

## NECROLOGY

WILL E. EDINGTON, DePauw University

HERMAN THOMPSON BRISCOE

Shoals, Indiana  
November 6, 1893

Indianapolis, Indiana  
October 8, 1960

Every college or university in the course of time has staff members who acquire outstanding reputations on a national or more limited basis as teachers, researchers or administrators, but seldom is such a member recognized as superior in all three fields of academic endeavor. Herman T. Briscoe was such a man at Indiana University where he rendered 38 years of service. He was an excellent teacher, author or joint author of 35 research papers and three college textbooks, honored by the University student body twice through the award of the Leather Medal for the greatest contribution to the University and the Brown Derby as the most popular Faculty member, and finally, called by President Herman B Wells "The wisest educational university administrator in America."

Herman Thompson Briscoe was born in Shoals, Indiana, on November 6, 1893, and he received his elementary and high school education there. Following his graduation from Shoals High School he entered Indiana University and received the A.B. degree in 1917. Before receiving the degree he had taught some in Shoals High School and following the degree he was Superintendent of the Shoals Public Schools until he entered the army in 1918. He served as a private in the 84th Division, U. S. Infantry, but he was given an assignment as a research chemist with the Hercules Powder Co.

Following his discharge from the army in 1919 he was a teacher in Stark's Military Academy in Montgomery, Alabama, for a brief time and then spent the school year 1919-1920 as Austin Teaching Fellow at Harvard University. He served the next two years as an instructor in chemistry at Colby College in Maine. In the Fall of 1922 he returned to Indiana University as a graduate student and instructor in chemistry and received the M.A. degree in 1923 and the Ph.D. degree in 1924. From then on he served Indiana University until his death in the Robert W. Long Hospital in Indianapolis on October 8, 1960, following a heart attack on September 30.

He was appointed Assistant Professor of Chemistry at Indiana University in 1924, promoted to Associate Professor two years later and made Professor in 1928. He became Chairman of the Department of Chemistry in 1938, following the appointment of Dean Herman B Wells as President of Indiana University in March, 1938. President Wells appointed Dr. Briscoe to the University's Self-Survey Committee and made him his special Administrative Assistant in charge of the "newly established student guidance program" that later became the Junior Division. In 1939 he was appointed Dean of Faculties, a newly established office, and in 1940 he was also made Vice President of the University. He gave up the chairmanship of the Department of Chemistry in 1941 and devoted his

time to administrative work as Dean of Faculties and Vice President until his retirement at the age of 65 in June, 1959.

He had established a home in Sarasota, Florida, several years before his retirement where he spent the summer of 1959 before returning to Indiana University that Fall as consultant to the President and to retain his title of Professor of Chemistry and occasionally to teach a freshman chemistry course until he reached the teaching retirement age of 70. Before his retirement, through the urgent requests of alumni of the College of Arts and Sciences and the Graduate School, he permitted the Brown County artist, Marie Goth, to paint his portrait which was presented to the University at the 1959 Commencement Exercises.

On April 12, 1960, Dean Briscoe was the principal speaker at a "silver awards" banquet honoring eleven faculty members of the School of Business who had served the University 25 or more years.

Besides his research papers Dean Briscoe was author of the textbooks: "Qualitative Chemical Analysis," 1931; "The Structure and Properties of Matter," 1935; and "General Chemistry for Colleges," 1937. He was also chief editor for books on chemistry published by the Houghton-Mifflin Publishing Co. In 1942, during World War II, he served as Dean of the School of Business for a time, and in Washington he served as Chief of the Division of Professional and Technical Training in the War Manpower Commission from 1942 to 1944.

Dean Briscoe had been a member and Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science since 1934. He also held memberships in the American Chemical Society, Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Tau Kappa Alpha, Phi Lambda Upsilon, Alpha Chi Sigma, and the social fraternity Lambda Chi Alpha. He was a Mason and a member of the Methodist Church. He was listed in Who's Who in America and American Men of Science.

He joined the Indiana Academy of Science in 1925 and was made a Fellow in 1935. Before his appointment as Vice President of the University he presented six joint papers before the Academy, five of which were published in the Proceedings. He served as Chairman of the Chemistry Section of the Academy in 1939.

