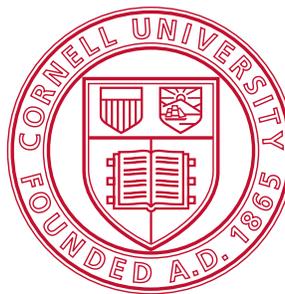


**Memorial Statements of the Cornell University Faculty
1950-1959
Volume 3**



**Memorial Statements of the
Cornell University Faculty**

The memorial statements contained herein were prepared by the Office of the Dean of the University Faculty of Cornell University to honor its faculty for their service to the university.

Royal Colle, proofreader
J. Robert Cooke, producer

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Published by the
Internet-First University Press
<http://ifup.cit.cornell.edu/>
Founded by J. Robert Cooke and Kenneth M. King

The contents of this volume are openly accessible online at
ecommons.library.cornell.edu/handle/1813/17811

Preface

The custom of honoring each deceased faculty member through a memorial statement was established in 1868, just after the founding of Cornell University. Annually since 1938, the Office of the Dean of the Faculty has produced a memorial booklet which is sent to the families of the deceased and also filed in the university archives.

We are now making the entire collection of memorial statements (1868 through 2009) readily available online and, for convenience, are grouping these by the decade in which the death occurred, assembling the memorials alphabetically within the decade. The Statements for the early years (1868 through 1938, assembled by Dean Cornelius Betten and now enlarged to include the remaining years of the 1930s, are in volume one. Many of these entries also included retirement statements; when available, these *follow* the companion memorial statement in this book. A CD version has also been created.

A few printed archival copies are being bound and stored in the Office of the Dean of the Faculty and in the Rare and Manuscript Collection in Kroch Library. However, the primary access (approximately 3,400 pages) is online in the University Faculty Archive at <http://ecommons.cornell.edu/handle/1813/17811> and within “The Legacy of Cornell Faculty and Staff” Collection at <http://ecommons.library.cornell.edu/handle/1813/14143>

These documents are full-text searchable across all years. Individual memorial statements, as well as volumes of these, may be downloaded. These PDF files include bookmarks and a contents listing with each entry hyperlinked for convenient access. For historical purposes, scans of the original documents are also accessible.

This project was sponsored by The Cornell Association of Professors Emeriti. Proofreaders included: Barry B. Adams, Royal D. Colle, Gould P. Colman, P. C. Tobias de Boer, Ronald B. Furry, Donald F. Holcomb, Malden C. Nesheim, Porus D. Olpadwala and Milo E. Richmond. Judith A. Bower, who has edited these booklets for many years, has had oversight for quality control. These were produced by J. Robert Cooke, co-founder of the Internet-First University Press with Kenneth M. King. J. Robert Cooke has also served as Dean of the University Faculty (1998-2003).

The archival copies of the source materials were provided by Diane D. LaLonde of the Office of the Dean of the Faculty and Elaine Engst of the Division of Rare and Manuscript Collection. The scanning and optical character recognition services were provided by Fiona Patrick and colleagues in the Cornell University Library’s Digital Consulting and Production Services.

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Bristow Adams

November 11, 1875 — November 19, 1957

After an illness of nearly a year, Bristow Adams, Emeritus Professor in Extension Teaching and Editor for the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, died November 19, 1957, at Ithaca, New York. Thus he ended a long and full life, for more than half of which he served Cornell University.

Professor Adams was born in Washington, D. C, November 11, 1875. He attended Washington Central High School and having early shown marked artistic ability, he studied at the Spring Garden Institute in Philadelphia and the Corcoran Art School in Washington. He later enrolled at Stanford University, graduating in 1900 with the A.B. degree.

Talents for both journalism and art found expression early in the life of Professor Adams. In 1892, at the age of seventeen, he was co-founder of the Pathfinder magazine and its associate editor until 1896. Following his freshman year at Stanford in 1897, he was appointed artist for Bering Sea Fur Seal Commission. The official report carried illustrations based on life sketches which he made on the Pribilof Islands. Also, while at Stanford, he founded the Chaparrel, the College humor magazine.

On his return to Washington in 1902, Professor Adams was engaged in a number of editorial activities. He was co-founder, and from 1903 to 1905, managing editor of Washington Life; he was editor of American Spectator 1905—1906; and at the same time, from 1902 to 1906, he was associate editor of Forestry and Irrigation, a position which brought him into close association with the Forest Service of U. S. Department of Agriculture and its leader Gifford Pinchot. This awakened his life-long interest in forestry and conservation.

In 1906 he joined the Forest Service as Forest Assistant and was soon promoted to Forest Examiner. His time was divided between field work, which included inspection of National Forests and the direction of fire fighters, and editorial duties under the direction of Dr. Herbert A. Smith. Adams was later put in charge of the office of information.

Adams came to Cornell University in November 1914 to be in charge of publications and information in the College of Agriculture, taking over the work in that field which had hitherto been handled as a part-time task in the Office of the Secretary. Here he started the mimeographed news service and changed the dress of the Extension Publications and Experiment Stations bulletins to make them more attractive. During the succeeding

thirty years, Cornell won more awards for excellence of output in the printed word than were awarded to any other Land Grant College.

The College was fortunate indeed in that its first full-time editor and head of information services should be a person with Adams' broad training, experience, and talents.

One of his first contributions to the profession was to establish the agricultural editor as a "service man." His philosophy of how an agricultural college editor can best serve his institution was best expressed in his own words at the annual meeting of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors at Wisconsin in 1915. Here he said, "The best form of publicity in connection with extension work is that which is farthest from the generally accepted use of that word. Truth which will aid the reader carries its own validity." It is more than a coincidence that the third resolution of that meeting reads: "BE IT RESOLVED that this Association recommend that the words 'information service' be substituted for the word 'publicity'."

Professor Adams established courses in journalism at the College of Agriculture which at the time of his retirement numbered 13 credit hours toward agricultural electives. Although the primary purpose of these courses is to help train extension workers, many of his former students have made outstanding careers of journalism and related fields. He also taught a two-hour course in Conservation of Natural Resources. In 1930 he taught a similar course at the University of Hawaii on invitation from that University.

Because of his interest in student enterprises outside of the class room, he was a member of the board of directors of the Cornell Daily Sun, unofficial adviser of the Cornell Countryman, and member of the Board of Managers of Willard Straight Hall. Also, for twenty-five years, he was faculty advisor for track athletics.

Adams traveled extensively, observing agricultural practices in many countries. He visited England in 1924 and continental Europe in 1926. In 1930 he traveled around the world north of the equator; again he went around the world south of the equator in 1937-38. Through many public addresses, he shared the experiences of these trips with students and colleagues on the campus and with both urban and rural audiences throughout New York State. He also gave a series of monthly radio talks under the title of "The World and Us" from radio Station WGY at Schenectady. Another regular radio activity was his weekly book review called "Let's Read a Book" from the Cornell Radio Station.

During his last year in active service, he was made a member of the administrative committee of the Cornell Plantations and editor of its quarterly publication of the same name. He continued in both of these capacities from the time of his retirement in 1945 until his last illness.

Adams was a member of the following professional and fraternal organizations: National Press Club, Washington, D. C, Society of American Foresters (Secretary, 1913); New York Press Association (life member and director-at-large); Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalism society (National honorary president, 1920) ; American Association of Agricultural College Editors, (president, 1921) ; American Association of Teachers of Journalism; Sigma Xi; Alpha Gamma Rho; Epsilon Sigma Phi (Chief, 1939) ; Savage Club of Ithaca.

While outstanding for his national leadership in college editorial and information services, Bristow Adams, or “BA” as he was universally known, will best be remembered for his teaching and counseling of students. The Monday night receptions which he and Mrs. Adams held for more than thirty years are treasured memories of many generations of Cornell students. His door was always open to students and colleagues alike. To share his wisdom and human understanding was always a profit and a delight.

G. S. Butts, G. E. Peabody, R. S. Hosmer

Andrew J. Akelaitis

July 11, 1904 — November 24, 1955

Dr. Andrew J. Akelaitis, Assistant Attending Physician to The New York Hospital and Psychiatrist to Out-Patients in the Payne Whitney Clinic, died in The New York Hospital on November 24, 1955, at the age of fifty-one. He was a graduate of Johns Hopkins University in 1925, and Johns Hopkins Medical School in 1929. From 1930 to 1931 he was resident physician in psychiatry at the Strong Memorial Hospital in Rochester. He instructed in psychiatry in the University of Rochester School of Medicine from 1930 to 1936, and was assistant professor in psychiatry from 1936 until 1943. He took an active part in World War II from 1943 to 1947, and served successively as Lieutenant Commander and Commander of the U. S. Naval Reserve Medical Corps. In 1947 he came to our Center, where in addition to his hospital appointments he held the title of Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine (Neurology), Cornell University Medical College.

Andrew Akelaitis was an able and kindly man, who influenced many of us in his quiet way. He was an effective teacher of small groups of students; he was an amateur botanist and an enthusiastic horticulturist. He was beloved by all who knew him well, and his presence among us will be greatly missed.

D. P. Barr

Calvin Dodge Albert

November 17, 1876 — September 23, 1959

Calvin Dodge Albert, Professor Emeritus of Machine Design died in Tompkins County Hospital, Ithaca, September 23, 1959.

Professor Albert was born at White Haven, Pennsylvania, on November 17, 1876, the son of Frank Henry and Ella (Wood) Albert. He prepared for college at Brooklyn Polytechnic Academy and at Media Academy, Media, Pennsylvania; in 1902 he received the degree of Mechanical Engineer from Cornell University.

After graduation, he entered the design field at Columbia Iron Works, St. Clair, Michigan. Later he was employed by Great Lakes Engineering Works at Detroit, Michigan.

In 1904 he returned to Cornell University as an instructor of mechanical laboratory in Sibley College.

On July 5, 1905, he married Claudia Louise Agnew of Hillsdale, Michigan.

From 1906 until his retirement in 1944 he served in the Department of Machine Design of Sibley College as instructor (1906-1908), Assistant Professor (1908-1916), and Professor (1916-1944). He was head of that department from 1919 until his retirement.

During World War I he was granted a leave of absence to accept a position with the United States Shipping Board, District 3, Washington, D. C His duties included supervision and inspection of wood and steel ship programs. He became senior engineer and rose to executive assistant before returning to Cornell July 31, 1919.

Professor Albert was the author of *Machine Design Drawing Room Problems*, first published in 1923. The fourth edition, revised, of this eminently successful work was reprinted in 1951, seven years after his retirement. He was co-author of *Machine Design Questions and Problems* in 1924 with Professor E. F. Garner, and of *Kinematics of Machinery* in 1931 with Professor F. S. Rogers.

He was active in several technical societies, including the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Society for Metals, American Society of Engineering Education, American Gear Manufacturer's Association, Society of Sigma Xi, and Phi Kappa Phi. He was a licensed Professional Engineer, State of New York.

Professor Albert's interests, outside his intense devotion to the field of machine design, included art, architecture, theater (both the legitimate theater and the cinema), and the working of metals and woods. He traveled in Europe

extensively in 1924 and again in 1932. In his later years he was active in local politics, as a member of the Democratic Party.

Professor Albert's teaching ability influenced many people. Several staff members under his direction developed into outstanding teachers who are now serving in responsible assignments throughout the land. He was a loyal and warm friend to all within his acquaintance, which was extremely broad. The privilege of conversing with him was always rewarding and refreshing since he kept well informed in matters both technical and cultural.

