. It was a tragic coincidence that he died but a few days before these events were scheduled to take place. It is, however, a matter of satisfaction that before he died he was apprised of both events and was highly gratified because of them.

A scientific journal, such as the *Botanical Gazette*, is hardly the place to speak more intimately and appreciatively of Professor Coulter's life and influence, even though this is the journal that he founded and edited for so many years. It is perhaps enough to say that there has passed from us a man loved and admired, not only by his fellow botanists and former students, but also by many in other fields of science, and in every walk in life; that there has gone a great teacher, a gifted editor, an inspiring lecturer, and a facile writer; and that, as he himself said on the death of Professor Barnes, "a priceless asset has become a memory."

H. C. COWLES.

Note. Professor Coulter was one of the founders of the Indiana Academy of Science and was its second president, in 1887, succeeding David Starr Jordan. Throughout the forty-three years existence of the Academy Professor Coulter maintained an active interest in its work.—Ed.

JOHN CANDEE DEAN

DEANSBORO, NEW YORK.
September 15, 1845.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.
December 31, 1928.

John Candee Dean, the son of John and Harriet R. Peck Dean, was born in Deansboro, New York, September 15th, 1845. He attended Whitestown Seminary, Utica, New York. After a short residence in New York City and Utica, he moved to Indianapolis in 1869, where with his brothers, he founded the Dean Bros. Company, manufacturers of pumps. In 1891 he married Miss Lillian B. Wright, a niece of the late Mrs. May Wright Sewall, and many were the interesting social events at their home on Pennsylvania Street. For a long time it was their custom to visit Europe every other year. After Mrs. Dean's death in 1915 Mr. Dean continued his travels in Europe and this country with Dr. Frank S. C. Wicks, a life-long friend and pastor of All Souls Unitarian Church, of which he was a member. Bashford Dean, one of the world's greatest authorities on fishes, and curator of armor at the Metropolitan Museum in New York City, was a cousin, and Mr. Dean often visited him at his home in Riverdale, New York.

At an early age Mr. Dean became interested in science and especially astronomy, and found time to contribute a monthly article on astronomy to the Indianapolis News. As a boy the writer well remembers Mr. Dean's instructive and scholarly discussions of current astronomical problems. Later, due to press of business affairs, he omitted his monthly articles, but continued to write for the newspapers until a short time before his death. He often said that his ambition was to create an interest in astronomy among the people. Farmers, school

teachers, business and professional men, as well as scientists and astronomers, consulted him on astronomical subjects. He was also a student of economics and a vigorous defender of evolution. His newspaper articles on these controversial subjects aroused widespread comment. A series of his newspaper letters so influenced public opinion that the United States government placed the



JOHN CANDEE DEAN

Federal Building in its present beautiful location, rather than on a down-town business corner. While in Europe a few years ago, he wrote a number of articles for the Indianapolis News, in which he discussed his observations on post-war Europe. He was a sincere admirer of Benjamin Franklin, whom he called "the greatest American," and, after the World War, during the period of high wages and partial idleness, he wrote a series of letters to the Indianapolis Star, advising young men to work hard, save their money, and study chemistry, physics, astronomy or geology in their leisure time, as Franklin would have advised. Benjamin Thompson, who later became Count Rumford, also commended Mr. Dean's admiration. Franklin and Thompson were both Americans who rose high in science and the counsels of European governments. Mr. Dean bitterly opposed bolshevism and was a firm believer in the capitalistic system. He always contended that man was happier and healthier under the benefits of industrialism. In a recent magazine article, he said: "The truth is that no nation has ever been pre-eminent in art, science, literature, and general culture that did not first excel in commerce."

In 1885 Mr. Dean was one of the first to observe the Nova or new star which suddenly appeared in the great nebula of Andromeda. At that time he had no telescope, so the observation was made through an opera glass.

(Astronomers have recently learned that this Nova was, very likely, the largest and most brilliant ever observed.) A few years later he acquired a fine four and one-half inch refracting telescope and for a number of years he surveyed the skies every clear night. The writer, when first attempting the difficulties of astronomical observation, well remembers the help given by Mr. Dean. He used to say that the wonders of astronomy far transcended the marvels of the Arabian Nights. He never built a private observatory, preferring the unobstructed beauty of the night. He felt that direct contact with nature was an important factor in astronomical observation.

