

NECROLOGY

FAY KENOYER DAILY, Butler University

LEE F. BENNETT

Greenville, Michigan
August 22, 1872

Kenosha, Wisconsin
January 25, 1966

Prof. Lee F. Bennett was a member of the Indiana Academy of Science for 67 years. This is, undoubtedly, a record length of membership approached only by the 63-year membership of Martha Doan, deceased. Even though Prof. Bennett was out of the state after 1919, he maintained an active interest in the Academy and read the Proceedings regularly. He often pointed out articles of note to his family.

Born in Greenville, Michigan, August 22, 1872, he lived there until he was nine years old when he moved to Dakota Territory, where his father took a claim in 1881. His early education was obtained in a one-room district school and by the time he was seventeen years old, he was teaching the school. He came to Valparaiso University in November, 1891, and soon met Henry V. Brown who founded the university. In Prof. Bennett's words, "I will never forget his (Brown's) reassuring smile and words of encouragement." He spoke fondly of his teachers also in an autobiography prepared in 1958. Of them he said, "The only way I could repay the debt to my teachers was to pass on what I learned to others."

Prof. Bennett completed the Teacher's Course in 1892, and then taught a term of school near Fort Wayne, Indiana. He then returned to Valparaiso University where a Scientific Course was completed in 1894, and a Classic Course in 1895. He attended the University of Michigan one year and graduated from Indiana University in 1898. After graduation, he returned to Valparaiso University to teach Geology, Zoology and Mathematics. Later, he taught Embryology when Valparaiso University became associated with the Chicago College of Medicine. He wrote a book on **Rocks and Minerals** which he used in his teaching. In the summer of 1917, he did a geological survey in southern Indiana for the government. Economic conditions became critical, so in 1919 he resigned to become superintendent of the H. W. Gossard Co. in Janesville, Wisconsin. In 1928, he moved to Saginaw, Michigan, where he had an insurance business. He retired in 1957 because of poor health and moved to Kenosha, Wisconsin, to live with his daughter, Ruth. He died there after a long illness at the age of 93 years, January 25, 1966.

Prof. Bennett joined the Indiana Academy of Science in 1898 and was made a Fellow in 1916. He presented papers at the Geology Section before the turn of the century. Two of these dealt with the Knobstone Area of Indiana, and one was on Salt Creek, Porter County. He was a leader of a symposium on **Contributions of Science to Military Efficiency**,

and wrote a paper on **Geology and the War** (first World War). He prepared a memorial also for George D. Timmons. He delivered a paper in 1916 which showed much foresight and if heeded might have solved some problems which are still with us. In his paper **The Sand Dunes Region as a National Park**, he proposed a national park in the Indiana dunes area to be named after our Hoosier poet, Riley. He served as Editor of the Proceedings for 1916, 1917 and 1918. He was also a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science since 1908 and received a Kiwanis Club community service award in 1944.

Whether it was in teaching, business, or the many civic activities which he undertook, Prof. Bennett spread cheer and inspiration wherever he went. He was buried by the side of his beloved wife at Valparaiso, Indiana.

CHARLES L(EONARD) BIEBER

Reinbeck, Iowa
August 22, 1901

Greencastle, Indiana
December 21, 1965

Dr. Charles L. Bieber was a very personable and gracious man twice honored by DePauw students for his teaching ability. He was born in Reinbeck, Iowa, August 22, 1901. He received an A.B. from Cornell University in 1924 and returned to Iowa to teach and coach at the high school in his home town of Reinbeck, where he was located for three years, 1924-1927. He was assistant professor of Physical Education at North Central College at Naperville, Illinois, 1927-1937, and then professor of Geology from 1937 to 1947. In 1932 he received an M.A. from the University of Iowa, and a Ph.D. from Northwestern University in 1942. He served in the United States Navy as instructor of Meteorology in the Navy preflight program and taught Geography in the Army Specialized Training Program, 1941-1945. Dr. Bieber joined the faculty at DePauw University as head of the Geology and Geography Department in 1947 where he was affiliated at his death on December 21, 1965.