He will long be revered as a most sincere, earnest, and productive faculty member. The contributions he made to engineering education at Cornell will long be evident.

R. L. Geer, W. H. Burkholder, S. F. Cleary

Eugene Plumb Andrews

November 9, 1866 — September 21, 1957

Eugene Plumb Andrews, Emeritus Professor of Archeology, died September 21, 1957, a few weeks short of his ninety-first birthday and twenty-two years after his retirement from Cornell.

He was born in Oswego, New York, November 9, 1866. After graduating from the Osewgo Normal School in 1887, he taught for four years at Hoboken Academy and a boys military school before entering Cornell as a freshman in 1891. He found expression for varied interests in athletics, as a miler on the University team; in music, as chimes master; and in his studies, being heralded by his classmates as the “most brilliant professor in the class.”

It was the experience of studying under Benjamin Ide Wheeler and George Prentice Bristol that aroused in him that love of the ancient Greek world which animated his lifelong interests and activity. Upon his graduation in 1895, he received a travelling scholarship which permitted him to spend the next year in Greece. There a combination of scholarly curiosity, mechanical ingenuity and athletic ability enabled him to make impressions of the peg holes of an inscription of Roman date which had once been set upon the architrave of the Parthenon, and so to decipher the inscription. This feat brought him immediate recognition among students of Classical antiquity.

After the renewal of the fellowship for another year, he was called back to Cornell as Curator of the Museum of Casts. He was appointed Instructor in Archeology in 1900, Assistant Professor in 1911, Professor in 1919, and Emeritus Professor upon his retirement in 1935.

Not seeking to exercise his interests in archeological excavation in the field, Professor Andrews exploited his unusual talents for teaching Greek art and antiquities. The eminent success he attained was attested by the great popularity of his courses and of the public lectures he gave throughout his long service. The Museum of Casts in the basement of Goldwin Smith Hall, the display of which he arranged when the collection was moved from McGraw Hall, became a familiar spot not only to students but also to townspeople. He offered what must have been for years the only course in Greek numismatics given in the United States, and one whose thoroughness so impressed a visiting officer of the American Numismatic Society that Professor Andrews was elected as an Honorary Member for Life. During many summers he continued his lecturing and renewed his acquaintance with classical antiquity by visits to Greece, often serving with the Bureau of University Travel. On one of these trips he met Helen Putman of Chicago whom he married in 1919 and who survives him. The warm hospitality of their home is recalled gratefully by a host of students. Professor Andrews shared fully in the life of the Ithaca

community, and with special zeal in the activities of the Savage Club and the Town-and-Gown Club. For many years he was organist of the Baptist Church and of the Masonic Lodge, of which he was a member for half a century. Furthermore, he loved boating, which provided him with opportunities to enjoy the loveliness of this region; for all his life he was devoted to the beauty of nature.

Professor Andrews was one of those in whom the Hellenic culture inspired not only a strong historical interest but also a deep emotional attachment. The warmth which this love of things Greek lent to his teaching stirred generations of students to an interest which they would otherwise not have obtained and induced many of them to travel abroad to see for themselves what they had heard so fervently described. He saw our age in relation to the past. He treasured the best of the past, and taught how Greek art was the precious distillation of the human spirit in one of its finest forms. He was heir to the Greek spirit in that he loved the beautiful, and in his classes the beautiful became real.

Frederick Waage, Henry Caplan, James Hutton

William DeWitt Andrus

February 28, 1896 — January 20, 1951

At the peak of a brilliant and distinguished career, Dr. William DeWitt Andrus died at his home in Bronxville, New York on January 20, 1951 following an illness of over a year. He was 55 years of age and one of the outstanding men in American surgery. At the time of his death he held the positions of Attending Surgeon at The New York Hospital, Professor of Clinical Surgery at Cornell University Medical College, and Director of the Second (Cornell) Surgical Division at Bellevue Hospital.

Dr. Andrus was eminent as a progressive, courageous and well balanced surgeon. His ability first to evaluate carefully a complex surgical problem and then quickly to think through its possible course was part of his unusual clinical acumen. Continually and untiringly he pursued his quest for better methods to improve the end result. He was always the clinical surgeon in the operating room, and, keeping the overall problem ever before him, he followed his objective with courage and dexterity. The good surgeon is also the good physician. That he was always such is evidenced by his devotion to his patients and his concern for their welfare regardless of their status in life, his recognition of the need to treat the whole patient, mind and heart as well as body, and his attention to the development of the young men who were working with him. Although he was particularly known for his accomplishments in thoracic surgery, to which he made many contributions, he was also renowned for his work in vascular surgery and for his competence as a general surgeon.

It might be said that Dr. Andrus' principal interest, teaching, began with the medical students. He was singularly successful in the various phases of their instruction in surgery throughout his entire career at The New York Hospital—Cornell Medical Center, from 1932 to 1951. Instruction and direction of the house staff through their graduated training program under the resident system was a continuation of his work with the undergraduates. This work culminated in his responsibilities as a member of the American Board of Surgery, for in reviewing and examining candidates for certification by the Board he had an opportunity to evaluate the results of his own efforts and to compare them with those of other surgical training programs throughout the country. This experience was the basis of his often stated conviction that facilities for the training of surgeons in this country were inadequate and that more residencies were needed. He emphasized the importance of maintaining high standards for such residencies and decried the tendency of many hospitals to claim a resident program that was such in name only. He never failed to stress the importance of maintaining not only facilities for the complete care of patients, but

also the necessity of providing opportunity for research into clinical problems and the development and testing of new methods of treatment.

William DeWitt Andrus possessed more of the admirable traits desirable in a man than it is usual to find in one individual. He was a man of unique character and presence, sincere, honest, and generous. Frank and forthright in his everyday dealings with people, he sometimes evoked an adverse reaction, but usually it was shortly transformed into unequivocal support. Working in close association with Dr. George J. Heuer over the years placed upon him direct responsibility for a large number of medical students and young men in surgical training, the residents and assistant residents. Such a group can be quite ruthless in their demands. Yet throughout his entire service at The New York Hospital his sound teaching and personal guidance reaped for him only gratitude, respect, loyalty, and admiration. The burden of the day's work which he carried so well over the years at The New York Hospital is known best to the resident staff and has become legend in the annals of the institution.

Dr. Andrus was born at Saugerties, New York on February 28, 1896, the son of Reverend Jonathan Cowles Andrus and Margaret DeWitt Andrus. He is survived by his wife, Lucy Huber Andrus, four children, Margaret Lucy, William DeWitt Jr., Carl Huber, and Elizabeth Anne, and by his sister, Dr. Ruth Andrus (Ph.D.) of Saugerties, and his brother, Dr. E. Cowles Andrus of Baltimore, Maryland. No account of his life would be complete without mention of his family interests. He valued the love of his family and participated in the activities of each member to a far greater extent than many surgeons are able to do. His position on the school board of Bronxville and his interest in his summer place at Lake Memphremagog attest to his clear vision and sound investment for his children's future. Believing as he did that life should be lived as a game as well as a challenge, he felt that humor and fun were necessities, and thus his family possess a memory that is rich in the happy experiences of the life they shared.

In 1916 Dr. Andrus received his A. B. degree from Oberlin College. In 1941 he returned there to receive an honorary degree of D. Sc. He was graduated from Johns Hopkins Medical School in 1921, where he was a member of Alpha Omega Alpha and Sigma Xi fraternities. He began his surgical training as an intern in surgery on the service of the late Dr. William S. Halsted at Johns Hopkins. The following year, at the invitation of Dr. Heuer, he joined the resident surgical staff at the Cincinnati General Hospital and was resident surgeon in 1925. Thereafter he held various senior staff positions there until 1931. During 1931 and 1932 he travelled extensively in Europe and devoted considerable time to the study of surgery in Berlin and Vienna. In 1932, when The New York Hospital—Cornell Medical Center opened its doors at its present address, he joined the staff here as Associate Professor of Surgery

and Attending Surgeon. In this dual capacity he played a leading role in the development of the Department of Surgery in both clinical and investigative work. During World War II he carried a major share of the heavy and demanding responsibilities of this large surgical service. On Dr. Heuer's retirement, he became acting head of the Department until the formal appointment of the present incumbent. In 1947 he was advanced to Professor of Clinical Surgery and in 1949 he was appointed Director of the Second (Cornell) Division at Bellevue Hospital. He was also Consulting Surgeon to the Lawrence Hospital in Bronxville and St. John's Riverside Hospital in Yonkers.

Dr. Andrus was president of the New York Society of Thoracic Surgery in 1946 and at the time of his death he was vice-president of the New York Surgical Society. He was also a member of the American Surgical Association, the Society of Clinical Surgery, a Founder Member and Member of the American Board of Surgery, and a Founder Member of the Board of Thoracic Surgery. He was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and the New York Academy of Medicine, a member of the Southern Surgical Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Association for Thoracic Surgery, the Harvey Society, the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, the New York County Medical Society, and the New York Society for Cardiovascular Surgery.

He published a large number of papers on the physiology and surgery of the chest, surgery of the arteries, the heart, the sympathetic nervous system, and of the thyroid. His experimental investigations were concerned chiefly with wound healing and with substances affecting the growth of tissue hemorrhagic disease and the physiology of the gastrointestinal tract.

Dr. Andrus was also a member of the Century Association of New York, the Siwanoy Country Club of Bronxville, the Board of Education from 1937 to 1943, and president of the Bronxville Public Schools from 1941 to 1943.

Frank Glenn

Winfred Enos Ayres

October 29, 1882 — September 5, 1951

Winfred Enos Ayres, Associate Professor of Dairy Industry, Emeritus, died September 5, 1951, in Albany City Hospital.

He was born October 29, 1882, in Brier Hill, a small town in St. Lawrence County. After attending the local schools, he worked in a creamery in Rensselaerville and was placed in complete charge of the plant in 1901. In 1903 he quit the creamery business to seek employment in the automobile industry, and for a time he was employed in Syracuse building Franklin cars. He felt the need for more education and one year later he came to Cornell.

At Cornell, his natural ability, and the value of his practical experience, were recognized by the Department of Dairy Industry and he was soon assisting in the Winter Dairy Course and then working as an extension agent when the Winter Course was not in session. This continued from 1905 until 1909 when he became a butter inspector in the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. In 1913 he left New York State and became a dairy plant inspector for the State of Vermont.

In 1914 Cornell recognized his outstanding ability as a teacher by inviting him to return and take charge of the Winter Dairy Course. That was no small task. During his first year there were 240 Winter Course students who elected courses in Dairy Industry.

As the years passed, interest in winter courses of all kinds diminished. However, Professor Ayres assumed increasing responsibilities for the teaching of four-year students as the burden of the Winter Course became lighter. He continued in charge of the Winter Course in Dairy Industry until it was finally discontinued during World War II.

By that time, he had assumed complete responsibility for the four-year courses in the manufacture of cheese, ice cream, condensed and evaporated milk, and milk powder. Because of ill health he asked to retire in 1947. At that time it did not appear possible to replace him and his sense of responsibility kept him at work for two more years until his duties could be taken over by a younger man. He retired in June of 1949, after 39 years of service to Cornell. Two years later he died from coronary thrombosis following an operation which he hoped would restore him to health. He was survived by his wife, Lena, a son, Kenneth, and by one grandchild and two great grandchildren.

