

NECROLOGY

WILL E. EDINGTON, DePauw University

JOHN ORVILLE COTTINGHAM

Noblesville, Indiana
October 31, 1872

Indianapolis, Indiana
September 24, 1962

What to do following his retirement from the active business world was no problem to John O. Cottingham, who made an intensive study of mushrooms as an avocation. He was well acquainted with Charles C. Deam, of Bluffton, whose career as a botanist doubtless influenced him, for he began his mycological studies some forty years before his death in his ninetieth year on September 24, 1962, in Indianapolis.

He joined the Indiana Academy of Science in 1946 at the age of 74 and immediately became active in its work. As a result of his many years of study of mushrooms he presented in 1947 the first of a series of eight taxonomic reports on the "Higher Fungi of Marion County, Indiana," and concluded the series in 1956. In these reports, published in the Proceedings of the Academy, he listed 387 species of mushrooms found and identified in Marion County. At the request of the U.S. Department of Agriculture he filed his reports with its Botany Division. In two other papers, presented in 1951 and 1955, he discussed the edibility and quality of various species of mushrooms.

He was an ardent and enthusiastic botanist who carried on correspondence with professional mycologists in the Universities of Michigan and Minnesota and other institutions. At the Spring Meeting of the Academy in 1954, at Pokagon State Park, he read the proposal that led to the recognition of the Plant Taxonomy group, meeting with the Academy, as a Division of the Academy and he served as its first Chairman at the Fall Meeting that year at Purdue. He was elected a Fellow of the Academy in 1953.

John Orville Cottingham was born on October 31, 1872, in Noblesville, Indiana, where he received his public and high school education. His father, the Rev. H. A. Cottingham, was a Methodist minister who was a circuit rider before the Civil War and had charges in Broad Ripple, Castleton and other Indiana points. Rev. Cottingham had been a student in the mid-1850's at Indiana Asbury University, now DePauw, and it was natural that John should go to DePauw which he entered in 1892. However, he left the University before graduation to enter the business world. He became a prospector for oil in the Oklahoma oil fields around Tulsa, and later did sales work in Lawrenceville, Ill., Hartford City and Muncie, Indiana. Shortly before World War I he became a real estate broker in Indianapolis and followed that vocation until his retirement in 1940.

Mr. Cottingham was a lover of good literature and quoted freely from Shakespeare, Tennyson, Browning, Riley and other poets. He

also spent much of his time on field trips pursuing his mushroom studies. At one time he owned a cottage on Tippecanoe Lake where he enjoyed fishing and boating.

He was a member of the North Methodist Church in Indianapolis, the Mystic Tie Masonic Lodge, Scottish Rite, and the Nature Study Club. As a student at DePauw he became a member of the Beta Theta Pi social fraternity. He maintained his interest in the University through the years and, in 1951, he gave his mycology collection, the result of many years of research, to the DePauw University Herbarium. His daughter was a 1927 graduate of the University.

John O. Cottingham maintained his interest in science to the end of his life. In 1959, at the age of 87, he attended the Dinner Meeting of the Academy of Science, held at Butler University, and thoroughly enjoyed the program. In his retired years he had made a permanent contribution to Indiana science that had secured for him national recognition as an authority on mushrooms.

CHARLES ALEXANDER DEPPE

Bay, Missouri
July 27, 1875

Franklin, Indiana
October 11, 1962

Until recently at least the history of most small colleges in America for any given period has been the history of some four or five instructors in the college whose professional lives were mostly spent in the service of the college and whose influence largely determined the success of the college. Strength of character, unselfish and unsung dedicated service and unusual ability to communicate with and influence youth through their teaching and personal lives have characterized these men. Such a man at Franklin College was Charles Alexander Deppe who spent 38 years of his life as Head of the Department of Biology.

He was born on July 27, 1875, in Bay, Missouri, a small village about 70 miles west of St. Louis. After completing his public school education at the age of eighteen he spent some time in Glenville, Nebraska, and St. Louis before entering the University of Missouri from which he received the A.B. degree in 1901. The next year he spent as a teacher of chemistry and German in Columbia Military Academy in Missouri. In 1902 he became a teacher in the Sedalia, Missouri, High School and six years later accepted a position as teacher of physics, chemistry and biology in LaGrange, Missouri, College, located in northeast Missouri on the Mississippi River. In his third and last year at LaGrange College he served as acting president and this college conferred the A.M. degree on him in 1910. He came to Franklin College in 1911 as Professor of Biology. He retired as Emeritus Professor in 1949 but continued teaching part time for three more years.