He is listed in **Who's Who in America**, **American Men of Science** and **Indiana Scientists**. His chief interests were structural trends in southwest Missouri and northern Illinois, stratigraphy of Illinois and Indiana, sands and sandstone, and glacial deposits. Pursuit of geological study led him to international research on Paleozoic rock in France, Great Britain and Austria in 1955 and around the world in 1963 with particular attention to the Great Barrier Reef of Australia. He was with the Missouri Geological Surveys the summers of 1944, 1945, 1955 and 1956. He was also associated with the Indiana Geological Surveys during the summers of 1949-1952. He was a National Science Foundation Teacher of Geology in 1959, 1961 and 1962.

Dr. Bieber joined the Indiana Academy of Science in 1947, the same year that he went to DePauw, and was honored by becoming a Fellow in 1952. A number of papers were given before the Geology and Geography Section, the latest being delivered at the Notre Dame meeting in October, 1965. It was a very interesting paper on fossil algae in the St. Louis limestone of Western Indiana. He served on the membership committee of the Academy several years.

In addition to his frequent contributions to professional journals, Professor Bieber was a lecturer and panelist for numerous regional and national geological conferences. He was national president for the Association of College Geology Teachers, 1949-1950, member of the Illinois Academy of Science, Sigma Xi, American Geophysical Union, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Association of University Professors and Fellow of the Geological Society of America. He was a member of the Greencastle planning board and as such encouraged conservation in West Central Indiana and the Wabash Valley flood control program.

Associates of Dr. Bieber have established a fund at DePauw University to create a permanent memorial in his honor. The feeling of affection and respect for him is perhaps best summed up by the remarks of President William E. Kerstetter in the *DePauw Alumnus*, Jan.-Feb., 1966: "We deeply regret the loss of Dr. Bieber who was one of our most esteemed and valued colleagues. He will be greatly missed by students, faculty and administrators and the many alumni who have been privileged to know him."

RALPH CONNER CORLEY

Tower Hill, Illinois
June 5, 1901

Lafayette, Indiana
January 24, 1966

Professor Ralph Conner Corley was born June 5, 1901, at Tower Hill, Illinois. After graduation from Pana, Illinois, High School in 1918 he entered the University of Illinois. An A.B. degree was received there in 1921, an A.M. in 1922 and Ph.D. in 1924. He was an assistant at Illinois University from 1922 to 1924, instructor at Tulane University 1924-1925, and an Assistant Professor of Biochemistry 1925-1930 at Tulane.

He came to Indiana in September, 1930, as an associate professor to initiate a program in biochemistry at Purdue University. He became a full professor in 1935 and served until his death in 1966. His interest in the medical aspects of biochemistry was undoubtedly influenced by his Grandfather Corley, who was a physician, and his experience at Tulane University School of Medicine. In addition, during graduate study at the University of Illinois, two noted biochemists, Professors H. B. Lewis and W. C. Rose, enthusiastically encouraged his major field of research in intermediary metabolism of fatty acids, sugars and amino acids. He also studied enzymes.

He joined the Indiana Academy of Science in 1932 and became a fellow in the spring of 1935. He served as editor in the years 1944, 1945 and 1946 and contributed several papers as co-author to the meetings. Other professional affiliations were with the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Society of Biological Chemists, American Chemical Society, Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, and New York Academy of Science. Honor society membership included Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi and Phi Lambda Upsilon. Prof. Corley is listed in *American Men of Science*, and *Indiana Scientists*.