Professor Ayres was a member of the American Dairy Science Association, of I.O.O.F., and of Epsilon Sigma Phi national honorary extension fraternity. For several years he was secretary-treasurer of the local chapter of this fraternity. He was a deeply religious man. He attended and supported the First Methodist Church faithfully.

Throughout his life, Professor Ayres maintained a keen interest in mechanical things. As a young man, he learned watch repairing for the fun of it. He was always interested in automobiles. He loved to discuss the latest models and to compare them with cars of long ago. It was only natural that he should become the acknowledged authority on dairy machinery in his own Department. Many investigators are indebted to him for aid in the mechanical phases of their work as well as for his aid in judging the quality of the products under investigation. His skill as a judge of dairy products was of immeasurable value in the training of the University's Dairy Products Judging teams. In addition to his teaching, Professor Ayres prepared a number of bulletins on the manufacture of frozen desserts and different kinds of cheeses.

Professor Ayres will be remembered by the thousands who knew him as an outstanding teacher and a warm friend. His kindly sympathy, his cheerful philosophy, his sense of humor, and his personal integrity earned him a warm place in the hearts of his associates who remember him with affection and respect.

A.M. Goodman, B. L. Herrington

Liberty Hyde Bailey

March 15, 1858 — December 25, 1954

On Christmas evening, 1954, death came to one of Cornell's great men, the venerable Liberty Hyde Bailey, then ninety-six years of age. Most great men can be classified by the profession or field of activity whereby they achieved their greatness. This is not so easy with Liberty Hyde Bailey, for his greatness is due to his manifold contributions produced almost concurrently in many fields. To some persons, his renown is as a botanist, explorer and horticulturist; to others as an educator, administrator and rural sociologist; to a third group as an editor, lecturer and writer; while still a fourth group knows him best as a poet, philosopher and counsellor. He was all these things, and, moreover, he was a man of forceful character, personality and energy.

Bailey was a precocious son of the wilderness. Through his boyhood he traversed the forests about his father's farm in Michigan and learned early the ways of wild-life, of the plants and animals that composed it. He knew the migrant Indians, watched the slaughter of the passenger pigeon, and practiced the art of rail-splitting. His early knowledge of literature was limited, but being an avid reader, he knew well the Bible, Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, Milton's poems, Baker's *Exploration of the Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia*, and Darwin's *On the Origin of Species*, to mention a few. The first book he knew of botany was one by Asa Gray. It was from a country-school that he received the only formal instruction he ever had in grammar, Latin, and geometry; a one-room school from which he entered directly into college. From this background he became a leader in college life. Academically he stood at the top of his class, and as the first editor of the *College Speculum* he was prominent in directing the thinking of his fellow students.

Professor Bailey was a horticulturist by birthright and upbringing. His greatest activities in this field were during the last two decades of the nineteenth century—a time of great expansion in this country, when botanical research in the field of plant physiology had scarcely commenced and the pathology of plants was little known. It was a period when few if any horticulturists had received formal instruction in botany, and a period when sympathy from the botanist for the horticulturist's needs was conspicuously absent. Trained in botany under Beal at the Michigan Agricultural College and later associated with Asa Gray at Harvard, Bailey early was imbued with the conviction that horticulture must reflect the application of basic botanical knowledge.

After he came to Cornell from Michigan in 1888, Bailey's early horticultural papers dealt with physiological aspects of growth. During his first decade at Cornell, Bailey wrote twelve books on horticultural subjects, excluding those

on plant-breeding and genetics, and during the last years of this decade he planned and commenced his first horticultural encyclopedia. Bailey dominated the American field of horticultural books during this period. He preached and practiced a new horticulture. He held the conviction that horticulture must be an applied science based on pure biology, just as engineering was then accepted as an applied science based on the theoretical sciences of mathematics, physics, and chemistry. This innovation was unacceptable to some natural scientists, and this concept of horticulture has reached its present predominance largely by the dogged persistence and crusading of Bailey and his supporters. His founding, with S. A. Beach of the Geneva (N. Y.) Experiment Station, of the American Society for Horticultural Science in 1903, and his serving as its President for its first four years, did much to organize and bring recognition to a growing group of botanists that had become horticulturists.

Bailey was an evolutionist and plant-breeder, active in an era before there was knowledge of genes or genetics. He was also a taxonomist. As a plant-breeder, Bailey was an experimentalist, who made controlled crosses and kept accurate records, not only of his crosses but by placing in the herbarium vouchers of the plants concerned. It was his breeding researches in bramble-fruits, cucurbits, and grapes that led him in later years to intensive taxonomic studies of these genera. Four different books of his authorship were published on the subject before the turn of the century. In 1907 Dean Bailey established a Department of Experimental Plant Biology, which later he renamed the Department of Plant Breeding.

In his middle years, Dr. Bailey was active in the effort to bring the science of botany before students at the secondary school level. Six botany text-books were written by him between 1898 and 1909. In fact, one of his first books, *Talks Afield*, published in 1886, was a book of botany written for the understanding of the farmer, horticulturist, and non-scientist. He was an active leader in the founding in 1899 of the Botanical Society of America.

Bailey's principal contributions to botanical science were his taxonomic studies, contributions for which his academic training well equipped him. In 1886 he was a member of a botanical survey-party in Minnesota. For several decades in middle life Bailey was an acknowledged authority on the American sedges (*Carex*) and his photographing of type specimens in European herbaria in 1888 was pioneer work of that nature. His first *Carex* study was published in 1884, his last in 1900.

Following his *Carex* studies and a few early papers on the systematics of cultivated blackberries, over two decades passed before he was able to resume taxonomic work. From 1923 to 1949 he published over one hundred scientific papers. These were mostly extended papers, concerning revisions of genera. Bailey became a specialist in the systematics of the palms and the blackberries. He also published revision of such genera as *Vitis* (the grapes),

Brassica (the cabbages and kales), Cucurbita (the pumpkins, squashes), Hosta (the plantain-lilies), and horticultural monographs of lesser botanical import on Dianthus, Delphinium, Campanula, and the gourds.

His renowned interest and work in the palms is alleged to have had its beginning in an occasion in 1910 when Mrs. Bailey teased him while they were in Jamaica, for not knowing the kinds of palms in the gardens of Kingston. His collection of palms began in 1917, and extensive trips for this purpose were made for many years before he wrote his first paper on them in 1930. He lived to see his palm herbarium become one of the best in the world. His studies of Rubus in North America covered a life-span of effort and culminated in a thousand-page monograph of the genus, completed in 1945. It is the only work of its kind for the genus in this hemisphere, and serves as a monument to his endeavor. By 1935 his private herbarium of 125,000 specimens and library of 3,000 volumes reached proportions beyond his ability to maintain and perpetuate. He and Mrs. Bailey gave them to Cornell University as the Liberty Hyde Bailey Hortorium, an institution devoted to studies on the systematics of cultivated plants.

For a generation he was remembered as a great teacher, of the 1880's and 1890's. He exerted an influence not only on his students but on the hundreds of persons who in turn became pupils under them. As a teacher he not only carried his zest and vigor to the classroom, but he changed the approach and emphasis in teaching. Whereas he had found it to consist of a formal lecture augmented literally by formal parades to visit and view the activities of the university farm as conducted by hired hands and foremen, he rejected this routine and substituted for it the laboratories, inside and outdoors, where the professor mixed with his students while demonstrating a principle or setting up a planned experiment in which they took part. Today, this is commonplace. Sixty years ago, it caused comment and some consternation, Bailey lectured on the merits of his teaching procedures, defended from the rostrum and through the press the teaching of agriculture as a science, and its place as a technology at the graduate level in a university.

On the retirement of Isaac P. Roberts in 1903, Bailey became the second Director of the College of Agriculture, financed largely by the University (whose funds for the College were supplemented by federal monies). Long before this he had been active throughout the state and worked for the day when Cornell's College of Agriculture should be largely state supported and become the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University. This goal was achieved in May 1904. For the next decade his major contributions were those of an administrator. During this period he set up many new departments: Experimental Plant Biology (but later coined for it the new name of Plant Breeding), Soils, Plant Pathology, and Ornamental Horticulture. A department of Plant Physiology was founded by him which, early in 1913, he expanded into a balanced Department of Botany. Following his change

of the name domestic science to home economics, there was his successful effort in 1912 to get University faculty approval for his promotion of a woman, for the first time in Cornell history, to the rank of full professor (in home economics). The Department of Home Economics within the College of Agriculture he had established in 1907.

As an administrator he was a leader in New York state in the establishment of agricultural extension courses for men and women on the farm. This was before federal support was authorized for the work. He convinced state officials in 1905 that agricultural courses taught in high schools throughout urban and rural New York state should be accepted by the Board of Regents and given equal academic recognition with other high school subjects. Two years later the College of Agriculture voted to accept agriculture as an entrance subject, thus placing vocational agricultural work on a par with other entrance subjects. Early in his career Bailey announced his plan of life, wherein he proposed to divide it into three parts and to spend twenty-five years in preparation, twenty-five in earning a livelihood, and twenty-five in using his abilities as he chose. This was no idle pronouncement on his part. Despite the urging of his faculty and students that he remain, Bailey resigned from the College, in July, 1913.

Agriculture during the last half-century owed much to Bailey the editor. Just as there was a lack of modern horticultural books when he came to Cornell in 1888, so also was there a comparable lack of books in other fields of agriculture. During the period of 1890-1940 he edited 117 titles by 99 authors from all over the country, covering subjects in agronomy, economics, botany, pomology, animal husbandry, dairy industry, soils and fertilizers, plant pathology, commercial floriculture, and home economics. In 1890, Bailey accepted the editorship of the popular monthly, *American Garden*. Again in 1901 he accepted the editorship of *Country Life in America*.

Bailey was a man of vigorous, direct, and driving personality, but he was also a man of aesthetic sensitivity—reflective, and considerate of his fellow man. The deeper qualities have appeared over the years in his poems and philosophical writings. Bailey's philosophical writings covered a wide range of topics; his best is acknowledged to be *The Holy Earth*, a book about man's debt to the earth, and the earth's goodness to man.

Students at the College during Dr. Bailey's twenty-five years as Professor and Dean remember to a man his personable and understanding affection for them as individuals. Sunday evenings his home was open to his students, who came and were inspired by his informal talks, recitations of poetry, and readings from such men as Poe, Whitman, Arnold, Lanier and Emerson. Later, as the group became too large, these gatherings became bimonthly "Assemblies" first in Barnes and later in Roberts Hall, patronized by students and faculty alike.

By many admirers, Dean Bailey has been thought of as a plant explorer extraordinary, but he never wrote of his travels, preferring to continue his researches than to devote effort to recounting his past. His travels after retirement were for scientific purposes, for observation and collection of plants. For the most part, the trips to the tropics were in quest of palms and to temperate parts for blackberries and their kin. His searches took him to every major island of the West Indies, southern Brazil and the upper Amazon, British Guiana, Venezuela and Colombia. He knew Mexico intimately and had collected several times in Panama. In 1917, while he and his family were in the Orient, he went inland to Honan in search of prototypes of cabbages and their relatives. On another occasions he collected in New Zealand, with stops in Tahiti, Fiji, and Raratonga. Many trips were made by him to European agricultural and botanical centers, the last in 1919. In December, 1949, when he fell and broke his upper leg in a New York bank, he had in his pocket a set of one-way airline tickets to Dakar, Leopoldville, and other points in tropical Africa.

