

NECROLOGY

SISTER AMATA (ROSALIE MCGLYNN)

Chicago, Illinois
July 23, 1891

St. Mary-of-the-Woods
April 2, 1937

For several years, Sister Amata McGlynn had linked her life with that of Saint Mary-of-the-Woods College. Particularly solicitous was she about the freshmen of Guerin Hall, whose training and direction, in her office as class adviser, she had eminently carried on. Their interests were her interests; their joys and sorrows were alike hers. Neither did her guiding influence cease with each succeeding class; it passed on contin-



SISTER AMATA

uously until each student gained senior rank and later on achieved a role in the drama of life. Sister Amata closely directed freshman extra-curricular activities, keeping always in view the highest ideals. In the scholastic calendar many events reveal Sister Amata as an organizer, a leader of exceptional merit.

In the lecture room Sister Amata was a master in her fields—chemistry and mathematics. She, with knowledge at her finger-tips, was a teacher par excellence. In 1929, for her work in chemistry, she received the degree Doctor of Philosophy from Indiana University and was elected

to the Society of the Sigma Xi. Closely associated with the Chemistry Department of the college, the Curie Club, composed of the majors and the minors in chemistry, found Sister Amata a competent director in its experimental work and its various lecture programs. Her scholarly interest disclosed itself also in her active memberships in the Indiana Academy of Science, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Chemical Society.—*From a memorial in the Saint Mary-of-the-Woods Alumnae News, 12:21-22. 1937.*

WILLIAM BEBB

Rockford, Illinois
June 15, 1869

Spencer, Indiana
April 7, 1938

Dr. William Bebb was one of a large family, many members of which had a deep interest in plant life. His father was known over the world for his work on the taxonomy of the willows, and many of the famous botanists of the time visited the Bebb home at Rockford, Illinois.

After graduation from the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, Dr. Bebb practiced his profession for a time in Chicago, but his broader interest in dentistry soon called him into the field of teaching and research. From 1902 to 1914 he served the Dental College of the University of Southern California as librarian, secretary, and teacher, began collection of material for a museum of comparative dental anatomy, and assisted in the reorganization of the Southern California Dental Association.

In 1914 he transferred to Northwestern University and undertook the development of the museum and library of the dental school. This work later took him to Europe, where he secured a large collection of books and engravings. This material, with other collections secured in America, forms the nucleus of the present museum and library of the school.

In his later years Dr. Bebb spent a great deal of time and effort in the development of a summer home near Lauderdale Lake in Wisconsin. His interest in the study of the interplay of native and introduced species and their environment led to his withdrawal from his position at Northwestern in 1927.

Later an opportunity was offered for him to continue his work as a naturalist at the McCormick's Creek State Park, near Spencer, Indiana, where he created the now popular Trail Side Museum. At the park he lived during the summer in a little group of tents, a model camp, with feeding stations for birds and small animals. It was only in camps like this that he was wholly at home and at his best, whether in Indiana, the High Sierras, California, Wisconsin, or elsewhere.

In his numerous trips to and from California he made extensive studies of the destructive effects of the automobile on bird and animal life.

The Dental Index of Periodical Literature lists Dr. Bebb fifty-one times, the greater number of his publications dealing with comparative dental anatomy. He also wrote many notes on various phases of natural history.—*Written from material supplied by E. H. Hatton, Northwestern University.*

KATHERINE GOLDEN BITTING

Stratford, Ontario, Canada

San Francisco, California

April 29, 1869

October 15, 1937

Katherine Golden Bitting received her Bachelor of Science degree at Purdue, 1890, Master of Science, 1892, and Doctor of Science, 1935.

She was assistant botanist, Indiana Experiment Station, 1890-1893; instructor in biology, Purdue, 1893-1901; assistant professor, Purdue, 1901-1904; microanalyst, Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1907-1913; technician, National Canners Association, 1913-1918; member, Subsistence Division of the Q.M.C., 1918-1919; bacteriologist, Glass Container Association, 1919-1923. She was fellow of the



KATHERINE GOLDEN BITTING

A.A.A.S. and the Indiana Academy of Science and a member of the Botanical Society, American Society of Bacteriologists, and the California Academy of Science.