A memorial prepared by Joseph F. Foster, M. G. Mellon and Thomas DeVries mentions many virtues of Professor Corley. Among

them are the following excerpts: "He contributed generously of his time and energy to carrying a full share of departmental and University assignments. . . . As an associate, he was considerate, cooperative, competent and dependable. . . . His general intellectual impact at Purdue was extensive but probably reached its peak in his classroom teaching. . . . To the students, it was at once evident that he was well prepared and had definite objectives. . . . For relaxation, he took every occasion to fish in the isolated trout streams of northern Michigan or to wander on the wooded slopes of the Great Smoky Mountains. No doubt, these experiences helped keep alive the realization that man is a part of a living world. Whether inspired or not by a Schweitzerian reverence for life, he returned to the streams the trout which he caught. He was concerned that man seems to be the only animal which deliberately destroys the environment in which he must live."

Ralph Conner Corley, of admirable character, died January 24, 1966, after suffering a heart attack the day before.

FRANK R(OY) ELLIOTT

Spartansburg, Indiana
May 19, 1888

Angola, Indiana
October 17, 1965

Frank R. Elliott was born in Spartansburg, Indiana, May 19, 1888, and reared as a Quaker. He graduated from Richmond High School and received B.S. and M.A. degrees from Earlham College in 1911 and 1912 respectively. In 1916, he received an A.B. from Wilmington College and in 1929 a Ph.D. (Ecology) from Ohio State University.

His professional career began as head of the Biology Department at Wilmington College from 1912 to 1919. He was an assistant professor at Earlham College from 1919 to 1924 and 1928 to 1929. He instructed in Zoology at Ohio State University from 1926 to 1928 and was Associate Professor and later Professor and Head of the Department of Biology at Valparaiso University from 1929 to 1954. He was Professor Emeritus from retirement until his death at Angola, Indiana, in 1965, following a brief illness.

During his tenure at Valparaiso University, Dr. Elliott served on the Valparaiso University Senate, Committee for Admissions and Degrees, and was faculty advisor to all pre-medical and pre-dental students, so that many physicians and dentists have come under his guidance. In addition, he was director of athletics in 1944 and 1945 when the basketball team gained national prominence as the "world's tallest basketball team" defeating both top-ranking college and service teams in the nation at that time.

Prof. Elliott became a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1933 and was a member of the Ecological Society of America. He served as President of the Indiana Student Health Association. He was active in the Indiana Academy of Science many years and encouraged all members of his department to become active in it. His membership began in 1929, the year he went to Valparaiso University. He was made a Fellow in 1935 and served as Divisional Chairman of the Zoology Section in 1952 and on the membership committee from 1934 to 1940. Papers were contributed to Academy

programs dealing with garden spiders of Indiana (Araneae). He was also interested in the ecology of spiders of the beech-maple forests of Ohio. He frequently contributed papers to scientific publications and was honored by mention in the *American Men of Science* and *Indiana Scientists*.

The words of Dr. William Bloom best sum up the respect with which Dr. Elliott was held, "He was a strong influence for strengthening the Liberal Arts tradition at Valparaiso University and was held in high esteem by both faculty and students."

SIDNEY RAYMOND ESTEN

Woonsocket, Rhode Island
November 22, 1893

Indianapolis, Indiana
November 20, 1965

Most will remember Sidney Esten for his ability to make natural history subjects very interesting. His industry, sense of humor, enthusiasm and joy in nature stimulated others.

He was born in Rhode Island in 1893 and graduated in 1912 from high school at Worcester, Massachusetts. Early undergraduate work was taken at St. Lawrence University at Canton, New York, toward a B.S. and D.D. He came to Anderson, Indiana, in 1917 where he was ordained and became minister of the Universalist Church. He also taught History, Civics, and Public Speaking and coached basketball teams at Anderson Junior High School. He became licensed to teach 16 subjects in Indiana High Schools. From 1920-1921, he taught General Science which marked a definite turning point in his career.