In most small colleges instructors have many duties and responsibilities besides teaching, and official titles frequently indicate only the major field of instruction of the title holder. Thus Professor Deppe regularly taught courses in geology at Franklin. Also he was a lover of music and possessed a good voice. As a young man he had taught

himself to play the violin and cornet and he played in bands both in Missouri and Franklin, and he also played in and directed orchestras. In 1912 he organized and directed the first orchestra at Franklin College. As a student in the University of Missouri he sang in the University male quartette and the Glee Club, and at Franklin he directed church and college choirs in oratorios such as *The Messiah*. For a time he was an evangelistic singer during the summer months. He was a devout Baptist and at various times he served as Deacon, Sunday School teacher, Choir Director, orchestra director, and tenor in the choir of the First Baptist Church in Franklin.

He spent many of his summers in travel in Western United States, taking numerous pictures and collecting various specimens that he used in his teaching. He also did some graduate study in the University of Chicago. In his earlier years at Franklin he did some lecturing before Teachers' Associations in Johnson and Hamilton Counties, and he was visiting lecturer in biology in the summers of 1928 and 1929 at Indiana State Teachers College, in 1930 at Butler University, and in 1931 and 1932 at Ball State Teachers College. In 1920 Kalamazoo College conferred the honorary Sc.D. degree on him, and Franklin College did likewise at the time of his retirement in 1949.

In the years following his retirement he devoted much of his time to cataloguing and labelling the large number of geological specimens that he had collected through the years. He enjoyed making translations of German classics and in 1956, at the request of his children and friends, he wrote his autobiography which included much of historical interest about certain sections of Missouri.

Dr. Deppe was at one time a member of the Franklin Kiwanis Club. He was also a member of Chi Beta Phi honorary science fraternity. He joined the Indiana Academy of Science in 1911 and was made a Fellow in 1931. He served as Chairman of the Program Committee when the Academy held its Fall Meeting in Franklin in 1930. He was listed in *American Men of Science*.

Dr. Deppe will be remembered as a teacher and scholar who considered the study of science as a study of the way the Creator works and he taught accordingly. He enjoyed reasonably good health and was able to go daily to his office in the Franklin College Science Hall until five days before his death, in his 88th year, on October 11, 1962.

JESSE JAMES GALLOWAY

Cromwell, Indiana
August 23, 1882

Bloomington, Indiana
April 10, 1962

Indiana University gave its first earned Ph.D. degree in 1883 to Charles Henry Gilbert, a zoologist. During the next ten years thirteen more Ph.D. degrees were conferred, some earned, some honorary. Most of these were in zoology, for David Starr Jordan, and later John M. Coulter, were active at Indiana University. However, in 1885, an honorary Ph.D. was conferred on John Casper Branner. Branner had come to Indiana University that year as Professor of Geology. Indiana

University gave no Ph.D. degrees after 1893 until 1908 and none in Geology until 1913 when the Ph.D. was conferred on Jesse James Galloway. He was the first to receive the degree under the direction of Edgar Roscoe Cumings, who is still living at the time of this writing.

Jesse James Galloway was born on a farm near Cromwell, Indiana, on August 23, 1882. In 1900 he graduated from Cromwell High School and returned there twenty-five and fifty years later to deliver the Anniversary Commencement Addresses. After high school graduation he entered Vorhees Business College in Indianapolis and became adept in shorthand and touch typewriting, which then had just been invented.

In the summer of 1903 he gave a demonstration of blindfold typewriting at the Indiana State Fair that received considerable newspaper publicity which so impressed Judge G. L. Reinhard, Dean of the Indiana University School of Law, that he went to Indianapolis, tested Galloway, and brought him to Indiana University as his secretary, in September, 1903.

