

## NECROLOGY

WILL E. EDINGTON, DePauw University

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### WILBUR ADELMAN COGSHALL

Mendon, Michigan  
February 8, 1874

Rockford, Illinois  
October 5, 1951

The real history of astronomy in the United States goes back only a little over a century to the founding of the Yale Observatory in 1830. This was followed by the founding of the Harvard Observatory in 1839, the U. S. Naval Observatory in 1840, and the University of Cincinnati Observatory in 1843. During the first half of the last century astronomy was taught in many colleges and universities as a part of a junior or senior course in navigation or natural philosophy. The nineteenth century produced not over a dozen Americans who, during that century, made significant contributions to astronomical knowledge, and one of these was Daniel Kirkwood, (1814-1894), who came to Indiana University in 1856 and remained there thirty years. He was sometimes referred to as "The Kepler of America." Kirkwood Observatory at Indiana University was named in his honor. The first Director of Kirkwood Observatory was John A. Miller, (1859-1946), an Indiana University alumnus, who was Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy at Indiana University from 1894 to 1906. During Dr. Miller's directorship graduate study in astronomy was developed and the first A.M. degree in astronomy granted in 1899. It was three years later before the next two advanced degrees were granted and the recipient of one of these was Wilbur Adelman Cogshall, who had come to Indiana University in 1900 as an instructor in mechanics and astronomy.

Wilbur Adelman Cogshall was born in Mendon, Michigan, on February 8, 1874. Following the completion of his public school education he entered Albion College and received the B.S. degree in 1895. He spent three of the next four years as an Assistant in the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona. In November, 1900, the Board of Trustees of Indiana University appropriated the money for the instrument and the erection of Kirkwood Observatory, and the new building was completed in January, 1901, and the new 12 inch refractor was installed and in use early in February, 1901. Professor Cogshall, who had come to Indiana University in the Fall of 1900, reported on the results of his and Dr. Miller's observations of Mars, at the Fall Meeting of the Academy. He spent the year 1903-1904 as a Fellow at the Yerkes Observatory of the University of Chicago and on his return he was promoted to Assistant Professor of Astronomy. In 1906 Dr.

Miller left Indiana University to become Director of Sproul Observatory at Swarthmore College and Professor Cogshall succeeded him as Director of Kirkwood Observatory. In 1908 he was made Associate Professor of Astronomy and he became a full Professor in 1923. He retired in 1944 after forty-four years of distinctive service to Indiana University.

Following his retirement he went to Rockford, Illinois, as an adviser to an industrial firm in the manufacture of optical equipment for the armed services. In his later years he was a victim of arthritis and he was one of the first arthritis sufferers to be treated with



cortisone. His reaction to this treatment was so remarkable that motion pictures were taken of his progress and shown widely to medical societies. He passed away at Rockford on October 5, 1951.

Professor Cogshall was one of that outstanding group of astronomers including V. M. Slipher, J. C. Duncan, C. O. Lampland and E. C. Slipher, who received advanced degrees in astronomy from Indiana University. Professor Cogshall became nationally known for his work in locating the center of population of the United States. J. A. Miller and he located it first for 1900 and Dr. Miller reported on it to the Academy in 1901. For the next four decades Professor Cogshall located it and he had hoped to help determine it for 1950, but his illness prevented this. As an astronomer he was known chiefly for his work in solar eclipse observations, although he did some work on double stars and comets. He went to Spain in 1906 with J. A. Miller on an eclipse expedition and while in Europe visited a number of observatories. On another expedition he and Mrs. Cogshall went to

the Philippines and they visited certain points in China before returning. He was either a member of or directed a number of eclipse expeditions in the United States, some of which were outstandingly successful and others total failures because of clouds. Probably his most successful work was on the total eclipse of the sun in 1918 which he observed at Brandon, Colorado. Two of his disappointing expeditions were the total eclipse of 1923, when he set up his instruments at Ensenada, California, and the total eclipse of 1932, when he watched the rain fall at Fryburg, Maine, during the eclipse.

Professor Cogshall was a most interesting teacher with a keen sense of humor and a gracious and charming personality. He taught from practical experience and he possessed considerable mechanical ability which was shown in his construction of a reflector telescope which was finally mounted and housed in a building two miles east of Bloomington. He loved to work with students and he was active in the development of the Indiana Union and served on its Board of Directors continuously, except for one year, from the time of its organization until his retirement. For many years he coached the Indiana University cross country team, and he also played on the Faculty team in the annual Senior-Faculty baseball games. He enjoyed association with the young men in his national social fraternity and in 1942 he was presented with the Alpha Tau Omega fifty year membership scroll. One of his principal hobbies was his interest in pedigreed registered boxer dogs.