During the summer of 1924, work for his B.S. was completed at Winona Summer School at Winona Lake and the degree was granted *in absentia* from St. Lawrence University in June, 1925. He also received a teaching fellowship in Zoology at Indiana University in the fall of 1924 and received an M.A. in June, 1925. He taught that summer at the I.U. Biological Station and returned to the Bloomington campus that fall to work on a doctorate. However, because of financial problems, he left next spring to become lecturer on bird and wildlife conservation in Indiana for the Indiana Conservation Department and National Audubon Society. Upon request of Col. Richard Lieber, Sidney established the Indiana State Park naturalist service at Turkey Run State Park and was Chief Naturalist of Indiana State Parks from 1927-1933 and again from 1945-1949. He conducted nature study classes at Culver, Indiana, 1933-1945, for the Woodcraft Camp at Culver Military Academy in summer school and taught evening division classes in birds, geology, insects and camp counseling at Butler University, 1933-1952. Sidney was also naturalist at Holliday Park in Indianapolis, Indiana, for two summers. He became a teacher in Indianapolis city schools in 1934. After several assignments, he went to Broad Ripple High School in 1943 and taught there until 1962, when he retired. He substituted after that. He is honored at Broad Ripple by a scholarship fund established in his name.

Sidney's ministerial duties did not end with the pastorate at Anderson. He substituted for fellow ministers, performed marriage ceremonies

and conducted summer activities for young people. He was also active in the Boy Scout and Girl Scout work.

His hobbies, related to natural history and teaching, were of such general interest, that several newspaper and magazine articles were devoted to them. A collection of painted ties (many made by his daughter, Virginia, biology teacher) arrested attention in a special way in his classes. Some were decorated with objects illustrating the subject of the day, but others conveyed a message such as: a spotted tie for an approaching test (spots before the eyes?), or an airplane for test day (up in the air?). He took up color photography while state naturalist and made several thousand beautiful slides of plants and animals. He organized a Photo Club at Broad Ripple High School and compiled a photographic history of the school and community. He was president of the Biological Unit of the American Topical Association and a memorial issue of *Bio-Philately* dedicated to him is a revision of his *Handbook of Birds on Stamps* which is of international interest. In 1949, it was estimated that he had a collection of more than 6,000 bird postage stamps believed to be the largest in the world. His wife, Mabel, botany teacher, and his daughter are well-known for their collections of natural history subjects on buttons.

Sidney Esten was a noted authority on birds and was one of the persons urging the cardinal as our state bird. Col. Richard Lieber was, undoubtedly, a great influence in Sidney's life in choosing birds and conservation as lasting interests.

Sidney Esten joined the Indiana Academy of Science in 1924 and became a Fellow in 1930. He presented a number of papers at meetings, mostly on birds, but others included nature guiding, conservation and the finding of a copper nugget at Turkey Run State Park. He served on the Biological Survey and Junior Academy of Science Committees. He was a member of the committee which organized the Junior Academy of Science and was appointed "field" and "contact" man at an organizational meeting, Dec. 5, 1931. He was also a member of Sigma Xi, American Ornithological Union and national and state Audubon Societies, being president of the latter in 1939.

Numerous articles and publications were written by Sidney Esten, the last being his valuable contributions to *Compton's Dictionary of Natural Sciences* published by the Compton Co., Division of the Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc., which appeared in 1966.

Mr. Esten was active and looking forward to ever-widening interests until the day he died at Indianapolis, Indiana, November 20, 1965. He had just fed his beloved wild birds in the yard when stricken. Not many are so fortunate to have such a zest for life and its fulfillment until that final day.

CHARLES MATTHIAS GOETHE

Sacramento, California
March 28, 1875

Sacramento, California
July 11, 1966

Charles Matthias Goethe, son of a real estate broker, had made a fortune by the time he was 30 years old. Born in rural surroundings

at Sacramento, California, March 28, 1875, he was gently guided at an early age in nature lore by his father who was born in Australia. Dr. Goethe was a precocious child and astonished his schoolmates with knowledge of various fields of life science. Fern fossils from Mazon Creek, Illinois, Tertiary bones and teeth of fossil horses and camels were part of a home museum established by the time he was seven years old. This nucleus of material later developed into the California Junior Museum Network. He worked in his father's office in his teens in the late 1800's and early 1900's, and then as a private banker in financing and developing much of the residential area of East Sacramento.