Liberty Hyde Bailey was a great driving force, a rugged individualist who ruthlessly cut impeding fetters of regimentation and bureaucracy, and a man who had the capacity to develop his visions into reality. Basically, he was a humanist, always considerate of his fellow man, and of his improvement by a better knowledge and use of that which is science. He could be, and on occasion was, an egoist, a man of quick decision and action, intolerant of delay or procrastination, and one who often considered the overall significance of the result before measuring the cost of the achievement. At the same time, he was poetically and philosophically aesthetic, sensitive to the finer qualities of life, and a man who lived a life of high personal integrity.

Liberty Hyde Bailey was born March 15, 1858, in South Haven, Michigan, the son of Liberty Hyde Bailey, Sr., and Sarah Harrison Bailey. He was educated at Michigan Agricultural College, receiving his B.S. degree in 1882, his M.S. in 1886. On June 6, 1883, he married Annette Smith, who died in June 1938. They had two children, Sara Bailey Sailor (born June 29, 1887, died April 1936) and Ethel Zoe Bailey (born November 17, 1889) ; and two grandchildren, Annette Sailor Page and Samuel Sailor. Dr. Bailey died in Ithaca, New York, December 25, 1954. His name is commemorated by Bailey Hall and the L. H. Bailey Hortorium at Cornell, Bailey Hall at Michigan State College and the Liberty Hyde Bailey High School at East Lansing, Michigan, Bailey Hall at Morrisville Technical Institute, Morrisville, New York, and the Liberty Hyde Bailey Palm Glade at the Fairchild Tropical Garden, Coconut Grove, Florida. Portraits of him hang in Bailey Hall, Mann Library, and the Plant Science Buildings at Cornell, and in Bailey Hall, Michigan State College. A bust of him is at the Bailey Hortorium.

Lewis Knudson, G. H. M. Lawrence, W. I. Myers

William Charles Baker

November 17, 1872 — February 20, 1958

William Charles Baker, artist and Emeritus Professor of Freehand Drawing in the College of Agriculture, came to Cornell as a student in 1894 and, except for a year of art study in Paris after graduation, spent the next sixty-four years painting in Ithaca and teaching at Cornell, ever awakening in those about him an appreciation for the beauty to be found in the world of Nature. It was his belief that education should be for living as well as for making-a-living and he was convinced, to use his own words “that nurture can supplement Nature in developing appreciation of beauty, material or artistic.” For him, Nature was lavish with her beauty and he was eager, both as artist and teacher, to awaken in others awareness of this bounty. He never doubted the worth of teaching appreciation and was ready to take issue with anyone who expressed the belief that appreciation of beauty is innate and cannot be taught. The many students for whom he opened new realms of enjoyment are staunch and grateful supporters of his view.

Professor Baker was born on November 17, 1872 in Buffalo, New York. He worked as a bank clerk in Buffalo for two years before coming to Cornell. As an undergraduate, his drawing ability was so outstanding in biological courses that various professors called upon him for illustrations for their publications. This work helped him to earn his way through college. Although he majored in chemistry and graduated in 1898 from the College of Agriculture with a BSA degree, he began his career by teaching drawing in Sibley College for four years. It was during this period that he decided to make a career of Art. In 1904 he went to France where he studied drawing and painting for a year. At the request of Liberty Hyde Bailey, he returned to Cornell in 1905 to make illustrations for Dr. Bailey’s American Encyclopedia of Agriculture. In 1907 he was appointed assistant professor of drawing in the College of Agriculture by Dr. Bailey who considered drawing to be an indispensable aid in teaching accuracy of observation in biological sciences. In 1914 he was advanced to a professorship which he held until he became an emeritus professor in 1938.

Professor Baker was not only an expert illustrator, skilled in the graphic arts, but a painter of note. He loved the Finger Lakes countryside and captured on canvas its seasonal changes and atmospheric qualities in a way that has caused countless others to see it with new appreciation. His paintings have been exhibited in Paris and many American cities, including New York, Philadelphia, and Buffalo. Ithacans and the Cornell community have been privileged to enjoy them many times.

The versatility and broad, general culture of W. C. Baker, his love of Nature and his alert, inquiring mind all combined to make him an inspiring teacher. He delighted in awakening interests and stimulating students to think. An avid and thoughtful reader himself, he was ever anxious to share with others the ideas and discoveries he gleaned from wide acquaintance with literature, art, philosophy and natural science. His zest for living, his enjoyment of beauty and his warm humanism in regard to the foibles of mankind left indelible imprints on his students.

Retirement meant for Professor Baker an opportunity to concentrate on painting. He was a frequent contributor to “The Cornell Plantations”* magazine of poems, photographs and articles in which he reiterated his belief that “we live in a beautiful world and those who live in the Finger Lakes region dwell in one of the finest parts of this beautiful world.” He died on February 20, 1958 at the age of eighty-five. He is survived by his wife, Anna Wagner Baker; a son, Robert W. Baker; a daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Baker Wells; a granddaughter and a great-granddaughter. The community shares both their loss and a wealth of memories of this artist, scholar and man who did so much to open our eyes and help us see with new vision.

Elizabeth Burckmyer, R. W. Curtis, Clara Garrett

William Cyrus Ballard, Jr.

September 1, 1888 — June 11, 1952

William Cyrus Ballard, Jr., professor of electrical engineering, suffered an attack while fishing on Cayuga Lake and died without regaining consciousness in Memorial Hospital on June 11th.

Professor Ballard was born September 1st 1888 in Baltimore, Maryland; attended Baltimore city schools and graduated from Baltimore City College. He entered Cornell University in 1906 and received the degree of Mechanical Engineer in 1910, majoring in electrical engineering. After a summer with Bell Telephone Company he returned to Cornell as instructor in the fall of 1910; became Assistant Professor of electrical engineering in 1917, and Professor in 1924. In December 1910 he married Ruth M. Murphy of Ithaca He is survived by three daughters, Grace, (Mrs. E. H. Lotspeich, of Terrace Park, Ohio) ; Ruth, (Mrs. R. O. Klausmeyer, of Cincinnati, Ohio) ; and Evelyn, (Mrs. Henry O. Dunn, of Ithaca).

As a teacher, he was noted specially for his lectures. He had an unusual ability to present technical material in clear and simple terms. Over the years, literally hundreds of alumni have remarked about this. This special ability made him much in demand as an expert witness in patent litigation, where frequently rather highly technical material must be explained to judge and jury, usually without much scientific background. He served a long list of industrial concerns and research organizations as consultant.

Directly connected with his teaching, and laboratory work, he organized and taught the first courses in communication engineering at Cornell, became interested in wireless telegraphy as an undergraduate and obtained the first license for an experimental radio station in 1915. This eventually became a broadcasting station in 1923, known as W.E.A.I. and has been operated almost continuously by the University to the present time. He started the vacuum tube laboratory in the School of Electrical Engineering in 1921, and this development led to pioneering work in the field of talking motion pictures in association with T. W. Case of Auburn, New York. The Case Research Laboratory was later organized into Fox-Case Corporation, producers of Movietone pictures.

Professor Ballard was a musician of unusual accomplishments for an amateur. Gifted with absolute pitch and a good tenor voice, he sang in several quartets and church choirs, and in Sage Chapel. In the years when the Cornell Summer School gave courses specially for public school music teachers he taught courses in harmony and counterpoint. As an undergraduate he played the University Chime, and in later years was occasionally called to play it in emergencies when no one else could be found. He played alto horn in the famous Patsy Conway's Band

for some time when its headquarters were in Ithaca. He served as organist for a time in the Baptist Church, and completed 20 years of service as organist of the First Presbyterian Church. In this assignment he combined his electrical vocation with his avocation by designing a complete new electrical action for the Church organ when it was rebuilt.

The author of one of the earliest books on Radio Telephony, (McGraw-Hill, 1922), Professor Ballard was honored by membership in the Sigma Xi, Eta Kappa Nu, and Phi Kappa Phi.

R. F. Chamberlain, True McLean, B. K. Northrop

Wilder Dwight Bancroft

October 1, 1867 — February 7, 1953

Professor Bancroft was associated with Cornell University for fifty-eight years. Coming to Ithaca at a time when physical chemistry was emerging as a major branch of the science, he was the guiding spirit that created here an outstanding center of teaching and research in this domain. He played an important role in the development of physical chemistry in this country through his own contributions and through his students who became leaders in teaching and research, as well as in the application of physico-chemical principles in chemical industry.

Wilder Bancroft was born in Middletown, Rhode Island, the son of Louisa Mills and John Chandler Bancroft. He was a grandson of George Bancroft, American historian and statesman, who was responsible for founding the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. After taking his A.B. at Harvard University in 1888 he remained there for a year of post-graduate work and then studied abroad at the Universities of Strasbourg, Leipzig, Berlin and Amsterdam. He received his Ph.D. at Leipzig in 1892 and returned to Harvard in 1893 as instructor in chemistry.

In June 1895 Wilder Bancroft married Katherine Meech Bott of Albany, New York, and in the autumn of that year the couple came to Cornell. Two years later he purchased from Charles Evans Hughes the house at No. 7 East Avenue, which he lived in for fifty-five years. The Bancrofts were gracious hosts and entertained many guests. They played a lively part in the social affairs of the community and rarely missed any party, dance or dinner. He was an enthusiastic participant in and follower of sports, especially football, baseball and golf. The Bancrofts had five children, three of whom are now living in the University community.

Wilder Bancroft came to Cornell as Assistant Professor of chemistry and in 1903 became Professor of physical chemistry. He was named World War Memorial Professor of Physical Chemistry in 1919 and appointed Professor Emeritus in 1937. He was a brilliant theorist and a forceful exponent of new ideas arising from the application of physico-chemical concepts to chemical problems. The difficulty of securing publication of new and unorthodox ideas in the conventional scientific journals led him in 1896 to found the *Journal of Physical Chemistry*, which he edited and supported personally for more than thirty-five years. This journal, which grew to be one of the leading publications in its field, was absorbed by the American Chemical Society in 1932.

His imaginative and unconventional approach and his vigorous presentation of new ideas led naturally to lively controversies with his colleagues, in the scientific journals and at scientific discussion meetings. He was a master of the art of argument and rarely was he obliged to retract. He read omnivorously and seemed to remember

everything that he had ever read. He was familiar with all of the significant published work in his own field and well abreast of developments in other fields. Apart from many scientific papers and reviews published in the current journals, he wrote two books which were outstanding in their influence: *The Phase Rule* (1897) and *Applied Colloid Chemistry* (1921). He was a pioneer in the latter field and was awarded the Nichols Medal for his contributions to colloid chemistry. The 18th National Symposium on Colloid Chemistry held at Ithaca in 1941, honored him by designating the meeting “The Wilder D. Bancroft Symposium.”

At one time Bancroft caused a minor tempest in the scientific teapot by the bold assertion that experimental observations are too often wrong or misleading. He expressed the view that an experimental result appearing to be at variance with a promising new theory should be critically re-examined and, if need be, repeated before the theory should be abandoned. Although he was handicapped physically in his later years as the result of an automobile injury, he remained alert and active mentally until the end of his life.