Professor Cogshall was an active member of the American Astronomical Society. He joined the Indiana Academy of Science in 1905, although he presented a paper in 1901, and he was made a Fellow in 1906. He was President of the Academy for 1915. He served on various Academy committees through the years. He published a number of papers in astronomical journals, and he presented fifteen papers before the Academy of which eight were published in the Proceedings.

ALDEN HERVEY HADLEY

Monrovia, Indiana  
August 6, 1876

Anderson, Indiana  
February 26, 1951

In the 80's of the last century Indiana was the home of a number of naturalists some of whom were to gain national and international renown. Among these were many whose special interest at one time or another was ornithology, such men as David Starr Jordan, Barton W. Evermann, Willis Blatchley, Stanley Coulter, Amos Butler and Robert W. McBride. The Indiana Audubon Society was founded in 1886 with R. W. McBride as its first president, just a few months after the founding of the Indiana Academy of Science. The conservation of the natural resources of the State became one of the concerns of the Academy, and its early Minutes record numerous Resolutions and Recommendations on bird conservation. It was only natural that interest in bird life should seem important, for the great Audubon had

lived just across the river at Henderson, Kentucky, and his bird studies and paintings included the birds found in Indiana.

About the time of the founding of the Academy a small boy, Alden Hervey Hadley, then only nine years old, became intensely interested in bird life. He was born on a farm in Morgan County, just south of Monrovia, on August 6, 1876. He attended the public schools of Morgan County, and by the time that he was fifteen years old he had obtained a brass telescope, as a prize for securing new subscriptions to the Youth's Companion, with which he studied birds. Graduating from Monrovia high school, he entered Earlham College and came under the influence of David W. Dennis and with him presented a joint paper on "Notes on the Birds observed in the vicinity of Wayne County, Indiana," published in the Proceedings for 1897 under his own name. However, after two years at Earlham his health failed and his family moved to Florida where he entered Stetson University and was graduated. Later he entered the University of Chicago and received a degree there also in 1900. Earlier he had done some study at Guilford College, in North Carolina, and while still in his teens he had spent some time off the coast of Punta Gorda, Florida, on a sponge fishing boat. Later he traveled thousands of miles on bird studies, exploring the Kankakee Swamp in Indiana before its drainage, and spending a number of months in the upper St. John's marshes in Florida and in the Everglades.

Following several years of planning the National Association of Audubon Societies for the Protection of Wild Birds and Animals was founded in 1905, and Mr. Hadley, having definitely become a professional ornithologist, became in time Director of Education of the National Audubon Society in New York. In 1924 he joined the Indiana Department of Conservation but two years later he returned to the National Audubon Society as a traveling representative. He went to Florida in 1935 to organize a program of conservation education and to become an extension lecturer for the University of Florida. In 1941 he returned to Indiana, making Mooresville his home, and joined the State Department of Conservation. During the next ten years he devoted most of his time to traveling over the State giving lectures before public school groups, colleges, universities, luncheon clubs, women's clubs, and garden societies. Since 1941 up until the time of his death in an automobile accident near Anderson, Indiana, on February 26, 1951, he had made a total of 9,385 lectures to 697,649 people. It was not unusual for him to give thirty lectures a week all over the State.

Besides lecturing Mr. Hadley contributed to the Audubon Society Magazine, "American Forests," and others, and at the time of his death he was publishing a series of articles on "Songbirds of Indiana," in "Outdoor Indiana," magazine of the Department of Conservation. He was author of "Permanent Resident Birds of Indiana," a booklet of which more than 75,000 copies have been distributed. While associated with the National Audubon Society he collaborated with Allan Brooks, world famous bird artist, in the preparation of three sets of

cards picturing and describing North American birds, which are still distributed by the Society.

Alden Hervey Hadley had attained national distinction as an ornithologist and without doubt he rendered a tremendous service to the State of Indiana in the furtherance of its conservation program. He had been a member of the Indiana Academy of Science at several different times, first joining in 1897 but allowing his membership to lapse a few years later. He last became a member in 1945 but he had not presented any papers before the Academy in recent years.