Following his death, memorial exercises were held at Indiana University at the same time that the funeral services were held at his home in Sarasota, Florida. As a permanent memorial to him, plans have been made by the University through the Indiana University Foundation to establish an endowed chair in chemistry to be known as the Herman T. Briscoe Memorial Professorship.

With his death Herman T. Briscoe joins that great group of Indiana University scientists and immortals: Kirkwood, Jordan, Branner, Bryan, Eigenmann, Mottier, Rothrock, Foley, Moenkhaus, Lyons, Myers and Williams.

#### DANIEL DENUYL

Holland, Michigan  
March 25, 1898

West Lafayette, Indiana  
September 21, 1961

The Boy Scouts of America was incorporated on February 8, 1910. Since then millions of boys and men, not only in America but all over the

non-Communist world, have recited its oath: "On my honor I will do my best: to do my duty to God and my country and to obey the Scout Law; to help other people at all times; to keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight." Fifty years ago, in 1911, Daniel DenUyl, then a thirteen year old youth, took this oath and from that time on his life was lived according to those ideals.

Daniel DenUyl was born in Holland, Michigan, on March 25, 1898. After completing his public school education he served as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Infantry, U. S. Army, in World War I during 1918-1919, and following his discharge he entered Michigan State College where he majored in forestry and received the B.S. degree in 1922.

He began his career in forestry with two years of service from 1923 to 1925 as a Junior Forester in the U. S. Forest Service in Washington, D. C., after which he spent a year in graduate study in Cornell University and received the M.S. degree in Forestry in 1926. He served the next two years as a District Forester in the State of Missouri. In 1928 he accepted an instructorship in Forestry at Purdue University where he spent the rest of his life and was an Associate Professor of Forestry at the time of his death from cancer on September 21, 1961.

Daniel DenUyl was a true woodsman. He knew and loved his trees and his principal recreation through the years was derived from a small wooded plot of several acres with a stream running through it, located several miles from his home, where he and his family spent their weekends and frequently entertained friends with picnic suppers on Sunday afternoons.

He early became associated with Charles C. Deam and despite the 33 years difference in their ages these two men became intimate friends. Dr. Deam was Indiana's first State Forester and was still active in the State forestry service when DenUyl came to Purdue. Deam's rugged honesty and outspoken aversion to sham and pretense impressed and strongly appealed to the younger man and, following Deam's death in 1953, DenUyl wrote a most sympathetic and understanding memorial, published in Volume 63 of the Proceedings of the Academy, which not only showed the close friendship of the two men but also reflected the ideals that guided Daniel DenUyl in his life's work.

DenUyl joined the Indiana Academy of Science in 1938 and was made a Fellow in 1949. He became one of the most active members in the Academy, serving on the important Relation of Academy to State Committee in 1949 and 1950, Chairman of the Botany Section in 1953 and the History of Science Section in 1957, and on the Membership Committee in 1959. He presented fifteen papers before the Academy, eleven of which were published in the Proceedings.

He was much concerned with conservation and reforestation and he did much research on the reforestation of eroded and marginal land and the waste land in the strip coal mining areas of the State. His results were published in Bulletins issued by the Purdue University Agricultural Station and other forestry periodicals. Following twenty years of study he published a bulletin in 1958 on the growth and development of woodlands in Indiana, particularly the hardwoods. He also did research on Christmas trees and was a past president of the National and Indiana

Christmas Tree Growers Association. He was a member of the Society of American Foresters and the Sigma Xi scientific society, and he was listed in American Men of Science and Who's Who in Indiana.

Daniel DenUyl felt a deep responsibility toward working for a better world. He was a sincere, dedicated humanist. Long a member of Central Presbyterian Church in Lafayette, he transferred his membership and became a leader in the organization and subsequent construction of the beautiful church edifice for the Covenant Presbyterian Church located in West Lafayette in order better to serve the student need. His extracurricular activities were largely devoted to serving college youth. He was early a member of Alpha Phi Omega, the national scouting service fraternity which has chapters in 300 American colleges and universities. His work brought him national recognition as he moved up through the ranks of Alpha Phi Omega. From a local chapter counselor he ultimately became a Director, First Vice President and finally President of this organization and was a member of its National Executive Board at the time of his death. In recognition of his distinguished service in Scouting he was awarded in 1956 the Silver Antelope, the highest Regional honor granted by the Boy Scouts of America.