After familiarizing himself with the campus routine, Galloway enrolled in the College of Arts and Sciences in the spring of 1904, expecting to major in mathematics and earn his way by doing secretarial work and typing for students. However, in order to be free at certain hours to work in the Dean's office he enrolled in an 8 A.M. course in general geology. He became so fascinated with the subject, particularly paleontology, that he received the A.B. degree in 1909 in geology. The next year he spent as a teacher in Ligonier High School. He then returned to Indiana University as a Fellow in Geology, received the A.M. in 1911, and the Ph.D. in 1913, following which he spent three years as an instructor in geology.

During his student days he was a member of the Indiana University cross country team, but his main extra-curricular interest was in dramatics. He became a member of the Indiana Club, which met weekly, and through this experience in the Club's productions he became an interesting lecturer and teacher who was witty and given to vitalizing his classroom work with current information from the movies, radio programs and newspapers.

In 1916 he went to Columbia University as curator of paleontology and a year later became an instructor in geology. He was promoted to Assistant Professor in 1921 and ten years later became Associate Professor of Geology. However, that same year, 1931, Indiana University offered him a professorship in Geology and Paleontology which he accepted. The rest of his life was spent in Bloomington except for a number of summers spent in field trips by mule pack-train in southwestern United States and Yucatan, Mexico, prospecting for major oil companies. Also following World War II he served in 1945 as Head of the Geology Department in the American University in Biarritz, France. He retired in 1953 as Emeritus Professor of Geology and Paleontology. Shortly before his retirement a group of his former students, prominent oil geologists, honored him at the Convention of Petroleum Geologists in Houston, Texas, with a luncheon and presented him an engraved watch.

Professor Galloway's paleontological research covered a half century of study of Ordovician Bryozoa and Foraminifera. All his published re-

search was of high quality and characterized by clarity of illustration and explanation, taxonomic soundness and orderliness of his observations and deductions. His intensive study of minute fossils led in 1933 to the publication of his "A Manual on Foraminifera," that brought him international recognition as a paleontologist. Following his retirement he continued his research in the study of stromatoporoids and published several papers on these extinct reef forming coelenterates, before a heart condition prevented further such intensive work. Over the years he was the author of over thirty scientific papers published in the leading geologic magazines. His only publication in the Proceedings of the Indiana Academy of Science was a joint paper in 1911 with Dr. E. R. Cumings.

Dr. Galloway became a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1916 and was made a Fellow in 1921. He was President in 1927 of the Society of Paleontology and Minerals, and he was a Fellow of the Geological Society. He was also a member of the Association of Petroleum Geologists. In 1948 he was made an honorary member of the Societe Geologique de France and in 1957 he was elected an honorary member of the German Paleontological Society. He was also a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi. He joined the Indiana Academy of Science in 1910 and was made a Fellow in 1935.

Dr. Galloway was a man that one remembered. Not only was he an excellent teacher and lecturer but he was also extremely proficient in pool, chess and bridge. He coached the Indiana University chess team from 1931 to 1947. He served for many years as librarian of the Indiana University Men's Faculty Club and was affectionately called "The Kingfish" by members of the Club.

Dr. Galloway died suddenly following a heart attack at his home in Bloomington, Indiana, on April 10, 1962.

WALDO LEE MCATEE

Jalapa, Indiana
January 21, 1883

Chapel Hill, North Carolina
January 7, 1962

Few men other than professional newspaper columnists or syndicate authors can be credited with one thousand or more published articles, and it is almost unbelievable that a professional scientist could be the author of 800 scientific papers mainly on birds, insects and plants, besides 200 popular articles. Such a scientist and author was Waldo Lee McAtee, sufficiently recognized by his fellow scientists as to be starred and listed with 340 other American zoologists so honored from 1903 to 1938 in American Men of Science. He was also the author of two books, "A Sketch of the Natural History of the District of Columbia," in 1918, and "Wildfowl Food Plants," in 1939. Many of his publications are referred to in modern books and guides on birds and wildlife.

He was born on January 21, 1883, in the small town of Jalapa, a few miles northwest of Marion, Indiana. In 1900, at the age of 17, he graduated from Marion High School. He entered Indiana University that Fall and received the A.B. degree in 1904. From his sophomore year until he received his degree he served as Curator of the Museum at

Indiana University and in his senior year he also served as an assistant biological expert in the U.S. Biological Survey. Following his graduation he immediately became an assistant biologist in the Bureau of Biological Survey of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. In 1906 Indiana University conferred the A.M. degree on him. He spent the rest of his professional life in the Federal service.