Mr. Dean had an international reputation. His articles were published in *Popular Astronomy*, the *Scientific Monthly*, the *Scientific American*, the *Forum*, *Bankers Magazine*, *Art and Archaeology*, *Chemical News*, *Knowledge*, and the *Westminster Review*—the last three mentioned were English publications. He was a frequent contributor to *Popular Astronomy* and many of his articles were published in the *Scientific American*. In one case, an article entitled "Mysteries of Matter" was reprinted in several magazines, including an English publication. In this paper he argued for the theory of the flat atom, and claimed that universal gravitation is an electro-magnetic phenomenon—the latter theory has recently been confirmed by Einstein. In other articles he discussed Halley's Comet, the sun's motion through space, disruptive approach among the stars, distribution of the spiral nebulae, evolution of the stars, and many related subjects. His articles were often abridged and published in the *Literary Digest* and the newspapers. Theoretical questions were always clarified by his lucid discussions. His style was clear and forceful, with classic simplicity in his choice of words. He used to say that if a man could not state his facts clearly and simply he did not understand his subject. He thought that real knowledge could only be found in a knowledge of nature. In addition to purely scientific articles, he also wrote articles on sociology, economics and historical phases of astronomy and science, the last of which, "The Astronomy of Shakespeare," brought forth compliments from a prominent physicist.

He was always interested in the work of young men and often praised the work of the younger scientists. When Hubble announced a few years ago, that the spiral nebulae are external universes millions of light-years from the earth, Mr. Dean saw a new confirmation of the uniformity of natural law. He contended that the globular star-clusters are at vast distances from the earth, when more conservative opinion placed them at distances of a few hundred light-years. Now it is known through Shapley's researches, that the globular star-clusters are thousands of light-years from the earth. He opposed the Einstein theory of relativity, when first announced, and preferred the classical Newtonian mechanics, but, as later evidence appeared to favor Einstein, he became more tolerant toward the modern view of the universe.

Mr. Dean was a member of the Indiana Academy of Science, the Indiana Historical Society, and the University Club of Indiana. He made the University Club his home during the latter part of his life. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and in 1917 received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from Lombard College. He was much interested in the Indianapolis Literary Club and served as its President in 1918-1919. Although his reading was principally along scientific lines, he was well versed in history and the classics, and often quoted long poems from memory. Agnostic in religion, he was tolerant of the beliefs of others, and was always the courteous

gentleman. Although in failing health during the past few years, he retained his interest in science and affairs to the end. Mr. Dean died in Indianapolis, December 31st, 1928.

RUSSELL SULLIVAN, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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JOHN STERLING KINGSLEY

CINCINNATUS, NEW YORK.
April 7, 1853.

AT SEA, OFF SAN FRANCISCO.
August 20, 1929.

John Sterling Kingsley, another of the pioneers of American Zoologists, has left us. While he has gone, he has left behind, among those who knew him personally, memories of a scholar, and inspiring teacher, a pleasing though highly individualistic personality, a kind gentleman, and a democrat among men.

As his middle name might imply, he was a man of sterling qualities. Trained at Williams, Princeton, and Freiburg at a time when Comparative Anatomy commanded first attention, his investigations were made in this field of Zoology, and, strange to say, even in the face of many changes in Zoological fashions, he devoted his whole life to a study of Comparative Anatomy. Due in part to these long years of application to a limited field, he became America's leading Comparative Anatomist. In addition to his contributions as a Comparative Anatomist he was an editor of note, having edited the Standard Natural History, the American Naturalist from 1884 to 1896, and the Journal of Morphology from 1910 to 1920. For a period of thirty-four years he served as professor of Zoology at Indiana, Nebraska, Tufts, and Illinois universities. In recognition of these several accomplishments he was elected to membership in many learned societies, including the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, the Anatomische Gesellschaft, and the Zoological Society of London.

Personally when I think of Whitman, Minot, and others of that group I think of John Sterling Kingsley.

John Sterling Kingsley was born April 7, 1853, at Cincinnatus, N. Y. He died about August 20, 1929, while at sea, shortly after leaving San Francisco for a voyage around the world.

FERNANDUS PAYNE, Indiana University.

ROBERT RIDGWAY

MT. CARMEL, ILLINOIS.
July 2, 1850.

OLNEY, ILLINOIS.
March 25, 1929.

Robert Ridgway was early attracted by wild life. Before school age he was drawing and coloring bird pictures. He had a common school education but received an honorary degree in science from Indiana University. When he was but seventeen years old he was appointed Zoologist of the U. S. Geological Exploration of the 40th Parallel under Clarence King. He was curator of the division of birds, U. S. National Museum, from 1880, member of the permanent