At the time of his death the Indianapolis Star printed an editorial concerning him and his work, part of which follows: "Throughout his long career Mr. Hadley, a true spiritual heir of the great James Joseph Audubon, did much to educate public opinion to a proper appreciation of bird life and to the necessity of protecting it. In the death of Alden Hadley the robins and cardinals and wrens and other feathered folk of Indiana have lost a great friend as have many persons who knew this keen and gentle naturalist."

FRED AARON LOEW

Burnips, Michigan  
March 8, 1874

Huntington, Indiana  
November 7, 1950

On June 2, 1951, in conjunction with the Commencement program at Huntington College, a marble plaque dedicated to the memory of Fred Aaron Loew was unveiled at the memorial fountain in the Fred A. Loew Botanical Garden and Arboretum on the college campus. This botanical garden had been developed through the vision and efforts of Dr. Loew some sixteen years earlier and was dedicated in June, 1937, and each year since that time a garden program has been held, and will continue to be held, as a definite part of the general Commencement program at Huntington College.

Fred A. Loew was born March 8, 1874, on a farm near Burnips, in Allegan County, Michigan. He completed the work of the grade schools and a village high school, and began teaching in the Dorr and Overisel township schools and attending the normal school at Allegan, the county seat, during the summers. After two years of teaching he attended Hartsville, Indiana, College in 1897-1898, and entered Central College, now Huntington College, in the autumn of 1898. Following his graduation from Huntington College with the B.S. degree in 1902, he entered Michigan State College, receiving the B.S. degree there in 1904 and remaining for another year as an assistant in teaching and in the botanical laboratory, botanical garden and arboretum. Huntington College elected him Professor of Science in 1905 and he spent the next twelve years in that position, during which time he received the M.A. degree from the University of Michigan and also did some graduate study at the University of Chicago, as well as visiting a number of places of botanical interest during the summers.

With the entry of the United States into World War I, he was invited in 1917 to supervise the garden projects in Huntington, and he became Huntington County's first agricultural agent, continuing until 1922. During this time he organized the 4-H work in the county and he maintained an active interest in it until the time of his death. He spent the years 1922 to 1925 as Professor of Biology and Geology at Huntington College and then took up other work, serving as the clerk of the circuit court of Huntington County for the years 1928-1931. After a short period as secretary of a Building and Loan Association he again returned to Huntington College in March, 1932, as Professor of Biology and Director of the Arboretum and Botanical Garden, where he remained until his retirement in March, 1950, on account of ill health. He passed away on November 7, 1950.

Dr. Loew received considerable national recognition because of his work in the development of the Botanical Garden comprised of four acres of various Indiana plants which he had gathered and carefully tended. At one time his Garden contained beds of 593 different weeds and wild plants, many of which had economic and medical use, and many others were ornamental. It was frequently visited by interested people from other states and was of great practical value for instructional purposes.

Fred Loew was primarily a teacher and he was an inspiring teacher who did much for his students. He also believed in an active and close cooperation between the college and the community, and he took an active part in the organization of the Huntington College Foundation. In recognition of his outstanding work Huntington College conferred the honorary Sc. D. degree on him in 1942.

He was a Fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and he had been active in the Michigan Academy of Science. He first joined the Indiana Academy of Science in 1923 but it was not until after 1935 that he became active in its work. He was elected a Fellow in 1939 and he served on several of its committees during the past few years of his life. He was active in civic affairs, being a member of the Huntington Kiwanis Club and the Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Loew served his college and his community well and through his efforts future generations of Huntington College students will continue to profit.

#### ALMA IRENE LONG

Newport, Kentucky  
July 28, 1883

Lafayette, Indiana  
September 25, 1951

The Indiana Academy of Science has been fortunate in having a few outstanding women scientists in its membership. One recalls Lillian Jane Martin, Katherine Golden, Cora B. Hannel, Martha Doan and Agnes Wells, several of whom are still living. To this group must be added Alma Irene Long who joined the Academy in 1939 and during the following decade presented seven papers before the Psychology Section.

With her death on September 25, 1951, Purdue University and the Academy both lost one of their most productive workers.