In civic work he was active in the Lafayette Lions Club and served a term as its president. He was also a member of the Sigma Pi social fraternity.

A few months before his death an issue of the Purdue Log, published by the Purdue forestry students, was dedicated to Daniel DenUyl in recognition of his contributions to forestry. Following his death it was his wish that his friends use the money that might be spent for flowers as contributions to the Covenant Presbyterian Church in the purchase of memorial pews, which resulted in the gift of two complete pews.

In the death of Daniel DenUyl Purdue University and the State have lost an excellent and conscientious scientist and the Indiana Academy of Science has lost a faithful, active member. He will also be long remembered for his devotion and contributions to youth welfare.

#### HENRY BERNHARDT FRONING

Sebastian, Ohio  
September 7, 1884

South Bend, Indiana  
October 18, 1960

Notre Dame University, following the lead of Indiana and Purdue Universities, has come a long way during the past thirty years in the development of its graduate school program. In the early 1930's Father Julius A. Nieuwland had centered the scientific eyes of the nation on him because of his work in the development of Duprene, the synthetic rubber so important in World War II, and at the time of his death in 1936 he had surrounded himself with fifteen graduate students in chemistry. Father Nieuwland had been Dean of the School of Science from 1918 to 1922, and his successor was Father Francis J. Wenninger who during the years before his death eighteen years later set about building up the graduate standards and offerings. He brought in Edward G. Mahin in Metallurgy in 1925, Theodor Just in Botany and Lawrence A. Baldinger in Pharmacy in 1929, James A. Reyniers in Bacteriology in 1931, Arthur

E. Haas, renowned Theoretical Physicist, in 1936, Karl Menger and Emil Artin in Mathematics in 1937.

The Head of the Department of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering during all this period was Henry Bernhardt Froning, a biochemist, who had come to Notre Dame in 1920 as Professor of Chemistry to take charge of those departments. Following the death of Father Wenninger in February, 1940, Professor Froning was appointed Dean of the College of Science, and under his guidance the Department of Chemistry, in 1941-1942, became the first department at Notre Dame to offer a regular program for the doctorate. However, the Ph.D. had been conferred earlier at Notre Dame, for Professors Menger and Artin had directed the work of a candidate for that degree in mathematics that was conferred in 1938.

Dean Froning had scarcely received his new appointment when his wife passed away in April, 1940. The shock of her death caused a duodenal ulcer condition, from which he had suffered, to flare up. This condition was further aggravated by the tensions of World War II and the strain of the reorganization of graduate study at Notre Dame and led to his taking a leave of absence during the year 1942-1943. His recovery was slow and he resigned in 1943, as Emeritus Dean, bringing to an end his active work as a teacher and administrator. His successor was Dr. Lawrence W. Baldinger who had served as acting Dean during Dean Froning's leave of absence.

Henry Bernhardt Froning was born on September 7, 1884, in Sebastian, Ohio, where he attended the elementary school. He then entered the preparatory department of St. Joseph's College in Rensselaer, Indiana. Since it was necessary for him to earn most of his own way, the years following his graduation from the preparatory department were divided between teaching and attending college. He taught in the one-room public schools in Mercer County, Ohio, did college work in both Lima College and St. Joseph's College, served as Principal of Minster, Ohio, High School one year, and in 1908 received the A.B. degree from both Lima College and St. Joseph's College.

He entered Catholic University of America in Washington, D. C., in 1909 as a graduate assistant in chemistry and spent two years there. In 1911 he became a graduate assistant at Ohio State University and received the M.A. degree in 1912. The following year he spent in graduate study at Johns Hopkins University, after which he returned to Ohio State in 1914 as an instructor in bacteriology. He was later promoted to Assistant Professor of Bacteriology, and in 1918 he was made Assistant Professor of Biochemistry. In 1919 he accepted a position with the Nizer Laboratories, Inc., in Detroit, Michigan, as a research chemist and bacteriologist, and a year later he came to Notre Dame.