Dr. Bitting's adult life was spent in research. Her specialty was micro-organisms of preserved foods. She was a distinguished botanist and microanalyst, specializing on molds and micro-organisms involved in the preparation and preservation of food. In collaboration with her husband, Dr. A. W. Bitting, who survives her, also a noted specialist in foods, she published extensively on joint researches.

A list of research articles includes 45 titles ranging from papers in scientific journals to monographs and bound volumes. Her last manuscript, soon to be published, is a bibliography on gastronomy in which over five thousand publications in various languages had been considered.

This probably will be the most comprehensive work in the field. During her residence in this state, she was an active member of the Indiana Academy of Science and contributed numerous papers.

Dr. Bitting was a woman of rare wit and personal charm. She abhorred intellectual indolence and dishonesty in any of their forms, and her scientific work made her an authority in her chosen field.—*John S. Wright.*

CHARLES BROSSMAN

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
January 17, 1887

Indianapolis, Indiana
June 30, 1937

After his graduation from the Philadelphia Manual Training School, Charles Brossman entered the employ of a manufacturer of scientific instruments. His next work, with the Baldwin Locomotive Works, in Philadelphia, was interrupted by service in the Spanish-American War with the Puerto Rican Expedition as a member of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry.

At the close of the war he moved to Indianapolis where he was engaged in the design of filtration plant and pumping equipment for the Indianapolis Water Company. At the same time, he had a responsible part in the construction of the filtration plant in Washington, D. C.

In 1904, Mr. Brossman entered the private practice of engineering, opening a consulting office in Indianapolis with Mr. R. P. King. This partnership was dissolved in 1907, and Mr. Brossman continued the consulting practice in his own name. His engineering work centered in the Middle West, notably in Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana.

As with most young practicing engineers, his earlier work had considerable variety, including design and supervision of construction of factory buildings, asphalt plants, street improvements, and heating and power plants. Gradually, however, as his reputation grew, he specialized in water supply and sewage disposal for cities, towns, and institutions. His career was stopped at its peak by his sudden and untimely death.

Mr. Brossman's activities were extended in generous service to his profession. In addition to his membership in numerous technical and business organizations, he was Secretary of the Indiana Engineering Society for twenty years, and, later, was President of that organization. He also served at various times as an officer of a number of other professional societies.

Not satisfied with his contributions to the up-building of his profession, Mr. Brossman was the author of many articles in the public and technical press, in the publications of the organizations of which he was a member, and of numerous papers presented at engineering meetings. The Ohio Valley floods in January, 1937, added to his burden of engineering engagements, but he still found time to prepare articles for publication on flood-control measures in Indiana.

His interests were by no means confined to his professional work but were carried into the life of the community in which he made his home. At the time of his death, Mr. Brossman was Chairman of the

Boys Work Committee of the Indianapolis Rotary, an incident in his busy life, but in itself indicative of his widespread interest in the people about him.

Socially, he was genial companion, possessed of a rare sense of humor and full of sparkling fun. A man of unimpeachable integrity, his code of professional ethics was exceptionally high. His varied interests and his willingness to serve made him an unusually active and useful citizen, as well as an honor to his profession.

In 1903 he was married to Mary Edith Dean, of Indianapolis. His widow and three children, Charles Dean Brossman, Mrs. Francis (Brossman) Meyer, and Mrs. Frank (Brossman) Parish, survive him.—*Condensed from Memoirs of the American Society of Civil Engineers.*

FRED DONAGHY

Ossian, Indiana
March 3, 1879

Terre Haute, Indiana
July 8, 1938

Fred Donaghy was born on a farm near Ossian, Indiana, on March 3, 1879, and died while in service as Professor of Physiology and Hygiene at Indiana State Teachers College on July 8, 1938. He received his elementary education at Ossian and graduated from the high school in 1898. Shortly thereafter he entered the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute and, after receiving sufficient training, became a teacher in the elementary schools of Indiana.



FRED DONAGHY

Upon graduation from Indiana State Teachers College in 1912 he was honored with a scholarship at Indiana University and received his Master's Degree from that institution in 1915.

Shortly after his graduation from Indiana State Teachers College, he became connected with that institution as instructor, and, save for the time that he was on leave of absence pursuing graduate work and in the service of the United States army during the World War, he remained there until the time of his death, serving as instructor, assistant professor, associate professor, and professor of biology and physiology. During the last ten years of his professorship he was in charge of the work in physiology and hygiene, and in that capacity he endeared him-

self to a great number of young men and women who were entering the teaching profession and the field of medicine.