Alma Irene Long's principal research interest was in the psychological aspects of home economics education. She began her career as a teacher of home economics in one of the public high schools in Cincinnati in 1908, and through the years, as she gained varied experience, she became more interested in applied psychology in home economics. She wrote and published a number of research papers in various home economics and psychology journals and she was author of one textbook, "Home Health and Nursing." Shortly before her death she completed her major long-time research study of the social development of the adolescent.

She was born in Newport, Kentucky, on July 28, 1883. Following her graduation from high school it required some time for her to find her major field of scientific interest, for she was almost forty years of age before she received the B.S. degree in 1923 from Teachers College, Columbia University, which was followed by the M.A. degree in 1930. In the meantime she had also done some graduate study at the University of Chicago, and she finally completed the work for the Ph.D. degree in 1933 from Western Reserve University.

In 1909 she began teaching home economics in North Carolina College for Women but with the entry of the United States into World War I in 1917 she went to Washington, D.C., and spent two years in statistical and educational work for the War Industries Board. Following the close of the War she taught home economics at Bradley College for four years and then went to Wittenberg College in 1925 as Head of the Home Economics Department, remaining four years. She then spent a year at Antioch College as head of the nursery school. In 1932 she went to Winthrop College to remain two years as head of the child development training work. During the years 1935 to 1937 she had charge of the adult education in the Putnam School in Grand Rapids. She came to Purdue University in 1938 as Assistant Professor of Home Economics Education and was promoted to Associate Professor in 1943, devoting most of her time to research in the psychological aspects of family life.

Dr. Long was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Psychological Association, and she was a Fellow of the Educational Research Association, the Midwest Psychological Association, and the Indiana Academy of Science.

Her long experience with and study of children and youth gave her a clear understanding of their problems and a deep sympathy with their behavior and attitudes. She was an invaluable counselor and friend. Moreover she valued friendships highly and she maintained and preserved her friendship with her numerous acquaintances at the various institutions where she had served. Students privileged to work with her were fortunate in receiving her advice and suggestions. Her principal hobbies were sculpture and photography and the Purdue Camera Club awarded her a key in recognition of her services to that organization. Alma Irene Long lived a full and worthwhile life.

## LAWRENCE ONIS MORGAN

Turon, Kansas  
May 22, 1900

Bloomington, Indiana  
June 12, 1951

With the sudden death of Lawrence Onis Morgan the Indiana University Medical School at Bloomington lost one of its most successful teachers and the medical profession a distinguished anatomist. Dr. Morgan had returned to Indiana only two years before his death.

He was born at Turon, Kansas, on May 22, 1900, and following the award of the A.B. degree at Southwestern College, Winfield, Kansas, in 1922, he came to Indiana University as a part time assistant in embryology and received his M.A. degree in 1923. He immediately went to Cornell University as an instructor in anatomy and neurology and was awarded the Ph.D. degree in Anatomy in 1926. That Fall he went to the University of Illinois College of Medicine as instructor in Histology and Neurology, and three years later he was appointed Assistant Professor of Anatomy in the College of Medicine of the University of Cincinnati. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1934, and fifteen years later came to the Indiana University School of Medicine at Bloomington as Professor of Anatomy. During World War I Dr. Morgan was in the United States Army for two years.

Dr. Morgan was a member of the Association of Anatomists, the Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Diseases, and the Cincinnati Society of Neurology and Psychiatry. He first joined the Indiana Academy of Science in 1923 but resigned a few years later, and he had only rejoined shortly after his return to the State in 1949.

He was not only an excellent teacher but also a very productive research worker. He was the author of fourteen papers and joint author of seven others published in the leading medical and psychiatry journals. His research was in histology, physiology and anatomy, and in later years in particular the pathological changes in the tuber cinereum and the hypothalamus of the brain in certain diseases and under certain conditions.

Dr. Morgan was not only an excellent scientist, and an inspiring teacher and wise counselor of medical students, but he could be counted on the right side in the spiritual welfare of students. He was an active member and a member of the Board of a Bloomington Methodist Episcopal Church and his two sons were students in Methodist theological seminaries. His untimely death at the age of fifty-one has brought a distinct loss to Indiana University and the State.