After his retirement in 1943 he devoted the next three years to recovering his health but he kept up his reading in chemistry. He remarried in June, 1946, and he and his wife spent the next five years in travel and extended visits with the families of his three sons and two daughters. He returned to South Bend in 1951 where he resided until his death on October 18, 1960, but his failing health did not permit his return on academic work.

He was the first recipient, in 1929, of the Notre Dame Faculty Award. He had also served as a juror on Notre Dame's Laetare Award Committee which since 1883 has awarded the Laetare Medal to outstanding Catholic laymen. In 1940 Dean Froning received the honorary LL.D. degree from St. Vincent's College in Latrobe, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Froning was a member of the American Chemical Society and had served as a Counselor for its St. Joseph Valley Section. He also held membership in Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft, American Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, Indiana Chemical Society, New York Academy of Science, Phi Lambda Upsilon and Sigma Xi. He was a Fellow of the American Institute of Chemists and the Chemical Society of London.

He joined the Indiana Academy of Science in 1920 and was made a Fellow in 1935. He wrote the Academy Memorial in 1936 for his friend and colleague, Father Nieuwland.

Henry B. Froning, in his active days, was an able teacher, administrator and scientist. Since his death the Froning Memorial Trophy has been set up at Notre Dame in his honor as an annual award at the Science Fair.

#### JOHN ANTHONY MOLTER

Plymouth, Indiana  
November 5, 1905

Portland, Oregon  
October 27, 1960

Reverend John Anthony Molter, C.S.C., was a highly trained biologist who dedicated his life to teaching. He was born on November 5, 1905 in Plymouth, Indiana. Completing the elementary work of the local parochial school at the age of fourteen, he entered Holy Cross Seminary at Notre Dame in 1920 and during the next four years he definitely determined to enter the priesthood. After a year's novitiate he made his first profession in July, 1925. He entered Moreau Seminary, Notre Dame, for his college work. He made his final profession in July, 1928, and received the B.A. degree from Notre Dame in 1929.

Anticipating a considerable period of study both in theology and science he remained at Notre Dame for another year taking basic biology courses. In 1930 he entered Holy Cross College, Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., where he completed his theological study for the priesthood and was ordained in 1933. He continued his theological studies for another year and then began work on two years of scientific study in Catholic University of America where he received the M.S. degree in 1936.

He returned to Notre Dame in 1936 and taught for three years as an instructor in biology. In 1939 he entered the University of Pennsylvania to work for the doctorate. He studied there four years and spent the summers from 1939 to 1943 in the Woods Hole Laboratories. He then returned to Notre Dame as Assistant Professor of Biology, where he completed his thesis requirements and received the Ph.D. degree in Physiology from the University of Pennsylvania in 1944.

In 1945 he was assigned to the University of Portland, Oregon, another university like Notre Dame under the auspices of the Congrega-

tion of the Holy Cross. He went to Portland as Professor of Biology and a few years later he was made Dean of the College of Science. In 1954 he was appointed Dean of the Graduate School.

Father Molter was an excellent teacher and administrator. He insisted on high quality work and graded accordingly. He was also a sincere and effective preacher who spoke his convictions without fear or rancor and he held the respect and admiration of his students and others. In his last years he had a cardiac condition so that his work was lightened. His death occurred on October 27, 1960, shortly after he had left his classroom and turned his laboratory work over to a colleague.

Father Molter joined the Indiana Academy of Science in 1937, but he was unable to be active in the Academy because of his graduate study in Pennsylvania and his assignment to the University of Portland. However, he was another scientific leader like Fathers Nieuwland and Weninger, both prominent in the Academy, who successfully worked in both science and religion and who, like them, died in his fifties at the height of his career.