He was given charge of economic ornithology in 1916 and five years later he was put in charge of food habits research. In 1934 he was made a technical advisor in the office of the Chief of the service and six years later he was appointed a technical advisor in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, where he remained until his retirement in 1947. During the years 1920 to 1942 he also served as acting Custodian of the Hemiptera Section of the U.S. National Museum, and from 1922 to 1930 he served on the Committee on Land Utilization of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. During all these years in the Federal service he lived in Washington, D.C., except for a period in the mid-40's when he lived in Chicago. Following his retirement he took up his residence in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, where he died on January 7, 1962, just two weeks before his 79th birth date anniversary.

In 1961 Indiana University recognized his many years of distinguished service as a biologist and ornithologist whose research work had played a major role in establishing national bird protection laws, and conferred the honorary Sc.D. degree on him. He had previously received other honors, being recipient of the Distinguished Service Award of the Department of Interior, and being made a Fellow Emeritus of the American Ornithologists' Union which he had served as Treasurer from 1920 to 1938. He was a member of Sigma Xi and was listed in Who's Who in America and American Men of Science.

He held membership in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Society of Naturalists, Wilson Ornithology Club, and a number of sectional scientific clubs in Washington, D.C., New England and the Pacific Northwest. He was an honorary member of the Wildlife Society and edited its "Journal of Wildlife Management" from 1937 to 1942. He was also a corresponding member of the Royal Hungarian Ornithological Institute. His studies and travels led him to memberships in the American Folklore Society and the American Dialect Society. He was also a member of the Washington Free Thinkers of America.

Dr. McAtee joined the Indiana Academy of Science in 1928 and was made a Fellow in 1953. However, early in his career he appears to have been interested in the Academy for while he was a student in Indiana University he presented two papers before the Academy on birds found within five miles of the University campus, and a paper on "Mammals, reptiles and batrachians of Monroe County, Indiana." One paper on birds was published in the Proceedings for 1904. He was interested in the Academy and alert to the end of his life, for less than three months before his death he wrote to the author of this memorial suggesting that a biographical sketch on the life of Charles Henry Bollman, active in the early years of the Academy and who died in 1890, should be written and published in the Proceedings.

ROBERT JOHN SHEEHAN

Langdon, North Dakota
January 25, 1900

Notre Dame, Indiana
February 28, 1962

There is a certain satisfaction in knowing that a dedicated churchman is also an excellent scientist. During the past 400 years many bitter controversies have arisen because the interpretations of scientific findings based on experimental facts have clashed with the current orthodox beliefs. It has been difficult for the churchman unfamiliar with scientific methods to realize that the law of universal gravitation and the laws of motion are just manifestations of the way the Creator works and are just as immutable as any dogma. There can be no conflict between correct scientific interpretation of natural phenomena and truly spiritual facts. Today most thinking churchmen realize this and as a result some great church schools like Notre Dame are rapidly becoming research centers. Robert John Sheehan, C.S.C., at one time Head of the Department of Biology at Notre Dame was a dedicated churchman and an excellent scientist whose name may now be enrolled with the names of Julius A. Nieuwland and Francis J. Wenninger in Academy history.

Robert John Sheehan was born in Langdon, North Dakota, on January 25, 1900. In due time he entered the University of Notre Dame and received the B.S. degree in 1921. He then entered St. Louis, Missouri, University where the B.S. degree in medicine was conferred on him in 1923. He entered the Holy Cross novitiate in 1924 and a year later he returned to Notre Dame to enter Moreau Seminary where he earned the M.S. degree in 1927. He followed this with four years of study in Holy Cross College of Catholic University, in Washington, D.C., and was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic Church in Sacred Heart Church at Notre Dame on June 24, 1931. That Fall he became an instructor in zoology at the Columbia Preparatory School, affiliated with Portland University in Portland, Oregon. Three years later he was made Assistant Professor of Zoology and Bacteriology in Portland University and was promoted to an associate professorship in 1938. During these years on the West Coast he continued his studies in science by extension work at the University of Oregon in 1937-38, summer work at the University of Washington in 1939, a summer at the Scripps Institute of Oceanography at LaJolla, California, in 1941, and a summer at Stanford University in 1945. Following all this fine preparation he was called to Notre Dame in 1945 as Associate Professor of Biology and Head of the Department. Ten years later, at his request, he was relieved of administrative duties and he devoted his full time to teaching and religious work.