Dr. Goethe's inquiring mind and great understanding turned to zoology, ethnology, botany, ecology, genetics and geology along with history, art, economics and literature as the boy matured and progressed into manhood. During his life he wrote 40 books. He traveled to many parts of the world to participate in field studies of animals and plants threatened with extinction and searched for solutions to unresolved problems. He studied the almost extinct Ceylon elephants, the zebra and giraffe of Africa, the flora and fauna of the jungles of Mexico and the desert lands of California. His field notes had entries on the Tamarisks in the Middle East, the dolomites of Tyrol, bones from the La Brea asphalt and dandelions of the Hebrides.

He studied the peoples of many lands and had a great compassion for the underlying problems of the disadvantaged. Overpopulation and disease claimed his interest with a recognition that a study of genetics and oceanography could supply answers to some of the problems. Many of you may have received the brochures which he distributed widely, advocating human eugenics under Christian auspices. He realized that the study of oceanography held the key to a better knowledge of a food source from the sea for the future to produce better fed, healthier people.

In the brochures, Goethe referred to his wife and himself as "We-2" or "We-too." He proposed to Mary Glide several times but was rejected for being a "money machine." He was finally accepted after promising that every cent earned after marriage would go for the betterment of mankind, a promise fulfilled. They worked together finding great happiness contributing time and money to about one hundred and seventy-five projects presenting a great diversity of undertakings. Mary Glide Goethe was the inspiration for a life of understanding and helpfulness to others.

His devotion to educating the American public to the wonders of nature led Dr. Goethe to urge the establishment of the Nature Guide or Naturalist Ranger Service for the public park systems. He supplied books and subscriptions to periodicals to hundreds of schools and libraries in the nation, conceived the idea and gave substantial contributions for a planetarium in San Francisco, was a pioneer in a movement to save the California redwoods, aided in many ways the National Park movement and other efforts to conserve nature. He served as a member of the Board of Governors and National Council of the Nature Conservancy organization.

He received many honors such as being made Honorary Chief Park Naturalist and a U.S. Department of Interior Conservation Award. He

became Fellow of the Eugenics Society of Great Britain, Fellow and Life Member of a number of State Academies of Science, Honorary Life Member in the American Genetic Association, Honorary Chairman of the 1966 National Audubon Society Convention, Doctor of Law from the University of the Pacific and the McGeorge College of Law. Sacramento State College named its Science Building after him (he was chairman of the board 1947). A national recognition day was arranged in his honor March 28, 1965, when he was 90 years old. Telegrams were sent for the occasion by Pres. Lyndon Johnson, Secretary of the Interior Udall, Chief Justice Earl Warren, the Governor of California, Mayor of Sacramento and many others. Much of the material in this report was gleaned from a booklet containing the numerous congratulatory messages and testimonials written for the occasion. Dr. Goethe is also listed in *Who's Who in America*.

C. M. Goethe joined the Indiana Academy of Science in May, 1950. He sent us a number of checks to be used for specified purposes such as encouraging young scientists to attend our meetings by defraying some of their expenses. A congratulatory letter was sent by the Academy secretary to Dr. Goethe on his 90th birthday.

When Dr. Goethe passed away July 11, 1966, in Sacramento, California, after a brief illness, he was 91 years old. He was a church, fraternal and civic leader, friend of youth, educator, conservationist, scientist and above all, a great man.

NED GUTHRIE

Shelby County, Illinois
February 8, 1899

Madison, Indiana
February 5, 1966

Ned Guthrie was born February 8, 1899, near Herrick in Shelby County, Illinois. His high school training was completed at Pana, Illinois, and he received a B.S. in 1925 from Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Illinois. He had taught three years in rural schools prior to this. He received the M.S. degree in Chemistry at the University of Illinois in 1926 and continued there as a summer student in advanced studies and research the summers of 1926, 1929-1931 and 1934-1936. He became Professor of Chemistry and Head of the Department at Hanover College, Indiana, in 1926 and retained that position until 1962 when he was made Professor Emeritus. During his career, more than one hundred of his former students received a Ph.D. in Chemistry or an M.D. Professor Guthrie was keenly interested in athletics, often attending intercollegiate and intramural games. He made a compilation of Hanover's football record since 1886. He prepared a newsletter to send to his former students to help keep in touch and continued to keep records and interest in them until his recent illness.