## BURTON DORR MYERS

Attica, Ohio  
March 10, 1870

Bloomington, Indiana  
February 28, 1951

Burton Dorr Myers was one of that group of Indiana doctors and surgeons who made distinct contributions to the medical profession

either in pioneering operation techniques or raising the standards of medical training and education. John S. Bobbs, in 1867, was the first successfully to operate for the removal of gallstones. Livingston Dunlap was a prime organizer of the Indiana Medical Association and the founder of the first hospital in Indianapolis. William H. Wishard pioneered in Indiana in the use of chloroform as an anesthetic, and his son, William Niles Wishard, Sr., was the first to begin the hospital training of nurses in Indianapolis. John Lambert Richmond was probably the first surgeon in the United States to perform successfully, in 1827, the first Caesarean section, saving the mother, and Moses Baker, in 1880, was the first in Indiana to save both mother and child. John N. Hurty pioneered in sanitation and health regulations. Burton D. Myers was one of that group that insisted on high educational standards for the medical profession and the outlawing of medical "diploma mills."

Burton D. Myers was born on March 10, 1870, in Athens, Ohio. After completing the work of the public schools he entered Buchtel College, now the University of Akron, from which he received the Ph.B. degree in 1893. He spent the next four years as the superintendent of the high school at Greenwich, Ohio. In 1898 he became an assistant in physiology at Cornell University and received the A.M. degree in 1900. He then went to Germany for further training, particularly in anatomy, where the M.D. degree was conferred on him in 1902 by the University of Leipsig. The following year was spent as an Assistant in Anatomy at Johns Hopkins University and in 1903 he was called to Indiana University as Professor of Anatomy. In 1920 he was appointed Assistant Dean of the Indiana University Medical School at Bloomington and he became Dean in 1927. He retired in 1940 as Emeritus Professor and Dean, having completed thirty-seven years of outstanding service to the University.

Dean Myers was recognized as a vigorous and excellent administrator with both vision and foresight, who gained and held the respect, confidence and support of his colleagues. He was deeply interested and active in civic affairs, having served as president of both the Bloomington Chamber of Commerce and the Monroe County Tuberculosis Association. A charter member and past president of the Bloomington Kiwanis Club, he was at one time a Trustee of the Kiwanis International and in 1923 the District Governor for the Indiana District. He was active in the Kiwanis State campaign to secure funds for the construction of the Kiwanis wing of the James Whitcomb Riley Hospital for Children in Indianapolis. At one time he was vice-chairman of the Indiana State Planning Board. He was also active in the Bloomington First Methodist Church and sang in its choir.

Dr. Myers was a member of the American Association of Anatomists and the American Medical Association, and a past president of the Association of American Medical Colleges. He also held membership in Sigma Xi, Phi Beta Kappa and Alpha Omega Alpha, the latter an honor society in medicine. He was also a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He joined the Indiana Academy of Science in 1911 and was elected a Fellow in 1936.

While primarily an administrator, he nevertheless published papers in medical journals, and he occasionally was active in the Academy but he published only one paper in the Proceedings. Following his retirement he devoted his time to the research, writing and publishing of two historical works: "History of Medical Education in Indiana," and "History of Indiana University, 1902-1937."

Dean Myers passed away suddenly on February 28, 1951, leaving behind him a long, rich, full life of service to mankind, and service in particular to the thousands of Indiana University medical students in whom he helped to inculcate the high ideals and ethics of the medical profession.

EDWARD CLEMENT STAIR

Brook, Indiana  
November 7, 1889

West Lafayette, Indiana  
September 8, 1951

With the death of Edward C. Stair on September 8, 1951, Purdue University lost one of its widely known professors, for he had been active for years as a judge of fruit and vegetable shows at county fairs all over the State. He was also active in community and church affairs, being president of the Tippecanoe Council of Churches and president of the Official Board of West Lafayette First Methodist Church at the time of his death. He had been president of the Lafayette Lions Club in 1949-50, and he was also an active Mason.

Edward Clement Stair was born near Brook, Indiana, on November 7, 1889. He graduated from Brook High School in 1910 and immediately entered Purdue to study agriculture. He received the B.S. degree in agriculture in 1914, and later, in 1925, the M. S. degree. He spent the year 1936-37 in graduate study at Cornell University.

Following his graduation from Purdue he taught vocational agriculture in Arsenal Technical High School in Indianapolis for three years and then filled a similar position in Union Township High School, Johnson County, for another three years. He returned to Brook in 1920 and farmed for three years. In 1923 he became an instructor in horticulture at Purdue and was promoted to Assistant Professor of Horticulture in Vegetable Gardening in 1931. He became Associate Professor in 1936.

