

when he had the opportunity, the steadiest of which was that of mail dispatcher in the Chicago Postoffice. He already had made up his mind to enter Illinois University when he was persuaded to enter Notre Dame by two of his schoolmates. This he did in 1911, enrolling in the College of Science. He majored in chemistry and was graduated in 1915, magna cum laude, with a B.S. in Pharmacy. Immediately after graduation he accepted a position as instructor in chemistry at Notre Dame. It is said that he would have been an outstanding teacher of chemistry had he remained in that field. Even after he ceased to teach that subject, he continued to read chemistry and displayed remarkable technical knowledge of the field which often surprised those who had considered his academic background tinted a bit to set off his athletic achievements. His marks in college averaged just under ninety-five per cent. In addition to his being instructor in chemistry his duties included the position of assistant football coach.

In 1914 he married Miss Bonnie Skiles of Sandusky, Ohio. Four children were born to them, Bill, Knute Jr., Mary Jean, and Jack. They all survive him.

In 1918 he resigned his post as instructor in chemistry to take over the duties of head football coach. Previously, in 1916, he had been appointed head track coach, a position that he held until he was relieved by John P. Nicholson, the present track coach, in 1926. Not long after he became head football coach, he was given the position of director of athletics at Notre Dame. Recently, he had been in great demand as a luncheon and radio speaker, and he had just been appointed director of sales forces of the Studebaker Corporation of South Bend when he died.

During the Fall of 1929, he suffered thrombosis in his knee, and was confined to bed until late winter when he was sent to Florida to recover. By the beginning of the 1930 football season, he was able personally to direct the team at practice, and his recovery was regarded as complete when he met his death.

He was elected to membership in the Indiana Academy of Science in 1927, and his passing is sincerely regretted by his many friends in that organization. For a while he was also a member of the American Chemical Society.

NORMAN E. DUKE, University of Notre Dame.

CHARLES STOLTZ, M.D.

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA
January 17, 1864

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA
August 3, 1931

Charles Stoltz was born on a farm just outside of South Bend, the son of a German farmer-carpenter. In a group of autobiographical notes which he once prepared, he expressed the belief that his manual dexterity, inherited and acquired from his artisan ancestors, served him well in the pursuit of his profession as a surgeon later in life.

He attended the district school sporadically throughout his youth. At one time he served as an apprentice to one of the pioneer cobblers of South Bend. His medical career started at the age of ten when he

assisted in the reduction of a fracture of the hip in one of his playmates. His interest was so evident, that Dr. Brown, the surgeon, more or less took him under his wing to the extent that he frequently drove out on calls with the doctor and served as handyman at many surgical maneuvers of similar type. Dr. Brown also lent him many books on physiology and anatomy which Dr. Stoltz read at what today would be high-school age.



CHARLES STOLTZ, M. D.

At nineteen, he became interested in law and read through Cooley's Blackstone, Walker's American Law, Tidy's Legal Medicine, Greenleaf, on Evidence, and many other books of legal lore. In 1883, and for several years thereafter, he attended Valparaiso College for short periods. From 1884-87, he taught district school and from 1888-89, he taught as principal in the Union Mills High School in LaPorte County. In the year 1889-90, he attended Indiana University, taking a course in Biology in preparation for the study of medicine, and in 1893, graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Chicago (now the medical school of the University of Illinois). During the summer vacations of his university and medical school years, he served as a so-called field

expert and salesman for the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. Upon graduation from Medical School, he opened his office in South Bend and from that time until his death, was one of the leaders in medicine and surgery, not only in his own community, but of the northern part of the state as well.

Dr. Stoltz was not only greatly interested in medicine, but in all of the sciences. No better evidence of this is needed than the many friendships which he formed with the members of the Indiana Academy of Science. He had been a fellow of this organization since 1909 and attended every meeting with the few exceptions when his health confined him to his bed. Through his associations at Indiana University and the Academy, he became the life-long friend of David Starr Jordan, and many other prominent men of science. His interest in the dissecting room and surgery brought him in close personal contact and developed friendship with such men in the medical field as Weller VanHook, and John B. Murphy.

While science, both practical and abstract, played a large part in his life, his deepest interest lay in the study and interpretation of Abraham Lincoln, and the history of the Civil War. He took great delight in traveling far afield, alone or with groups of friends, searching out obscure points of Lincoln lore, and of the battles of the Rebellion. He had thus collected a knowledge as well as a library of Lincoln which was only bettered by two or three others in the middle west. His particular interest in this connection was in demonstrating, to his own satisfaction at least, that Lincoln was not the illiterate individual his biographers would lead us to believe. The closing months of his life, despite the handicap of a rapidly descending blindness, and a sluggish and feeble heart, were devoted to the preparation of a masterly paper entitled the "Tragic Career of Mary Todd Lincoln" which was read before the Round Table of South Bend a short time before his death. Partially as a result of this unusual effort, and his insistence on keeping up his practice, his heart gave out quite rapidly, and on the evening of August the 3rd, he suffered an attack from which he died in a few minutes.

His character, sincerity and ability earned for him the love and esteem of his friends, and the respect and admiration of those who might have differed with his staunchly upheld opinions. His memory was phenomenal, particularly in regard to historical facts, and his interest in life and science was maintained intact up to the moment of his death.

DOUGLAS W. OWEN.

WILLIAM ARTHUR ZEHRING

GERMANTOWN, OHIO
December 6, 1876

LAFAYETTE, INDIANA
May 1, 1931

William Arthur Zehring was born near Germantown, Ohio, on December 6, 1876, and died at Lafayette, Indiana, on May 1, 1931. After the usual elementary and high school courses in his home community he attended Otterbein College from which he was graduated in 1898. He