During the course of his life he received many professional honors. He served as president of the American Chemical Society (1910) and twice as president of the American Electro-chemical Society (1905, 1919). He was elected to membership in the National Academy of Sciences and was an honorary member of the Chemical Society (London), the Polish Chemical Society and the Societe Chimique de France. He was the recipient of honorary degrees from Lafayette University (1919), Cambridge University (1923) and the University of Southern California (1930).

Wilder Bancroft will be remembered as a scientist of pioneering spirit and as a man of great personal charm and wit.

J. R. Johnson, C. C. Murdock, F. C. Prescott

Fred Asa Barnes

June 17, 1876 — April 5, 1950

Fred Asa Barnes, Professor Emeritus of Civil Engineering, died on April 5, 1950 at Pleasant Valley, Connecticut, where he and Mrs. Barnes lived since leaving Ithaca in 1949. He was born in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, June 17, 1876, the son of Albert W. and Una M. (Thompson) Barnes. He graduated from Cornell University, obtaining the C. E. degree in 1897 and M. C. E. in 1898. He was married on April 15, 1903 to Bertha Lula Birdsall, who survives him together with one daughter, Mary Louise Hall also of Pleasant Valley, and two grandsons, Nicholas B. and Stephen M. Eddy, both of whom attended the School of Civil Engineering to which Professor Barnes devoted more the forty years of his life.

Before entering his real life work of teaching Professor Barnes spent four years in a variety of engineering positions, first in the District Engineer's Office at Washington, D. C., and later in Cuba, working successively for the Hydrographic Office at Santiago, for the Ponupo Mining Company, and for Hugh Reilly, consulting engineer. In September 1902 he was appointed an instructor in what was then the College of Civil Engineering, thus beginning a teaching and administrative career that continued until his retirement in 1944. He was promoted to the grade of assistant professor in 1905 and was made Professor of Railroad Engineering in 1915. When in 1920 the College of Civil Engineering became the School of Civil Engineering, Professor Barnes became the School's first Director which position he held until 1930.

Throughout his many years of service he played a prominent part in solving the educational and administrative problems of the College and School, being particularly interested in his own department of Railroad Engineering. He was responsible for the initiating and organizing of many new courses in the curriculum, including Railroad Operation and Management, Railroad Construction and Maintenance of Way, Costkeeping and Management, Engineering Construction, and Transportation.

Professor Barnes was joint author with Professor C. L. Crandall of two textbooks, one on "Railroad Surveying" and another on "Railroad Construction". He also wrote many articles dealing with the design, operation and management of railroads, and with other aspects of the transportation field. He was an enthusiastic and active member of numerous professional and honorary societies. The honorary societies included Sigma Xi, Tau Beta Pi, Phi Kappa Phi and Chi Epsilon; and his professional affiliations included life membership in the American Society of Civil Engineers, honorary membership in the Steuben Area Chapter of the New York State Society of

Professional Engineers, and membership in the American Railway Engineering Association, the American Society for Engineering Education, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was particularly interested in the Ithaca Section of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and it was through his personal efforts that this local section was founded in 1932. He was one of the Section's early presidents and his enthusiasm and wise counsel contributed in a large measure to its continued successful operation.

One of Professor Barnes' remarkable characteristics was his ability to remember the names and faces of Civil Engineering alumni. For many years he kept up to date a file of their addresses and occupations. It is probably true that no member of the faculty has ever done more to create and maintain a strong bond between the alumni group and the School of Civil Engineering and Cornell University. As a consequence few faculty members were ever more popular with returning alumni on their visits in Ithaca.

Cornell alumni have lost a real friend, and the faculty a highly regarded colleague, in the passing of Professor Barnes. He will be kindly and gratefully remembered for his genial personality, his warm sympathy, his willingness to advise and help all who came to consult him, and his strong loyalty to the School and to the University.

W. R. Cornell, J. E. Perry, R. Y. Thatcher

Frederick Bedell

April 12, 1868 — May 3, 1958

Frederick Bedell's long teaching life of 45 years was given entirely to Cornell University. Beyond that active professional life, he enjoyed a score of years of happy retirement and had passed his ninetieth birthday when a cerebral hemorrhage brought to a close the life of the last surviving member of the group that had guided Cornell's Physics Department through its first decades of significant growth.

Coming to Cornell in 1890, just after graduation from Yale University, Bedell won his advanced degree in Physics in 1892, the very first year that the Ph.D. degree was given in the Physics Department, then developing rapidly under the guidance of Professor E. L. Nichols.

Little is known about his parents and his early life, probably because his innate modesty kept him from talking to his associates about himself. An article about him, written in his most active period (*Electrical Review*, 1914), tells that he was born in Brooklyn; that his father was an iron manufacturer; that as a boy he lived in Montclair, N. J.; that he took the classical course at Yale, winning honors in Physics and ranking third in his class of 150 men. He referred to his work at Yale in a letter that he wrote only a few years ago expressing his impatience with red tape and administrative routine, which he was happy to have been spared. He said, "I never had knowledge at Yale of any registrar or dean, nor until graduation did I ever know my grade in any class or examination. I only knew that if I failed I would be notified. How very simple.!"

The impulse that brought Bedell to Cornell to study came from his reading a thesis by a Cornell graduate student—he felt that he "wanted to do that kind of work." He came when, as he recently wrote, "the battle between direct and alternating currents in the distribution of electrical power was coming on." He chose that field for his studies, his researches, and his teaching. His title in the Physics Department was Professor of Applied Electricity. The students who elected his course on Alternating Currents or Aerodynamics were drawn from both the Physics Department and the Engineering School, and he was voted, by the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, a member of that faculty as far as the supervising of graduate work was concerned.

Throughout his whole career at Cornell, Professor Bedell was in close touch with the development of Electrical Engineering in this country. He served as Vice-President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in 1917-18, after having served as Manager during 1914-17. He also was a member of many principal committees of the Institute. His most important contributions in Electrical Engineering were in experimental investigations

and theoretical studies in connection with alternating currents. In his first paper before the Institute in 1892, he introduced the use of ' j ' as an operator in the solution of alternating current problems. This and other papers, developing analytical and graphical methods for solving alternating current problems, formed the first systematic treatise in its field. Bedell and Crehore's "Alternating Currents" was an outgrowth of this work and was for many years a standard text on the subject, receiving world-wide circulation in several languages. This book laid the foundation for much that is now basic in curricula in Electrical Engineering, and the principles first enunciated therein have been included in nearly every book on alternating currents that has since appeared.

Bedell wrote two other books on alternating currents: in 1896, "Principles of the Transformer"; later, "Direct and Alternating Current Testing." He presented papers before the Physical Society of London and the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and was a member of international congresses: in Chicago in 1893; and in St. Louis in 1904. In 1942, after his retirement, at the A.I.E.E. convention in Vancouver, he gave a paper on the history of alternating current wave form, just 50 years after the first paper (by Bedell and Crehore) on the same subject before the Institute.

Among the physicists of this country, his name was long associated with "The Physical Review." This journal, originated at Cornell by Professors Nichols and Merritt, was begun in 1892. Bedell, newly appointed Assistant Professor, was at once made a member of the editorial board of the Review and assisted in the preparation of its very first number, issued in 1893. This board of three editors continued to publish the Review for twenty years, with the financial backing of the University; and when the journal was then given to the American Physical Society and made the society's official organ, Bedell continued for another ten years as managing editor.

The use of airplanes in World War I turned Bedell's thought in a new direction. The result: a textbook on "The Airplane and the Principles of Flight" and a lecture course on that subject. Later he made a study of audition, with especial concern over the problems of the deaf. The result: the invention of a "bone conduction" hearing device which, held between the teeth, enabled the deaf to hear their radios.

In his study of alternating current wave forms, working with oscilloscopes, Bedell patented various improvements on the oscilloscope, being the first to stabilize the figures seen on the screen and the first to show several curves simultaneously. His work in this field continued for a number of years after his retirement.

Science could be said to be a part of the Bedell family life. First, Bedell married Mary Crehore, sister of the engineer who was co-author of "Alternating Currents." Of their two daughters Eleanor is the wife of Robert C.

Burt, an engineer in California, while Caroline is a physician and the wife of a physician, Dr. Henry M. Thomas of Baltimore. Professor Bedell is also survived by his second wife, Grace Bedell, who was with him in Pasadena during most of his years of retirement.

Professor Bedell was a quiet, unassuming teacher, warm, receptive, and always ready to listen to a student and to give advice when asked. Toward his associates and friends he displayed a kind thoughtfulness that stemmed from his innate sense of truth and justice. These qualities made him a gracious host in his home and a helpful counselor on matters of concern to the department of which he was for so long an active member.

H. E. Howe, G. E. Grantham, W. E. Meserve

Madison Bentley

June 18, 1870 — May 29, 1955

Madison Bentley, Professor of Psychology, Emeritus, entered Cornell in 1895 as one of the early graduate students in Psychology, having completed his undergraduate training in the University of Nebraska. After receiving the Ph.D. degree in 1898, he remained as a member of the Cornell Faculty until 1912, when he was called to the University of Illinois as Director of its Laboratory of Psychology. Upon Professor Titchener's death, Professor Bentley returned to Cornell in 1928 as Susan Linn Sage Professor of Psychology and Chairman of the Department, remaining in this position until 1938. After his retirement he served for two years as consultant on the staff of the Library of Congress and then moved to Palo Alto, California. He continued to be active in writing and editorial duties throughout his remaining years.

Professor Bentley's interests within psychology and in related disciplines were always very broad. His early research ranged from sensory and perceptual problems in man to the learning capacities of one-celled animals. He was long concerned with the psychological disorders in man, and edited a volume on this subject which brought together the views of neurologists, psychoanalysts, psychobiologists and experimental psychologists. The early history and development of man as a species was another of his continuing studies, and he was widely informed in the field of anthropology. He directed psychological fieldwork among the Indians of New Mexico during many of his summers. Another major interest lay in the physiological and biological bases of psychological activity, and he kept abreast of developments in the fields of neurology and endocrinology. For many years he was active in the affairs of the American Otological Society as well as in psychological organizations.

During the years at Illinois, Professor Bentley began to develop a point of view in psychology which diverged more and more sharply from that which prevailed at Cornell under Professor Titchener. The first glimpses from this point of view appeared in *The Field of Psychology* published in 1927. The new features of this view became more clearly distinguished in *The New Field of Psychology* (1934) which was a completely new book rather than a revision of the former *Field*. He continued to develop this approach to his subject in many articles appearing in the *American Journal of Psychology* during his years at Cornell and later when in retirement. The view of psychology which he developed was distinct, not only from the earlier Cornell approach, but also from most of the theoretical trends in American psychology at large.

In formulating his point of view, Professor Bentley insisted that psychology was an independent discipline, with problems and concepts of its own. As he viewed the current developments in psychology, it was losing its identity and its central aims through the pressures from medical treatment of the disordered, from educational problems of learning, from biological approaches to animal behavior, and from sociology. Instead of providing an independent base from which these related disciplines might borrow needed facts and principles, and to which they might contribute their own findings, psychology was borrowing its concepts and methods intact from these other disciplines. These other disciplines were developing their own partial or one-sided psychologies (for example, psychoanalysis) which were deficient in that they did not pay proper regard to the problems and research of psychology as a whole. "Modern psychology" was a sort of potpourri of these partial theories with no clear central theme or integrating principles.