#### HARRY JAMES REED

Paris, Illinois  
February 9, 1887

West Lafayette, Indiana  
November 5, 1960

It is difficult to realize what tremendous strides have been made in American agriculture during the past century. Much of this was made possible through the Morrill Act of 1862, leading to the founding of 69 Land-Grant Colleges such as, among others, Cornell University in 1865, University of Illinois in 1867, Iowa State and Purdue in 1869. Also the development of the gasoline engine and the abundance and consequent cheapness of our petroleum products have led to an economical mechanization of the farm so that the farmer today spends four minutes in raising a bushel of corn compared to five man-hours a century ago. But the most important factor was the imagination and acuity of research administrators and workers. During the past forty years Harry James Reed earned an international reputation as an agricultural leader and administrator.

Harry James Reed was born on a farm near Paris, Illinois, on February 9, 1887. While he was still a boy his family moved to Indianapolis where he graduated from Shortridge High School. He entered Purdue and received the B.S. in Agriculture in 1911. The following two years he was employed as a farm manager for the Southern Indiana Orchard Company in Harrison County. Shortly after the organization of the Agricultural Extension Service in Indiana he was appointed in 1913 county agricultural agent for Parke County, being the third agent to be appointed in the State. Three years later he returned to Purdue as an Associate in Agriculture and in 1917 he was appointed Assistant Director of the Purdue Experiment Station in charge of the University's horticultural farms near the campus. He was made Farm Director the next year. When Dean John H. Skinner's health began to fail in 1938, Harry Reed was made Acting-Director of the Experiment Station and following Dean Skinner's retirement on July 1, 1939, Reed was appointed Dean of the School of Agriculture and Director of the Agricultural Extension Service, which positions he

held until his retirement as Emeritus Dean of Agriculture in 1957. Harry Reed was the second Dean of Agriculture at Purdue and the total service of Skinner and Reed as Deans was fifty years.

Following Reed's retirement U. S. Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson appointed him Coordinator of the Rural Development Program devised to unify Federal, State and private agencies in building up the lower income rural areas of the United States. This work required him to travel frequently between Lafayette and Washington, D. C. He continued as Coordinator up until the time of his death in West Lafayette on November 5, 1960.

During his tenure as Dean he received State, national and international recognition. He worked with the State Board of Health on a comprehensive rural health program. In 1956 he was appointed to the State Conservation Commission by Governor-elect Handley. He served on the Indiana Economic Council and from 1939 to 1957 he was a member of the Indiana State Fair Board. He served as Chairman of the National Institute of Animal Agriculture from 1950 to 1957 and was a member of the International Livestock Exposition Board, the International Dairy Exposition Board, and the Board of Governors of the Refrigeration Research Foundation. From 1947 to 1953 he was a member of the Research and Marketing Act Advisory Committee and in 1952-1953 he was a member of Agricultural Advisory Committee of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In 1953 he was leader of the U. S. Mission to Pakistan during the drought there that led to America's gift of 700,000 tons of wheat to that nation. The following year he headed the American Agricultural Trade Mission to Latin America seeking a greater market for our farm products in the Central and South American countries. He also served as Vice Chairman of the American Institute of Cooperation.

Dean Reed received a number of honors during the last dozen years of his life. In 1948 the Purdue Agricultural Alumni Association awarded him its Certificate of Distinction as its founder and president for three years and "for outstanding service to agriculture beyond the call of duty." North Carolina State College conferred the Doctor of Science degree on him in 1950 and Purdue honored him with the Doctor of Agriculture degree in 1958. In 1955 he became the second Hoosier to receive the highest award given by the American Farm Bureau Federation for distinguished service to agriculture. The American Meat Institute, in 1959, gave him its highest honor, the Animal Agriculture Award.

He held memberships in the American Society of Horticultural Science, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the American Genetics Society. He joined the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1924 and was made a Fellow in 1927. He was a member of Epsilon Sigma Pi and Alpha Zeta honorary fraternities, Phi Gamma Delta social fraternity, the West Lafayette Masonic Lodge and the Scottish Rite in Indianapolis. He was also a member of the Central Presbyterian Church in Lafayette.