In 1926 he secured a leave of absence from the institution to accept a fellowship at Johns Hopkins University and work toward the doctorate. The degree was conferred in 1928, and Dr. Donaghy returned to continue his work as professor of physiology and hygiene.

Dr. Donaghy's dissertation for the master's degree, "The morphology of *Riccia fluitans*," was published in the Proceedings of the Indiana Academy of Science in 1916, and that for the doctor's degree, "Studies in immunity to transplantable tumor," was published in 1930 in the American Journal of Public Health.

While at Johns Hopkins University he was elected to Sigma Xi. He became a member of the Indiana Academy of Science in 1918 and was elected fellow in 1930.

Dr. Donaghy was known to his colleagues and his students as a sincere teacher and an untiring worker. In addition to the work which he carried on as professor of physiology he was a tireless worker with flowers. At the time of his death he had two beautiful gardens at North Terre Haute in which he spent all of his spare time, and it was while working in one of these gardens that the attack resulting in a cerebral hemorrhage occurred.

It may be said without exaggeration that the death of Dr. Donaghy was one of the most severe shocks Indiana State has had in recent years. In addition to being a great teacher, he was a great leader of young men and women. There are hundreds of young people in Indiana and throughout the United States who will remember him and cherish his excellent advice and words of encouragement. He was instrumental in procuring scholarships and fellowships in leading universities for many young men in his classes. A great many of these young people were helped not only in a spiritual manner but in a financial manner as well. Dr. Donaghy spent a great part of his salary on the two hobbies in which he was interested, his garden and young people.

His spirit will live on in Science Hall at Indiana State, where he is now commemorated by an inspiring mural in the main hall painted by one of his most ardent admirers, Gilbert Wilson.—*James F. Mackell.*

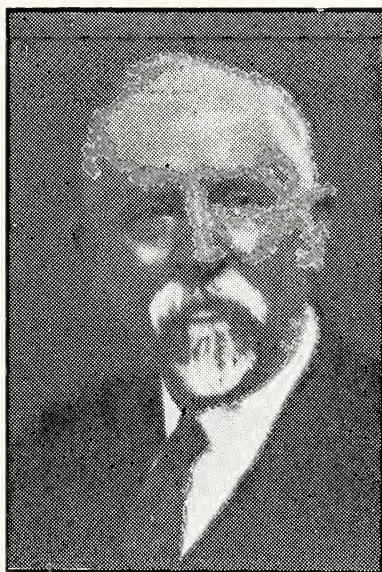
JOSEPH P. NAYLOR

Pennsville, Ohio
April 4, 1853

Little Rock, Arkansas
May 22, 1938

With the passing of Professor Joseph P. Naylor at Little Rock, Arkansas, the Academy lost one of its few remaining charter members and one of its past presidents. Professor Naylor was born near Pennsville, Ohio, but came to Indiana early in life. Receiving the master of science degree from Indiana University in 1885, he was a professor of physics from 1885 to 1891. He became head of the Department of Physics at DePauw University in 1891, when DePauw was the largest university in the state, and remained until his retirement as emeritus professor in 1925. During the past few years he lived with a daughter in Little Rock, Arkansas. Another daughter also survives him.

Professor Naylor was a man of fine personality and broad interests. A trained and skillful technician, he constructed much fine and delicate apparatus most of which is still in use at DePauw today. Deeply interested in botany, he made a fine collection of mosses which he presented to the Department of Botany at the time of his retirement. As an excellent and inspiring teacher, he trained a number of students who have since become outstanding in physics. He was active in church work and was director of a church choir for many years.



JOSEPH P. NAYLOR

As long as he remained in Indiana Professor Naylor was active in Academy affairs, serving as president in 1912. He was a founder and a president of the Indiana Association of Physics Teachers, a member of Phi Beta Kappa, and a fellow of the American Physical Society.

Joseph P. Naylor was one of that splendid group of early Indiana scientists which included David Starr Jordan, John M. Coulter, John C. Branner, and Harvey W. Wiley, and in his death Indiana loses another one of its distinguished men who contributed much to the scientific progress and standing of the state.—*Will E. Edington.*