Psychology, he thought, must therefore secure its independence from these related but distinct concerns, just as it had earlier broken away from philosophy. Psychology was not ready for theories and systems yet, for it did not even have its own body of descriptive data uncontaminated by these accessory subjects. Professor Bentley therefore set out to formulate the problems of psychology in an independent manner, and to gather a body of descriptive data from this same point of view. He aimed to describe as clearly as possible what the organism does, and what the results of this activity are. At the same time, what we know about bodily structures and mechanisms could be related to the descriptive data in order to begin a formulation of how the organism performs its functions and what controls its activities. Professor Titchener's psychology had also been largely descriptive, but it had been conceived along much narrower lines and with restrictions which had been dictated by earlier philosophical distinctions, distinctions which would not withstand an unbiased scrutiny.

It was for the graduate students who worked directly with him that this approach to psychology had its greatest effect. Although the point of view was so broad that these students were not obviously labeled as "Bentleyites" or "Cornell Functionalists," their subsequent research and writing shows the kind of critical and independent spirit which Professor Bentley instilled in them during their years at Cornell. These students found Professor Bentley ever ready to discuss their research and ideas with them, to give them searching but fair criticism. Those whose ideas had been clarified by these conferences could have confidence that their ideas were ready for the most careful inspection by the profession.

Professor Bentley also devoted a large portion of his time over many years to editorial activities. He was an editor of the *American Journal of Psychology* from 1926 through 1950, of the *Journal of Experimental Psychology* from 1926

through 1929, and of *Psychological Index* from 1916 through 1925. He regarded his editorial duty as much more than the routine preparation of manuscripts for the printer. Authors were given detailed critiques for guidance in rewriting, and Professor Bentley himself made detailed revisions of many of the manuscripts. For the writing of his students he set a high standard of critical evaluation and of style, insisting that careless usage and laboratory slang had no place in a published report of research, any more than did illogical or muddled thinking. The influence of Professor Bentley's editorial labors, even though it cannot be measured, must have been very great, and it must have played a substantial part in raising the standards of research and publication in American psychology.

Among the honors which he received in recognition of his contributions to psychology were the presidency of the American Psychological Association (1925), election as fellow of the National Institute of Psychology, the Chairmanship of the Division of Anthropology and Psychology of the National Research Council (1930-31), and an honorary LL.D. from the University of Nebraska (1935).

H. S. Liddell, R. M. Ogden, T. A. Ryan

Raymond R. Birch

March 30, 1881 — July 26, 1959

In the death of Professor Emeritus Raymond R. Birch on July 26, 1959, Cornell lost a distinguished educator of nearly forty years' service, and the veterinary profession a wise counselor and leader. Dr. Birch retired in 1949 as Professor of Veterinary Research and head of the Veterinary Experiment Station. A life-long lover of the soil and animals, he spent the ten years of his retirement managing his farm in a near-by community. No land received better care or responded more bountifully; it was a case of mutual love and understanding.

Basically conservative, Professor Birch never reported a research project or propounded a basic principle of disease or disease control unless it was based on sound scientific evidence. He brooked no deviation from truth. Expediency was never permitted to compromise fact. Because he was a lover of lucid, understandable English, readers of his numerous publications were never at loss to understand his meaning. His research reports were clear, concise, and capable of exact duplication. His wise and friendly counsel was often sought and at all times freely given.

Dr. Birch was born on a farm, March 30, 1881, at Zeandale, Kansas. He was continuously associated with farming and animal production. In 1906 Kansas State College granted him the degree of B.S. Agr.; he had majored in animal husbandry. Immediately after graduation he went to the Philippines where, for two years, he did outstanding work in the control of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest. Realizing his lack of education and training in animal diseases he resigned the position and entered the New York State Veterinary College. Dean Moore in 1910 appointed him, while he was still a student, instructor of pathology and head of the Experiment Station, then little more than an abandoned farm. In 1911 he married Olive McKeeman and lived at the Station until his retirement. Cornell University granted him the degree of D.V.M. in 1912 and Ph.D. in 1916.

Hog cholera studies engaged most of his time from 1909 to 1921. Together with Dr. Milks he initiated hog cholera serum and virus production in New York. He conclusively proved that hog cholera is transmitted by uncooked pork trimmings, and that standard meat inspection methods failed to prevent spread of the disease by this means. The tenets laid down in his book on hog cholera are as sound today as the day they were written.

After the retirement of Dr. W. L. Williams in 1921, Dr. Birch changed his major research from diseases of hogs to brucellosis of cattle. Brucellosis had been for many years a widespread disease resulting in great economic loss to cattle owners. Against great opposition, he proved that brucellosis was a true infectious disease and that it could be controlled by the application of the basic principles his research revealed. Not content with an experimental herd,

he carried his methods to the farm and put them into practical application. At one time he supervised fifty-two herds containing over five thousand cattle scattered throughout the state. Use of these so-called “demonstration” herds illustrated his principle of leadership by example and education. Dr. Birch was often criticized for his conservatism in the acceptance of vaccination against the disease. Early attempts by others had resulted in failure. He demanded that the method be economically and biologically sound before its widespread use in the field. When his research and that of others proved the method to be sound he was one of the first to advocate its use. He formulated the early official regulations for state control of the disease. As a result, New York and many other states are now virtually free of the disease.

For almost thirty years he saw almost continuous duty on disease control committees. His teaching of the subject of animal health to agriculture students was widely praised and appreciated by animal owners and veterinarians alike. He was the author of numerous publications on hog cholera and reproductive diseases of cattle. Many graduate students serving under him later assumed positions of responsibility in teaching, research, and official disease control agencies.

Dr. Birch was the first member of the Faculty of the New York State Veterinary College to receive the Borden Award for distinguished work in the control of disease in dairy cattle. In 1926 he was awarded a Rockefeller Foundation scholarship for study in Europe. He was a member of the Procurement and Assignment Service, Second Call Area, U. S. Army, from 1942 to the end of World War II, accomplishing his task with distinction. Soon after the war, he served as a member of a commission to survey veterinary colleges and services in Europe.

Dr. Birch was past master of Hobasco Lodge 716, Free and Accepted Masons, and past president of the Ithaca Rotary Club.

H. L. Gilman, D. W. Baker, M. G. Fincher

William Ernest Blauvelt

July 2, 1903 — February 2, 1953

William Ernest Blauvelt, Professor of Entomology, and member of the Cornell Staff for twenty five years, passed away at his home on the west shore of Cayuga Lake on February 2, 1953. Though troubled by periods of ill health during recent years, his sudden passing was unexpected. He was born at Mt. Vernon, New York on July 2, 1903.

After graduation from the high school at Haverstraw, New York, he entered The College of Agriculture at Cornell and by 1926 had completed work for the Bachelor of Science degree. There followed two years as an assistant county agricultural agent in Orange and Niagara Counties. Returning to Cornell in 1928 as a graduate student, he spent four years working toward the Ph.D. degree and during a part of this time served as extension instructor in entomology. His doctorate was conferred in 1935; he remained on the staff of the Department of Entomology, and successively became assistant professor in 1935, associate professor in 1945, and professor in 1947. Professor Blauvelt was a pioneer and became a recognized leader in the long neglected field of insect control on ornamental crops. For many years he was assigned to extension work in this field and his services soon became invaluable to the important nursery and florist industries not only in New York but in all the United States and Canada. During these years as an extension specialist he devoted much of his personal time to research on methods of control, and investigations on the effectiveness of the many new materials that entered the field following the advent of DDT. In 1945 his assignment in the College of Agriculture was modified so that he might use a greater part of his time in research.

Professor Blauvelt's career as an investigator may justly be appraised as brilliant. His work invariably was planned and carried out according to the highest traditions of scientific research. With him there was never the quick rush to the press after a few preliminary tests. New methods or materials that appeared promising after laboratory trials always were given large scale tests in commercial greenhouses before recommendations were issued. He developed the use of selenium as a systemic material for the control of spider mites on roses, azobenzene for the same purpose, and metaldehyde for slug control. He was a leading investigator in the use of the newer phosphate systemics on florists' crops. He trained several students who followed him into the field of insect control on florists' crops. He was in constant touch with industrial research in the field of insecticide development and therefore had access to new materials as soon as they were available. Frequently industry came to him for advice on the development of new insecticides. But his work was by no means directed entirely toward the interests of the florists' and insecticide

industries. The home gardener, or the housewife with insect problems on a few potted plants were as welcome in his office, and received the same careful consideration as the large industries.

Although a specialist in florist crop insects he was deeply interested in the whole broad field of entomology. His information was so complete, and his memory so extraordinary that one often suspected he had read and remembered the entire literature of his science. His friendly and cooperative nature made this great store of information readily available not only to his immediate coworkers but to the many who kept in touch with him through correspondence.

During the war years, Professor Blauvelt gave less attention to the problems of flower growers and devoted the major portion of his time to extension work on the protection of Victory Gardens from noxious insects. This, he felt, was a more realistic use of his talents during the period of national emergency when the production of every possible ounce of food was a necessity.

Professor Blauvelt's noteworthy accomplishments brought recognition and honors from several sources. The Society of American Florists Award was his in 1949 as a result of his studies on the use of Parathion aerosols against greenhouse pests. For several years he was entomological consultant for the American Rose Society. He held honorary memberships in the National Chrysanthemum Society, the American Carnation Society, The New York State Flower Growers, and other amateur and professional florists' organizations. He was a member of Alpha Zeta, Sigma Xi, Epsilon Sigma Phi, the Entomological Society of America, and the American Association of Economic Entomologists.

Professor Blauvelt was held in highest esteem by his students, his coworkers in entomology, and his many friends in the industries he served so well. To all of them his passing was deeply regrettable.

R. W. Leiby, Kenneth Post, H. H. Schwardt

Forest Milo Blodgett

July 15, 1885 — June 11, 1951

The sudden death of Forest Milo Blodgett following a cerebral hemorrhage brought to an untimely close a long career of service to Cornell University and to agriculture. Surviving are his wife, Elsa James Blodgett, three children, and three grandchildren.

Professor Blodgett was born and reared on a farm near Brocton, New York, the son of Silas and Clara Jane Blodgett. After receiving his preparatory education at Stockton High School and Fredonia Normal, he came to Cornell and graduated in 1910 with a degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture. As an undergraduate, he studied under the late Professor H. H. Whetzel who induced him to undertake graduate work in the field of plant pathology. He spent the next four years in graduate study as a Hermann Frasch research fellow and received his doctorate in 1914.

During the year 1914-15, Professor Blodgett was Associate Botanist at the New York (Geneva) Agricultural Experiment Station but he returned to Cornell in 1915 to become an Assistant Professor in the Department of Plant Pathology. Subsequently, he was raised to the rank of Professor. He spent his sabbatic leave for the second term of the year 1923-24 at the University of Wisconsin.

Professor Blodgett was a member of Sigma Xi, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Phytopathological Society, and the Potato Association of America, serving the latter association as vice president in 1940 and president in 1941.

In the early years of his professional life, Professor Blodgett devoted his time to research on the control of hop mildew and apple diseases. He is better known for his extensive work and writings concerning virus diseases of the potato, the use of sprays and dusts for potato pest control, and the development of potato varieties resistant to scab and virus infection. He originated the tuber-index method of testing tubers for the presence of virus diseases. He was a student and ardent advocate of modern biometrics as a means of increasing the worth of field and laboratory experimentation. His strict obedience to biometrical practice, always a pattern for his research, earned for him a reputation for sound conservative judgment. Colleagues and graduate students frequently sought his advice on planning their experiments and in the statistical analysis of their data.