Professor Stair was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Vegetable Growers Association, the Indiana State Horticultural Society, and the Indiana State Vegetable Growers Association. He was a Fellow of the Society of Horticulture Science. He became a member of the Indiana Academy of Science in 1924.

He was interested in plant breeding and greenhouse management, and for fifteen years he was Faculty Sponsor of the Horticultural Show and the Purdue Horticultural Society. The Thirty-eighth Annual Purdue Horticultural Show, held November 2-4, 1951, was dedicated as a memorial to Professor Stair.

Edward Clement Stair was an influential teacher and a splendid citizen who devoted twenty-eight years of his life to useful service to Purdue, to his community and to the State.

WALTER EUGENE THRUN

Bloomfield, Wisconsin  
March 22, 1892

Valparaiso, Indiana  
August 19, 1951

During the twelve year interval 1934 to 1945, inclusive, American universities awarded 8,958 Ph.D. degrees in the five fields of Botany, Chemistry, Mathematics, Physics and Zoology. Of these 5,027 were in Chemistry, so that more Ph.D.'s were awarded in chemistry than in the other four subjects combined. Consequently to become distinguished in chemistry appears to be more difficult than in many other fields, so far as numerical competition is concerned. However, Walter E. Thrun, Professor of Chemistry for twenty-two years at Valparaiso University, devised a new method for determining the flouride content in water which reduced both the amount of water and the time required for the test by 90 per cent, as compared to previous standard methods, and his test could be made in the field. Requests for reprints of his article, "Rapid Methods for Determining Fluoride in Waters," came from colleges and laboratories all over the world. This article also described a rapid method by distilling the water. Also he had done outstanding research in methods for spot testing for aluminum and iron. He contributed to such journals as "Industrial and Engineering Chemistry," "Analytical Chemistry", "Journal of Home Economics", "Iron Age", "Journal of Chemical Education" and others. A thorough and patient teacher, he had a passionate zeal for original research, and had directed a large number of his students into careers in applied and industrial chemistry.

Walter Eugene Thrun was born on March 22, 1892, at Bloomfield, Wisconsin. After graduation from high school he first entered Northwestern College at Watertown, Wisconsin, but later transferred to the University of Michigan where he received the A.B. degree in 1912 and the M.S. degree in 1914. He immediately went to the University of Missouri as a graduate student and assistant in chemistry in the Experiment Station and received the Ph.D. degree in 1917. He then began work at the University of Illinois as an instructor in physical chemistry but soon was called into the United States Army, Division of Chemical Warfare and Division of Nutritional Service. While still in the Army he spent a year at Johns Hopkins University as a Fellow in the School of Hygiene and Public Health. In the Fall of 1919 he went to Baylor University as Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, and the following year to the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College as an Associate Professor of Chemistry. In 1923 he went to the University of Louisville as Assistant Professor of Chemistry for one year, and the next two years he spent as an instructor and Columbia Carbon Fellow at Lehigh University, after which he became a chemist in the Experiment Station of Michigan State College. Following his appoint-

ment as Assistant Professor of Chemistry at Valparaiso University in 1929, he was promoted to Associate Professor in 1931, Head of the Department in 1932, and Professor in 1939.

Dr. Thrun was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Chemical Society, and a Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry. He was also a member of Sigma Xi. He joined the Indiana Academy of Science in 1938 but he was not well known to many members of the Academy.

He was an able and effective teacher and was deeply interested in and helpful to students genuinely interested in chemistry. He was sincere, humble and honest in his efforts and he held a plain, happy philosophy of life. A great lover of horses he possessed several of them and he knew a great deal about them.

In the death of Dr. Thrun at the comparatively early age of 59, while still at the height of his productive powers, Valparaiso University and the State have lost a man who brought distinction to both through his outstanding service.

#### HARRY AUGUSTUS WASHBURN

Waldron, Indiana  
September 4, 1873

Waldron, Indiana  
April 24, 1950

Dr. Harry Augustus Washburn had a wide acquaintance with the older medical doctors of Central Indiana and Central Eastern Illinois for, until his retirement in 1939, he had traveled regularly for many years over this area as a representative of The Central Pharmacal Company of Seymour, Indiana.