Prof. Guthrie was a charter member and the 1956 President of the Indiana Chemical Society and became an Emeritus Member of the American Chemical Society in 1963 after 35 years of active membership. He was made a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1936 and was elected to Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi and Delta Epsilon Honor Societies. He is listed in *American Men of Science* and *Indiana Scientists*.

Prof. Guthrie served as elder and treasurer for 25 years of the Hanover Presbyterian Church. He was a past Master and treasurer of the Hanover Masonic Lodge, belonged to the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite in Indianapolis and was a member of the Eastern Star.

He became a member of the Indiana Academy of Science in 1927 and served as Chairman of the Chemistry Section in 1933 and Chairman of the History of Science Section in 1962. He was elected Fellow of the Indiana Academy of Science in 1953. He spoke to the History of Science Section, when he was chairman, on chemical research publications by alumni of Hanover College. Other papers delivered before the Chemical Section embraced teaching chemistry, chemical terms and preparation and properties of some ethoxy compounds. He served on various committees of the Academy. In the same fine tradition of service, his son, Frank A. Guthrie of Rose Polytechnic, Terre Haute, Indiana, now serves as treasurer of our society, a valuable legacy.

Ned Guthrie died February 5, 1966, in a hospital in Madison, Indiana. As chairman of the Department of Chemistry at Hanover College his sincere interest in students and professional ability had contributed to a very effective administration. In the organizations to which he had belonged, professional, religious and fraternal, he had served long and well.

JANET FERN HENSON

Paris, Illinois
February 24, 1942

Terre Haute, Indiana
August 1, 1965

Miss Janet Fern Henson, born February 24, 1942, grew up and attended public school in Paris, Illinois. She was in the upper ten per cent of her class when she graduated from Paris High School, May, 1959. She entered Indiana State University at Terre Haute, Indiana, the following fall where she majored in biology and minored in chemistry on the teaching curricula. She had a special interest in botany and was a competent and reliable laboratory assistant in this field for 3 years. Her Academy membership began in 1961. She graduated in June, 1963, and went back to Paris, Illinois, in September, 1963, to teach Biology and Chemistry. She also taught the next year.

In 1964, she returned to Indiana State to work on her Master's Degree. It was while at Terre Haute to attend summer sessions at college, August 1, 1965, that this young, talented scientist met a tragic death by murder along with her mother, sister and a friend. Her unfortunate demise ended a short but very promising career. The brevity of this memorial is mute testimony to society's loss.

RICHARD A (UGUST) LAUBENGAYER

Salina, Kansas
September 10, 1902

Crawfordsville, Indiana
May 5, 1966

Dr. Richard A. Laubengayer was born September 10, 1902, in Salina, Kansas. He received a B.S. in 1925 and a Ph.D. in 1934 from Cornell University, where he was an assistant in Botany from 1925-1927, and



RICHARD A. LAUBENGAYER
1902-1966

instructor from 1928-1929, 1931-1938 and 1940-1945. He was a Professor of Botany at the University at Puerto Rico at Mayaguez in 1929-1930, Instructor of Botany at Northwestern University, 1938-1939, and assistant professor at Wabash College 1946-1949. He was Associate Professor at Wabash College, 1950-1956, and Rose Professor of Botany, 1956-1965, when he resigned because of ill health.

One of his early and lasting research interests was the morphology and anatomy of corn. While teaching at Wabash College, he conducted studies on the effects of radiation on plant life. This work was done under contract with the Atomic Energy Commission. He collaborated on the Johnson, Laubengayer and DeLanney **General Biology Textbook** published by Henry Holt and Company, 1956, and wrote material for a **Lab Manual for General Biology**, 1956.