Quiet and unassuming, Professor Blodgett had no propensity for classroom or extension teaching. He preferred the field and the out-of-doors not only as a stage for his research but for the pursuit as well of his favorite hobbies,

skiing, hunting, and especially fishing. He leaves behind a rich heritage in his many students, well trained under his guidance in the field of plant pathology.

M. F. Barrus, W. H. Burkholder, W. A. Rawlins

Harold Eugene Botsford

July 18, 1887 — October 4, 1958

Harold Eugene Botsford, Professor Emeritus of Poultry Husbandry, and for many years extension project leader in the Department of Poultry Husbandry, died after a short illness, on October 4, 1958, while visiting his daughter in Denver, Colorado.

Professor Botsford was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, in 1887. He spent his boyhood on his father's home farm near Newton, Connecticut. Although dairying was the major farm activity, the care of the farm poultry flock apparently was largely responsible for the development by Professor Botsford of an early interest in poultry husbandry. After graduation at the Newton High School in 1907, he used the profits derived from the poultry flock to support college work at the Connecticut Agricultural College at Storrs, from which he received a diploma in 1909. At that institution he was president of the senior class, president of the college Shakespearean club, and first in the Hicks Prize Speaking Contest.

After graduation, there was an interval in which Professor Botsford managed a poultry establishment near New York City, ran a poultry and general farm in Connecticut, and taught high school agriculture in Massachusetts. Then he entered Cornell University in 1915, where he specialized in poultry husbandry under the direction of Cornell's internationally known Professor James E. Rice. He completed his training for the B.S. degree in 1918.

Professor Rice quickly recognized the superior qualifications and ability of this mature student and made him an assistant on the staff at Cornell in 1916. On graduation, Botsford was made extension instructor in poultry husbandry in 1918, Assistant Extension Professor in 1920, and Extension Professor in 1925. He retired July 1, 1952, after 36 years of highly successful extension teaching. As a teacher Professor Botsford exerted a major influence in the development of the poultry industry of New York State.

The chief interests of Professor Botsford in poultry husbandry were, at first, largely in poultry farm management, and later in poultry marketing. In 1929-1930 and again in 1944-1945, he did special work for the United States Department of Agriculture, studying consumer preference for eggs, and as a marketing specialist for the War Food Administration. He initiated the Cornell Egg Grading School, which was the forerunner of many similar schools throughout the United States. He also served in 1933-1937 as chairman of the egg marketing committee of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council.

After retirement, Professor Botsford supervised the Egyptian postwar poultry project financed by the Christian Rural Overseas Program of which he was subsequently New York State Director, and the Heifer Project, Inc. Later he took part in a similar project in Greece and there toured the poultry centers of the country at the request of the Greek government.

Professor Botsford was the author of numerous bulletins and articles dealing with poultry farm management and poultry marketing problems. He was coauthor with Professor James E. Rice of the textbook *Practical Poultry Management*, which has been one of the most popular poultry texts, widely used in teaching vocational agriculture to high school students. He was also the author of a textbook entitled *The Economics of Poultry Management*.

The organizations of which Professor Botsford was a member included the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Poultry Science Association, the World's Poultry Science Association, Epsilon Sigma Phi, the honorary agricultural society of Ho-Nun-De-Kah at Cornell, and the Ithaca Rotary Club. He served the Baptist Church of Ithaca in many capacities and taught the men's class there for twenty-five years.

Professor Botsford was a pleasant and friendly person and a devoted family man. His wife and five of his six children survive him. His many friends and colleagues at Cornell and elsewhere greatly regret his passing.

J. H. Bruckner, F. B. Hutt, L. C. Norris

Robert Stanley Breed

October 17, 1877 — February 10, 1956

Robert Stanley Breed, Professor of Bacteriology Emeritus, died unexpectedly at his home in Geneva February 10, 1956.

Professor Breed entered upon his career in 1902 when he was named Professor and Head of the Department of Biology at Allegheny College. He served in this capacity until 1913, when he became Head of the Department of Bacteriology at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. In 1945, the Departments of Bacteriology and Chemistry at the Experiment Station were merged into the present Department of Food Science and Technology. At that time and at his own request, Professor Breed was relieved of administrative responsibilities and devoted his full time to research. He retired October 31, 1947, and was made Professor of Bacteriology Emeritus in Cornell University November 1, 1947.

Professor Breed was graduated from Amherst College in 1898. He received the M. S. degree from the University of Colorado in 1899 and the Ph.D. degree from Harvard University in 1902. He also studied at the University of Göttingen in 1910, at the University of Kiel in 1911, and at the Pasteur Institute in 1923.

Early in his career Professor Breed focused attention on dairy bacteriology, with emphasis on problems of dairy sanitation. He was also interested almost from the beginning of his professional life in bacteriological nomenclature. This led to his appointment as Permanent Secretary of the International Commission on Bacteriological Nomenclature. He also played a prominent part in World Dairy Congresses in Washington, London, Berne, and Rome.

Professor Breed held membership in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Society of American Bacteriologists of which he was President in 1927, the American Public Health Association, the American Dairy Science Association, the Society of Applied Microbiology, the International Association of Milk Sanitarians, and the International Society of Microbiology. He was also a member of Sigma Xi, Phi Beta Kappa, and Phi Gamma Delta.

Author of numerous technical articles in Experiment Station publications and scientific journals, Professor Breed also made notable editorial contributions. Chief among these was his service since 1937 as Editor of *Bergey's Manual of Determinative Bacteriology*, a revision of which he had just about completed and upon which he did some work on the morning of his death.

Professor Breed also served as Associate Editor of the *Journal of Bacteriology*. For many years he was chairman of the Editorial Committee of the American Public Health Association having to do with the *Manual of Standard Methods for Dairy Products*. This manual passed through nine English editions and was translated into French and Spanish.

The milk supply of the City of Geneva afforded Professor Breed a fertile field of research close at home. Here it was that he perfected the technique which came to be known around the world as the "Breed Method" for the direct counting of bacteria in milk and cream. He also demonstrated, in close cooperation with the Geneva Board of Health of which he was long a member, the benefits to be derived by producers, distributors, and consumers of dairy products of a city-administered quality control laboratory operating under the supervision of one of his wide knowledge of public health matters. For more than 25 years the City of Geneva held a unique place for communities of its size in the State and nation for the high standards of its milk supply.

With all of his varied professional activity, Professor Breed still found time for many civic duties as well. He was a former President and moving spirit of the Geneva Historical Society. He was a former President of the University Club of Geneva. He was a member of the Geneva Rotary Club for more than 25 years. He was an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Geneva. For many years he also assisted Mrs. Breed in Girl Scout work and delighted in citing as his reward the privilege of chaperoning girls who won trips to the circus for meritorious work in Scouting.

In 1941 he was singled out by the Geneva Kiwanis Club for its award for outstanding service to the community.

Professor Breed married Louise Miller Heim of Binghamton, N. Y., in 1899. She died in 1905. He later married Emma Margaret Edson of Meadville, Pa., who survives him, together with a daughter Alice, now Mrs. Girard Laviano of Woodside, Long Island.

Many notable achievements of lasting value stand as monuments to Professor Breed's memory in his chosen field of science. Probably nothing would have pleased him as much, however, as the many expressions of indebtedness for inspired leadership and helpful direction voiced at the time of his passing by those who were associated with him as students and co-workers. In mourning his loss, we rejoice that he was given the rare privilege of pursuing to the very end of his days the constructive work in which he found such profound satisfaction.

J. D. Lockett, C. S. Pederson, J. M. Sherman

Julian Pleasant Bretz

December 29, 1876 — June 15, 1951

After a long illness Julian Pleasant Bretz died on June 15, 1951. Born in St. Joseph, Missouri, he was graduated in 1899 from William Jewell College. For some six years he was in the employ of the Burlington Railroad, an experience of which he always spoke with pride and to which, at least in part, one may perhaps attribute an early interest, maintained throughout his life, in the history of transportation, as well as in the relations between Employer and Labor. During the greater part of that period he was also a graduate student in the University of Chicago. There, after obtaining his doctorate in 1906, he was for two years a junior teacher of history. He joined the Cornell Faculty as an assistant professor in 1908 and became professor of American History in 1910, a position which he filled with conspicuous success until his retirement in 1944, when the title of professor emeritus was conferred on him by the Board of Trustees.

Bretz's remarkable success as a teacher was due to several factors: mastery of his subject, an unusual ability to illuminate contemporary political and social questions by relating them, by way of comparison or contrast, to the earlier history and development of the United States, and an enviable gift of clear and lively exposition. The lasting regard and admiration felt for him by his students was shown year after year, when they flocked around him at the annual meetings of the American Historical Association or when, on their occasional return to Ithaca, they invariably sought him out. The published contributions to his subject were few, but of high quality; and for more than thirty years he was a frequent and valued reviewer in the *American Historical Review* and the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*.

Bretz also devoted much time and thought to problems of university administration. After the Administrative Board in charge of Freshmen and Sophomores had been superseded in 1915-16 by the Committee of Advice to Underclassmen, he was for a number of years its energetic and highly efficient chairman. Later, he was at different times a member of the Educational Policy Committee, Secretary of the University Faculty, member of the University Policy Committee, and Faculty representative on the Board of Trustees. His wide administrative experience and judicial temper received further recognition, when he became a member, and indeed secretary, of the Trustee-Faculty Committee appointed to choose a successor to President Farrand. For many years he was one of the most impressive and respected speakers in the University Faculty and the Faculty of the College of Arts and Sciences. His contributions to debate were memorable no less for their breadth of view and fairness to the opinions

of his opponents than for their admirable and logical presentation; and he was ever a champion of liberal ideas and a staunch upholder of academic freedom.

He viewed the duties of citizenship in a democratic state with as much earnestness as the proper exercise of his profession. Thus he served on various civic committees, he was a member of the Democratic State Committee for eight years, and he ran for Congress in 1930 and again in 1932. His outstanding services to his party were recognized when he became chairman, first, of the City Democratic Committee, and then of the County Democratic Committee. Still later, his lifelong interest in Labor problems found expression when he took a prominent part in the formation of the Labor Legislative Conference. His election to be its president in December, 1947 was a fitting tribute to his leadership, but less than six months later ill-health forced him to resign the office.

Bretz was a distinguished figure—tall, erect, and dignified. He had a singular youthfulness of spirit and a rare courtesy and graciousness characterized him. His colleagues and a wide circle of friends will not soon forget that striking and kindly presence and that well-modulated voice speaking so persuasively, and will long cherish the memory of one whose intellectual gifts, sterling character, and human sympathy made him for more than forty years a prominent and greatly esteemed member of both the University and the community.

R. E. Cushman, M. S. Kendrick, M. L. W. Laistner

Margaret Louise Brew

July 6, 1905 — November 21, 1959

The death of Margaret Brew less than two years after she had joined the Faculty of Cornell University as Professor and head of the Department of Textiles and nothing, interrupted a number of promising developments that she was helping to initiate. Despite her short association with the College and the Department, her training and experience as a teacher, research worker and administrator had enabled her to make substantial contributions during this time.