Father Sheehan was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Society of American Bacteriologists, American Association of University Professors, American Institute of Biological Science, American Society of Zoologists, and Alpha Kappa Kappa professional medical fraternity. He joined the Indiana Academy of Science in 1945 but was not active in Academy work. He specialized in cytology, histology and medical ethics, and was the author of a

mimeographed text, "Ethics for Doctors." He was listed in Who's Who in America and American Men of Science.

Father Sheehan was not only a good teacher, administrator and scientist, but also a devoted and beloved friend and counselor of his students and colleagues. His death occurred on February 28, 1962, at Notre Dame, following an aggravated form of emphysema.

JESSE ROBERTSON SINGLETON

Burlington Junction, Missouri
May 25, 1918

New York, New York
July 5, 1962

A most promising career in science was brought to an end on July 5, 1962, with the death of Jesse Robertson Singleton, Associate Professor of Biology at Purdue University, at the age of forty-four. Stricken with cancer and following an operation in Lafayette, he entered Memorial Hospital in New York City where the third of three more operations proved fatal.

Jesse Robertson Singleton was born in Burlington Junction, Missouri, where he spent his boyhood and received his public school education. He entered Northwest Missouri State Teachers College at Maryville, Missouri, some ten miles from his home, where he earned both the A.B. and B.S. degrees in 1938. Intensely interested in biology he went to the University of Missouri where he did graduate work in cytology and received the M.A. degree in 1941.

Before continuing his graduate study he taught in the Kemper Military School, in Missouri, and Santa Barbara, California, College, and he also did some work for the New York Botanical Garden. In World War II he joined the Army in 1942 and saw service in Europe as an Army Warrant Officer before his discharge in 1945.

After the War he entered the California Institute of Technology and completed the work for a Ph.D. degree in genetics in 1948. This work was done under the direction of Dr. G. W. Beadle and in his thesis Dr. Singleton "succeeded in identifying the chromosomes and describing the chromosome cycle in the ascus of *Neurospora crassa*," a mold or fungus of the class ascomycete. His results were published in 1953 in the American Journal of Botany.

He returned to the University of Missouri in the Fall of 1948 as Assistant Professor of Botany. Six years later he went to Purdue as Assistant Professor of Biology and was promoted to Associate Professor in 1960.

At Purdue he taught courses in cytology, micro-technique, botany and general biology. An excellent and stimulating teacher with imagination he devised in 1959 a two-semester general biology course in which the student did actual experimental work in the laboratory that supplemented the lectures on the development of biological concepts and provided the student not only with a comprehension of the principles of life science but also with the thrill that accompanies research discoveries.

In 1961 he spent the summer at Stanford University where he became familiar with some new technical developments that might enable

him to continue his cytogenetic research in the "mapping of the chromosome complement of *Neurospora crassa*." Shortly before his death the National Research Foundation made him a grant in support of this research.

Professor Singleton was a member of the Botanical Society of America, Association of Midwest College Biology Teachers, and Sigma Xi. He was listed in American Men of Science. He joined the Indiana Academy of Science in 1954 and presented one paper before the Botany Division.

Jesse R. Singleton held the highest respect and admiration of his colleagues not only as an exceptional teacher but as a researcher possessing unusual ability and insight in the field of cytogenetics. With his death Purdue University and the State of Indiana have suffered a distinct loss.

PARIS BUELL STOCKDALE

Frankfort, Indiana
August 30, 1896

Knoxville, Tennessee
March 18, 1962

Despite the importance of coal and limestone in the State's economy the study of geology in Indiana colleges and universities never reached graduate study importance until 1899 when Indiana University conferred the first M.A. degree in geology, although the University had regularly conferred earned Master's degrees since 1882. The first earned doctorate in geology at Indiana University was conferred in 1913 and since that time a number of prominent geologists have received the doctorate at Indiana University. Among these was Paris Buell Stockdale, Professor of Geology and Geography, and Head of the Department at the University of Tennessee for twenty years.