Dr. Washburn was born at Waldron, Indiana, on September 4, 1873, the son of a physician. After completing the work of the Waldron public schools, he entered Purdue University and later transferred to Indianapolis where he completed the work in the Indiana University Medical School in 1897 for the M.D. degree. He practiced medicine for eleven years at Freetown and Valonia, in Jackson County, and he served as County Coroner at one time. In 1908 he joined the Central Pharmacal Company, which he served as vice-president and president, as well as traveling representative. He retired from active service with the Company in 1939 but he remained a director up until the time of his death at Waldron on April 24, 1950.

For many years, as a hobby, he collected coins, postage stamps, Indian relics and antiques. A few years ago he sold his extensive collection of Indian arrow heads, axe heads, knives, etc., to a prominent Indiana anthropologist. His home was filled with beautiful antiques and he became an authority in this field and much of his time after his retirement was devoted to this work.

He was deeply interested in and generous in his support of civic, church and lodge projects in Waldron. He was an active member of the Methodist Church and a member of the Modern Woodmen and the Knights of Pythias. Also he was active in all bodies of the York Rite

and Scottish Rite Masonry and a member of the Murat Shrine of Indianapolis.

Although in ill health in his later years he maintained an active interest in many different pursuits. He joined the Indiana Academy of Science in 1935, being especially interested in the work of the Archaeology and Anthropology Section.

Dr. Washburn was a man of wide and varied interests with a keen understanding of human nature. He enjoyed the admiration and respect of his friends and business associates because of his many sterling qualities.

IRA TEMPLIN WILSON

Jonesboro, Indiana  
January 29, 1895

Toledo, Ohio  
June 11, 1951

One of the most active members of the Academy of Science as a non-resident of Indiana was Dr. Ira Templin Wilson, Professor and Head of the Biology Department of Heidelberg College since 1923 and a member of the Academy since 1919. During the past ten years he had been closely associated with Dr. John E. Potzger, of Butler University, in several lake sedimentation studies and they published jointly several papers. At the time of his death on June 11, 1951, he left several unfinished articles on his more recent researches.

Ira T. Wilson was born at Jonesboro, Indiana, on January 29, 1895, and he received all his formal education in the State, being awarded the A.B. degree at Indiana University in 1919, the A.M. in 1921, and the Ph.D. in Zoology in 1923. Following his graduation from high school, he taught two years in high school to help pay his way through the University, since it was necessary for him to earn his way. His entire professional career was spent at Heidelberg College, in Tiffin, Ohio. He was an outstanding teacher and leader among the Faculty, and he was responsible for not only developing a strong biology department but also for advocating many professional advances and insisting on high college standards in general. He had an active and influential part in planning and establishing Heidelberg College's present student health service, and for a number of years he represented the college in the Ohio Athletic Conference. He was one of Tiffin's leading citizens and he served on the Tiffin Board of Health where he initiated many of the advances in public health codes and standards for the community. During World War II he was active in Civil Defense work and he gave considerable time to teaching first aid classes. He was a member of the Tiffin Lions Club.

Dr. Wilson was especially active in research during the summers. He spent three summers as an instructor at Winona Institute and nine summers at the Indiana University Biological Station. He was also on Indiana University's Extension staff from 1925 to 1940. During the past twelve years he conducted research projects under the sponsorship of the Ohio Department of Conservation, the Michigan Institute of

Fisheries, the University of Michigan, and the Great Lakes Research Institute. His principal research field was limnology or the study of the formation and sedimentation of fresh water lakes and ponds. He was a pioneer in this field to the extent that he had to develop many of the techniques and design his own core sampling equipment, both of which are now widely used in this work. "Perhaps his most remarkable scientific contribution was the discovery of a 'time table of the ages,' a method of determining geological periods with exactitude by examining layers of sedimentation." He published a number of articles, either alone or jointly, in the "Journal of the American Society of Limnology and Oceanography", the "Journal of Sedimentary Petrology", the "American Midland Naturalist" and others. Several of his papers and a joint paper with Dr. Potzger were published in the Proceedings of the Academy.

He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Society of Zoologists. In 1948 he was vice-president of the Society of Limnology and Oceanography. He was a Fellow of the Ohio Academy of Science and a member of the Michigan Academy of Science. He also held membership in Sigma Xi and the American Association of University Professors.