Dr. Laubengayer belonged to a number of organizations such as the Botanical Society of America, American Association of University Professors, Nature Conservancy, Ecological Society of America, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Biological Stain Commission, Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, and Alpha Zeta. He served in the Boy Scout and Explorer Scout activities at Crawfordsville.

He joined the Indiana Academy of Science in 1946, the year he began teaching at Crawfordsville. He was a member of various committees and became a Fellow and Editor in 1956. He served as editor until 1965, the longest period that anyone has ever held this position. This embraced a difficult period in the history of the society because of adjustments to a rapid rise in cost of publication. As Chairman of the Index Committee, he prepared the **Cumulative Index for the Proceedings of the Indiana Academy of Science, Volumes 61 to 70**, published in 1962. This was a large task and of great service to Academy members. On October 8, 1965, a special nomination was made and Dr. Laubengayer was elected as Honorary President of the Indiana Academy of Science in recognition of his service. This was a distinguished honor never conferred before.

He was a very enthusiastic and popular teacher and received the *Distinguished Professor Award* given by the Senior Council of Wabash College. He is listed in *Who's Who in America*, *American Men of Science* and *Indiana Scientists*.

Dr. Laubengayer's enthusiasm and great interest in nature made him a stimulating companion on botanical field trips. Whether he was up in the mountains of Canada collecting algae for classroom work, sunk to the armpits in a bog, or conducting you on a tour of the lovely surroundings of his rural home, there were prizes to be found, lessons to be taught and marvels to enjoy! He found that most elusive of treasures, happiness, in the enjoyment of his natural surroundings.

Memorial services were held at Wabash College Chapel, May 10, 1966, to honor Dr. Laubengayer. Many colleagues, friends and relatives attended. It was obvious that he was held in great esteem by his associates. He was a kind friend, respected scientist, stimulating conversationalist, great teacher and honorable man.

JEANETTE S. PELTON

Minneapolis, Minnesota
October 31, 1924

Indianapolis, Indiana
October 20, 1966

Jeanette S. Pelton, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Siron, was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, October 31, 1924. She attended the University of Minnesota where she was a teaching assistant and received a B.A. degree in 1947 and a M.A. degree in 1950. She was married in 1948 to Dr. John Forrester Pelton, also a former Minnesota University graduate student. In 1953, they came to Indianapolis where Dr. Pelton is now head of the Botany Department of Butler University.

Jeanette continued her research in Indianapolis and was a part-time lecturer in the Botany Department at Butler University from 1955-1958. She was a great asset to the department taking an active interest in seminars and other departmental activities. She wrote a fine article for the *Butler Alumnus* (Spring, 1965) about the Botany Department and alumni called "Ever Widening Circles." She found time besides teaching, for being a wife and mother to a son, George S., to be on the index committee of *Ecological Monographs* and to write a number of articles related primarily to the genetic basis of growth. Some papers appeared in the *Butler University Botanical Studies*, others were submitted elsewhere including a very important one which appeared in the *Botanical Review* in 1964 entitled, "Genetic and Morphogenetic Studies of Angiosperm Single Gene Dwarfs." She was an able partner to her husband in annual summer field studies which took them to the Rocky Mountains and western desert areas for a number of years.

Jeanette S. Pelton joined the Indiana Academy of Science in 1953 and attended the Botanical Section meetings. She was very active in the Butler University Sigma Xi—RESA Club and was hostess for the annual dinner held in May, 1966. She had served as Secretary-Treasurer and was President-elect at the time of her death. She was also a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Institute of Biological Science, Botanical Society of America, Sigma Delta Epsilon, and American Association of University Women. She was listed in *Who's Who in the Midwest, 1966*.

The death of Jeanette S. Pelton, October 20, 1966, after a lost struggle with cancer, brought to a close the life of a gracious and intelligent person, dedicated to helping others.