He was born in Frankfort, Indiana, on August 30, 1896. Following his graduation from Frankfort High School he entered Indiana University. He early became interested in geological studies and spent the summer of 1918 in the employ of the Roxana Petroleum Company. He received the A.B. degree from Indiana University in 1919 and began work on an advanced degree. However, he spent the year 1920-21 as an assistant instructor in geology at Williams College. The A.M. degree was conferred on him in 1921 by Indiana University and that Fall he went to Ohio State University as an instructor in geology. His Master's thesis, "Stylolites: their Nature and Origin," was published in 1922 in Indiana University Studies, Vol. 9, No. 55, pp. 1-97. In 1924 he took a leave of absence from Ohio State University and spent a year at the University of Chicago as a graduate student and Graduate Assistant in geology. During the summers from 1925 to 1929 he worked with the Indiana Geological Survey and the summer of 1930 was spent with the Ohio Geological Survey. He completed the requirements for the Ph.D. at Indiana University and received the degree in 1930. His doctoral thesis, "The Borden (Knobstone) Rocks of Southern Indiana," was published in 1931 in Publ. 98, Indiana Department of Conservation, Division of Geology. At Ohio State he was promoted to Assistant Professor of Geology in 1929 and four years later to Associate Professor.

In 1934 he was recipient of a grant-in-aid from the Penrose Fund of Geological Society of America that enabled him to study the stratigraphy of the Mississippian rocks in Kentucky adjacent to those in Indiana which resulted in the publication in 1939 of "Lower Mississippian Rocks of the East Central Interior," as a special Paper of the Geological Society of America.

From 1929 to 1941 Dr. Stockdale taught the Ohio State University Field Course in a field camp in southeastern Tennessee near Dayton and became interested in the geology of the Tennessee River Valley. Consequently, in 1941 he left Ohio State University to become Professor of Geology and Head of the Department of Geology and Geography at the University of Tennessee. He also became a special consultant to the Tennessee Valley Authority for the next three years. He had served as a member of a sub-committee on Mississippi Stratigraphy, National Research Council, since 1933 and he continued this service until 1948. Following World War II, Ohio State University discontinued its Field Course in Tennessee but Dr. Stockdale enlarged and improved the facilities of the Camp and conducted it as a Departmental project and later turned its direction over to other members of the Department.

From 1945 to 1947 Dr. Stockdale was a member of the editorial board of the Geological Society of America. He spent the summer of 1948 as Professor of Geology at Columbia University. From 1948 to 1958 he was a consultant to the Atomic Energy Commission at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and during that period, working with other members of his Department, he directed a contract study of the possibility of finding uranium ore in the Chattanooga shale that resulted in an extensive report that was published by the Commission in 1959. In 1961 he was stricken with an illness that forced his retirement from the University of Tennessee on August 31 of that year and resulted in his death in Knoxville on March 18, 1962.

Dr. Stockdale was an enthusiastic teacher, an efficient administrator and an excellent researcher. Prior to his coming to the University of Tennessee in 1941 the Department of Geology had granted a total of 12 Master's degrees, but during the twenty years that he was Head, the Department granted 115 Master's degrees and six Ph.D. degrees. Also the size of the Department staff had more than doubled and the quarterly enrollment had increased from 500 to 1,200 students. "He was recognized as a world authority on stylolites" about which he had published a number of papers and his stratigraphic studies on the Mississippian formations of Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee are accepted as authoritative. Over the years he had made geological trips to mining centers in eastern and central Canada. In 1946 he took an extensive summer trip to the northwest Provinces of Canada that took him to the shore of the Arctic Ocean.

He was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Geological Society of America, Paleontological Society of America, and a member of the Association of American Geographers, Geochemical Society and the Kentucky and Carolina Geological Societies. He was Vice-President of both the Ohio and Tennessee Academies of

Science and President of the Tennessee Academy of Science. As a student in Indiana University he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi. He was listed in Who's Who in America and American Men of Science.