Ira T. Wilson was a long time sufferer from heart trouble and in his later years he was never permitted to enjoy a sound, undisturbed sleep, and at times it was necessary for him to sleep "propped up." But despite this handicap that would have discouraged a weaker man, he carried on. He possessed a remarkable optimism and a keen sense of wit and humor that served admirably to illustrate a point in the class room or to resolve a difficulty in a tense situation. He had the ability to analyze a problem or situation and the wisdom to suggest a solution. An enthusiastic teacher, he inspired his students with a love for scientific investigation and a great number of them have distinguished themselves in teaching, research, medicine, public health, and conservation. He has left an indelible mark on Heidelberg College and future generations will recognize and honor him as one of its great teachers.

#### JOHN SHEPARD WRIGHT

Clermont, Indiana  
October 17, 1870

Indianapolis, Indiana  
July 11, 1951

The announcement of the death of John S. Wright on July 11, 1951, was received with real sorrow and the keenest regret by those many members of the Academy with whom he had worked throughout the years. For them he represented the tie with the "Giants of Other Days," for he knew them all and he had actively served the Academy longer than any other member in its history. Physically active and mentally alert to the end he had served the Academy for fifty-seven years, and he had seen and approved some of the page proofs of "Indiana Scientists" just a short time before his death, which occurred after a brief illness.

He was born at Clermont, Indiana, on October 17, 1870. Following the usual public school training he entered Purdue University and was graduated with the B.S. degree in 1892. A few days after graduation, on June 13, 1892, he entered the employ of the Eli Lilly Company as a botanist and he remained and grew with that great organization, becoming Director of Advertising in 1904, a member of the Board of Directors in 1927, and Advertising Consultant in 1937. He retired from active duty in 1943 but he remained on the Board of Directors until April, 1951.



He joined both the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Indiana Academy of Science in 1893, and was made a Fellow in the Academy in 1894 and in the Association in 1899. While active as a botanist he wrote and published a number of papers on medical botany, histology of drugs and foods, and pharmacology of plant drugs. As time went on he became active in conservation and wrote papers on forestry. In 1895 he became Secretary of the Academy and served in this capacity for ten years, under the presidencies of Amos Butler, Stanley Coulter, Thomas Gray, C. A. Waldo, Carl Eigenmann, David W. Dennis, Mason B. Thomas, Harvey W. Wiley, Willis S. Blatchley and Carl L. Mees, probably as outstanding a group as ever headed a state organization. In 1905 he became President of the Academy. Throughout the following years he served continuously on committees, much of the time on several committees simultaneously, such as the Committee on Relation of Academy to State, Research Com-

mittee, Research Grant Committee, Endowment Committee since 1929, and Trustee of the Academy Foundation since 1931, as well as special temporary committees.

In his later years, particularly after his retirement from active service with the Eli Lilly Company, he became interested in the History of Science and he presented and published several papers. Much of this interest developed through his active participation in the Academy's Fiftieth Anniversary Meeting in 1934 and the American Association for the Advancement of Science Meeting in Indianapolis in 1937. This interest led to his advocating the publication of a historical Directory of Science for Indiana which resulted in the recent volume, "Indiana Scientists", for which he personally financed much of the preparatory expense, and as a Director of the Lilly Endowment, he made financial arrangements for its final publication.

Another of his special interests was the Academy Foundation Fund, of which he was a Trustee for the past twenty years, the Fund increasing from \$4,192 in 1931 to \$12,050 in 1950, due largely to his wise counsel and personal efforts.

In 1940 Purdue conferred the honorary LL.D. degree on him and in 1942 he was one of seventeen "golden graduates," members of his class of 1892, to receive Golden Certificates from the University. Also the Academy at its Banquet Meeting in 1945 paid special tribute to Dr. Wright and Dr. Foley in recognition of their long and valuable service to the Academy.

Dr. Wright was a member of the Indiana Historical Society, Indiana Pioneers, Indianapolis Century Club, Indianapolis Literary Club, Columbia Club, Indianapolis Athletic Club, and Meridian Hills Country Club. Following his retirement in 1943, he became active in the Marion County and Indianapolis Tuberculosis Associations, the Indianapolis Family Service Association and the Indianapolis Community Chest. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of Meridian Street Methodist Church.

John Shepard Wright was a quiet, scholarly man devoted to the highest ideals and possessed of the courage, determination and persistence to work for the attainment of those ideals. Recognized as a leader for his wisdom and integrity, he was also a gentle and kindly man devoted to his friends. He has left an imperishable mark on the Indiana Academy of Science and he will henceforth take his rightful place as one of the "Giants of Other Days."