Dean Reed joined the Indiana Academy of Science in 1923 and was made a Fellow in 1936. Eli Lilly, President of the Academy in 1938, appointed him a member of the very important committee, Relation of Academy to State, and he served continuously until his death. While sel-



dom able to attend meetings of the Academy, he was always interested in its work. In 1953 it was he who informed the Academy Necrologist of the death of the Academy Charter Member, George W. Benton.

Harry James Reed served his State and country well. Indiana and the Purdue School of Agriculture made great progress under his leadership through his deep interest in fruit production, cattle breeding and agriculture in general, and particularly in the economic welfare of the Indiana farmer. His name will always stand high among our nation's agricultural leaders.

#### MARY LOUISE STORK

Louisville, Kentucky  
December 16, 1900

St. Petersburg, Florida  
June 1, 1961

In May, 1852, just a few months before his death, Daniel Webster gave a speech in Faneuil Hall, Boston, "Cradle of American Liberty," eulogizing the founders of Massachusetts, in which he said: "If we work upon marble, it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will efface it; if we rear temples, they will crumble into dust; but if we work upon immortal minds, if we imbue them with principles, with the just fear of God and love of our fellowmen, we engrave on those tablets something which will brighten to eternity." Mary Louise Stork, a teacher of biological sciences for thirty-seven years and a religious worker with an active concern for human welfare all her adult life, believed and exemplified this ideal.

She was born on December 16, 1900, in Louisville, Kentucky, and was an only child. The family moved to Evansville where Miss Stork graduated from Central High School in 1918. She immediately entered DePauw University and received the A.B. degree in 1922. Later she completed the requirements for the Master of Science degree at Indiana University, which she received in 1935.

In September, 1924, she accepted a position as a science teacher in Reitz High School, Evansville, and two years later was transferred to Central High School. She was a sympathetic, conscientious, effective teacher with a pleasing personality that won and held the high esteem of her fellow teachers and students. She made friends easily and possessed great vitality and was an active, enthusiastic worker not only professionally but also in civic, church and social organizations.

Professionally she was a member of the National Education Association, Indiana State Teachers Association and the Evansville Teachers Association. She joined the Indiana Academy of Science in 1935 because of her interest in biology, particularly ornithology. As an active member of the Indiana Audubon Society, she served on its State Executive Committee.

She took an active interest in the Evansville YWCA, served as a Board Member and Chairman of the Personnel Committee, and worked on the Membership Committee.

Miss Stork was an active church worker in the Evansville Methodist Temple, serving as Secretary of its Official Board and as a member of its Building Committee in charge of the construction of the church edifice.

She was also a charter member of its Wesleyan Service Guild and served a term as its President.

While a student at DePauw she became affiliated with the Alpha Chi Omega social sorority and after her graduation she founded the Evansville Alumni Club of Alpha Chi Omega. Also she was a charter member of the Evansville chapter of the American Association of University Women.

Miss Stork continued to teach in Central High School for thirty years. During this time she also taught for a short period in 1943 in Evansville College. She spent a number of her summers traveling in the United States and Canada. In 1938 she made a bicycle tour of England, Germany, Austria and France. She visited Mexico in 1941. She was a great lover of nature and an amateur ornithologist.

She resigned at Central High School in 1956 to accept an instructorship in biology in St. Petersburg, Florida, Junior College, where she taught courses in zoology, botany, general biology and comparative vertebrate anatomy. She exhibited the same vitality and enthusiasm in St. Petersburg as had characterized her in Evansville, and continued her extracurricular activities.

She joined the Florida Academy of Science and the Audubon Society of St. Petersburg. As a member of the Executive Committee of the Florida State Audubon Society she was active in establishing a scholarship at St. Petersburg Junior College for the Audubon Society. She became a member of the Florida Educational Association and the Pinellas County Classroom Teachers Association, and was active in the work of the Teachers of Science Division for the Science Fair. She transferred her church membership to the Christ Methodist Church and was active in its Wesleyan Service Guild.

Her summers in Florida were spent in visiting its beaches, parks and other areas of scientific interest.

Following her death in St. Petersburg on June 1, 1961, her DePauw University classmates, recognizing her worth and success as a teacher and excellent citizen, established the Mary Louise Stork Memorial Library Fund to be used in the purchase of books for the DePauw University Library.