He joined the Indiana Academy of Science in 1918 and was made a Fellow in 1929. He presented five papers before the Academy from 1928 to 1934, three of which were published in the Proceedings of the Academy.

Dr. Stockdale was civic minded. He was a member of the Knoxville Rotary Club, the Knoxville Technical Society and the Knoxville Science Club. An elder of the Erin Presbyterian Church, he served as clerk of its session for a number of years. He was an excellent violinist and in his student days he played first violin in the Indiana University Orchestra. While at Ohio State University he learned to fly an airplane which developed his interest in geography and meteorology. Later he took up archery as a hobby and he became sufficiently proficient and well known in archery competition so that he was President of the National Archery Association from 1941 to 1943. In his later years he enjoyed fishing.

Paris Buell Stockdale lived a full and effective life both as a citizen and a scientist who made valuable contributions to geological knowledge.

RICHARD LOCKWOOD WEBB

Farmer City, Illinois
October 14, 1902

Bloomington, Indiana
November 10, 1961

One thing that characterizes modern scientific research is the necessity for high specialization. This has led to great research centers, clinics, and other arrangements for coordinated efforts of numerous specialists permitting the continuous exchange of information and a more intelligent attack on any given more or less complicated problem. Nowhere is this more true than in the medical world. The numerous drives for funds to be used in research on cancer, polio, heart disease, multiple sclerosis, et cetera, are constant reminders. The research itself in the medical world is largely an intensive study of cells, glands, nerves, capillaries, brain centers, the chemistry of various bodily secretions and reactions, and psychical phenomena. In Indiana all are aware of the Indiana University Medical School and the great Medical Center in Indianapolis. One of the prominent medical scientists in the Medical School on the Indiana University campus was Richard Lockwood Webb.

Dr. Webb sought the source and mechanism of control of the circulation of the blood and lymph in the minute vessels of their circulation systems. His work had made him widely known among anatomists and physiologists in the United States. In his studies he used the wing of a bat which, because of its transparency, enabled him to observe the flow of the blood in the capillaries, and he and his colleague, Dr. Paul Nicoll, were able to make excellent moving pictures of the blood circulation. However, "his most absorbing interest was in the lymphatic vessels; here lay his greatest competence and major contribution." His broad

knowledge and intensive research in his chosen field enabled him to publish a scholarly review of the field in the Annual Review of Physiology of 1952.

Richard Lockwood Webb was born in Farmer City, Illinois, on October 14, 1902. Following his graduation from Moore Township High School he entered the University of Illinois where he received the A.B. degree in 1924. During the next two years he was a graduate assistant in zoology at Illinois, but he received the M.S. degree in 1925. In 1926 he became an instructor in anatomy in the School of Medicine and during the next five years he completed the requirements for the Ph.D. degree in medicine which he received in 1931. Following the receipt of the Ph.D. he was promoted to Associate in Anatomy, and to Assistant Professor three years later. In 1939 he was made Associate Professor and became Professor of Anatomy in 1945. However, he spent the year 1945-46 as Visiting Professor of Anatomy in Washington University, St. Louis, and in 1946 accepted a professorship in Anatomy at Indiana University. Two years later he was made Head of the Department of Anatomy which position he held until 1958 when the departments of Anatomy and Physiology were combined. Several years before his death on November 10, 1961, he became afflicted with Parkinson's disease which prevented his continuing intensive research. However, he continued his study and teaching until a few months before his death when he submitted to a hazardous operation in the hope that his condition might be improved, but to no avail.

Dr. Webb was an effective teacher and a fair and efficient administrator who held the respect and admiration of both his students and his colleagues. "One of his principal teaching interests was in the anatomy of the nervous system, and it is ironic that it was a disease of the nervous system which resulted in his death."

He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Association of Anatomists, Phi Beta Pi medical fraternity, Gamma Alpha scientific fraternity, and Kappa Delta Rho social fraternity. He was a past president of the University of Illinois chapter of Sigma Xi. He became a member of the Indiana Academy of Science in 1947. He was listed in Who's Who in America. He was the author of a number of articles that appeared in professional and medical journals.

One can but regret the loss of this able scientist and teacher.