Professor Brew was born in Chicago, Illinois, and she was closely associated with the University of Chicago from her early training at the University High School through work for the Ph.D. degree, which she received in 1945. She had been awarded the Ph.B. degree *cum laude* from that University in 1926 and the M.S. degree in 1935.

After receiving the Bachelor's degree, she first taught home economics in the high schools of Winnetka, Illinois, and then in the Milwaukee University School, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. From there she went to Oregon State College as an instructor in home economics.

She was made head of the textiles and clothing section of the School of Home Economics at the University of Minnesota in 1935 and remained in that position for ten years, completing work on the Ph.D. degree during that period. In 1945 she went to Washington, D. C, as a research administrator in home economics with the Department of Agriculture. She continued in this work until she came to Cornell University in February, 1958. While she was with the Department of Agriculture in Washington, she directed several studies of family expenditures and consumption and was responsible for a number of publications in these fields in journals and as bulletins. She was particularly interested in clothing consumption.

Her contributions in the field of textiles and clothing stemmed from the unusual combination of an appreciation of design with scientific training in economics particularly as applied to these two industries. She had a far-reaching acquaintance and working relationship with investigators in problems related to textiles and clothing. She brought many of these persons, with such diverse interests as anthropology, welfare work, child psychology, quartermaster service, and statistics, to the department seminars to contribute from their specialty to the broad understanding of the field of textiles and clothing.

She was a member of a number of professional societies, such as the American Statistical Association and the American Economics Association. She was particularly active in the affairs of the American Home Economics Association. She was chairman of the Family Economics-Home Management Section of the Association when she came to Cornell University; she had been a member of the Program Planning Committee for the 50th Anniversary of the Association in 1959 and was a member of the Program Planning Committee for the 1960 meeting.

A city dweller most of her life, she delighted in the outdoors. She was an ardent and active member of the Audubon Society. Her search for birds, flowers, and trees typical of this region lead her to a greater acquaintance with the territory surrounding Ithaca than many obtain in a lifetime.

Because of her variety of interests, professional and recreational, she left a host of friends who had shared in these activities.

Margaret Humphrey, Mabel Rollins, Mary Ryan

Thomas Roland Briggs

September 2, 1887 — August 9, 1952

Thomas Roland Briggs, Professor of Physical Chemistry, died in Ithaca Memorial Hospital, on August 9, 1952, following a long illness. He was born in Huddersfield, England, on September 2, 1887, and came to the United States with his parents in January, 1888. He became a naturalized American citizen in 1918. He received his early education in the public schools near New York and after graduating from Flushing High School, he entered Cornell, where he received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1909 and the doctorate in chemistry in 1913.

After serving two years as instructor in chemistry at Worcester Polytechnic Institute, he returned to Cornell in 1915 as Assistant Professor of Physical Chemistry, and was made Professor of Physical Chemistry in 1925.

Professor Briggs was known among his many students as a very stimulating and forceful teacher. Gifted with imagination, dignity of manner and a keen sense of audience feeling, Professor Briggs' lectures were models of good organization, precision and clarity. Many graduate students in the fields of chemistry, biology and soil science for more than a quarter of a century have cited him as an inspiring influence during their years of training at Cornell. One of them said of him recently, "He made science dynamic, and research an exciting adventure. He was a teacher."

His advent into the field of physical chemistry coincided with the rapid development of the field of colloidal chemistry. His work on electroendosmose and his summation of knowledge in the field was an important contribution to the field of plant physiology and soils technology, as well as to chemistry. His research work in the field of phase equilibria and emulsification was extensive. His contributions in these various fields were of immediate value in the development of industrial processes. He recognized the practical application of his research work and served effectively as consultant to various corporations.

Professor Briggs was an ardent fisherman and loved to take a fishing trip with friends or his sons to some local stream or to some distant lake or stream in Canada or his summer camp in New Hampshire. As a hobby, he became very interested in the history of American railroads and maintained an extensive library on the development of the various systems.

He was a member of Phi Kappa Tau and Alpha Chi Sigma fraternities and of the American Chemical Society and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Francis Ingalls Briggs, and his four children, Lynton and Adelaide, of Ithaca; George, of Cambridge, Massachusetts ; and Gifford, of New York City, all of whom graduated from Cornell.

In the death of Professor Briggs, Cornell has lost a devoted alumnus and teacher, whose passing has brought a deep feeling of personal sorrow to his former students, his colleagues in chemistry and to other friends on the campus.

Lewis Knudson, A. W. Laubengayer, M. L. Nichols

Harry Albert Britton

October 26, 1881 — February 17, 1959

Dr. Harry A. Britton, Attending Physician, Emeritus, at the Cornell University Infirmary and Clinic, died in Ithaca on February 17, 1959, after a long illness. Born in Reading, Pennsylvania, October 26, 1881, Dr. Britton received his early education in Reading and, in 1913, was graduated in medicine from the Medico-Chirurgical College in Philadelphia. He completed his internship at the Philadelphia General Hospital in 1914 and remained on the staff of that institution for the next two years as resident physician. He then became resident physician at the City Hospital in Minneapolis, Minnesota, until 1919 when he returned to Reading to engage in private practice and serve as school physician. In September, 1921, he came to Ithaca and became a member of the medical staff of the student health service at Cornell, a position which he held until retirement in 1950. Thereafter he curtailed his professional activities until ill health forced complete retirement in 1954.

In 1925, Dr. Britton was appointed team physician for the Cornell University Athletic Association, beginning a service which was to continue for the next twenty-three years. In this capacity, he treated the injuries and illnesses of hundreds of young Cornell athletes who, when returning to Cornell for alumni events in later years, never failed to visit their old friend and benefactor. Wrestling was his favorite sport. He became an expert in treating the ear injuries so frequently incurred in this sport in a manner designed to prevent "cauliflower ears." His original article on the subject, published in 1927, is still quoted whenever the management of external ear injuries is discussed, and a second article, published in 1953, summarized his experience with over a thousand cases. He is particularly remembered by the large number of wrestlers to whom he gave unstintingly of his time and effort. In June, 1954, the Cornell wrestling team held a dinner in his honor and presented him with an award in recognition of thirty-three years of service in the interests of Cornell wrestling.

His principal interest, aside from his professional duties, was in the Boy Scout movement and from 1924 to 1936 he served as Scoutmaster of Troop 1 and, during the summer camping period, as Medical Director at Camp Barton. He was a member of the local Red Cross chapter for many years and gave freely of his services as a first aid adviser and instructor during World War II.

Dr. Britton was a modest, quiet, kindly man who thoroughly enjoyed association with young people and had a genuine interest in their health, personal problems, and later progress in life. He will always be affectionately remembered by his many friends and associates.

Leslie Nathan Broughton

October 3, 1877 — March 3, 1952

Like every indefatigable scholar, Leslie Nathan Broughton found many things to engage his attention. Because of an interest in teaching, he prepared two useful textbooks; as a friend of scholarly publication, he helped edit the *Cornell Studies in English* for many years; and as an authority on the romantic poets, he reviewed several important books. But these were incidental to his work on four major projects.

About 1900, students of literature discovered how much they could learn about the major poets by studying their use of words. Appreciating the value of word-lists for this purpose, Professor Broughton joined with five other editors in compiling a concordance of the poems of Keats (published 1917), and later undertook, with Benjamin F. Stelter, a similar service for Robert Browning. Although he intended his preface to the latter work merely as generous acknowledgment of assistance from some hundred volunteers and agencies, he unintentionally revealed his own abilities as a director of such complex enterprises.

Then he turned to two other huge tasks. Annually for twenty years he collected, transcribed, and arranged some three thousand items for the invaluable *Bibliography of the Modern Humanities Research Association*. And he joined with Professor Clark S. Northup in preparing a bibliography (soon to appear) of writings relating to Browning.

At an early time he developed an enthusiasm for the character and writings of William Wordsworth. His dissertation on the Theocritan influence and later his teaching, kept him close to the subject. When a donor presented to the University a large collection of Wordsworth's books, letters, and similar materials, Professor Broughton was placed in charge of it and gave valuable guidance and direction in regard to technical processing and management. During his service as curator, he saw the items increase from 1700 to over 3000—a few standard, others rare, and many unique. He also published catalogues and volumes of letters of which almost any modern discussion of the poet must take account. In the Library, his dry pleasantries and knowledge of bibliographical matters made him friends and admirers among the staff.

Professor Broughton's students found in him a teacher who believed that they could acquire a better education by working out their own conclusions than by accepting without thought conclusions that he could easily have supplied; hence, he often listened with kindness and patience to discussions that he must have found elementary, and refrained from offering corrections that must have seemed to him obvious. His colleagues learned that he took special pleasure in helping others with their work, even at the expense of time and labor to himself. If some one

delivered a paper, he made a point of attending the meeting and saying an appreciative word; indeed, he visited the campus upon such an errand less than a month before his death.

But perhaps the quality that especially impressed those who had much to do with him was his devotion to his subject. What in other persons might have seemed a preference or an accomplishment became with him something for which to live. To him (at least, so his students could easily believe) the personalities of Wordsworth and Coleridge had remained as vital and compelling as though the poets still were alive. In his presentation of them, the men and their writings blended into a harmonious picture, which one needed only to attend to if he would increase his enjoyment and understanding of hundreds of matters. Since the days of Browning societies and Kipling clubs, no authors have attracted at Cornell such devoted and wide-spread attention—an attention that culminated in 1950 in a series of exercises of national interest. The modest and industrious man who lent so much aid to bringing this situation about will not easily be replaced.

W. H. French, B. S. Monroe, G. F. Shepherd, Jr.

Leroy Pearl Burnham

May 11, 1880 — June 17, 1952

Leroy Pearl Burnham, Professor of Architecture, Emeritus, died in Ithaca on June 17, 1952. He had been ill but a short time. Professor Burnham was born at Waltham, Massachusetts, May 11, 1880, the son of Charles and Sarah Avery Burnham. After his early education in the public schools of Waltham, he entered Harvard University from which he was graduated as Bachelor of Science in 1902 and as Master of Science in Architecture in 1903. Having been awarded both the Harvard and the Roche Traveling Fellowships he spent the next four years in Europe, traveling extensively, chiefly in England, France and Italy, and in study at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris and at the American Academy in Rome. Soon after his return to the United States he became associated with the firm of McKim, Meade and White in New York City. Here, during several years with what was perhaps the leading architectural firm of the country, he acquired a broad and thorough training in the practical aspects of his profession, and the prominent part assigned to him by his employers in the design and construction of the Metropolitan Museum of Art indicates that he had profited substantially by this training.

He came to Cornell in the fall of 1914 as Assistant Professor of Architecture and was appointed Professor in 1923, a position in which he served with effectiveness and distinction until his retirement in June, 1947. Professor Burnham brought to his teaching of architectural design not only a mature philosophy but also the convincing artistry of the highly skilled craftsman. His personal qualities of sincerity, integrity and artistic sensibility, tempered by a kindly manner and genial tolerance, together with the breadth and thoroughness of his education and experience, were clearly reflected in his teaching. Many of his former students, now leaders in their profession, bear witness to the effectiveness of his insistence on sound analysis, rational development and clear presentation of the problem at hand.

In addition to his teaching and after his retirement he found time to participate occasionally in practice, several local residences and the Tompkins County World War I Memorial being products of this avocation. Also over a period of many years, he gave generously of his time and talent in designing and supervising the decorations of Barton or Bailey Halls for the commencement exercises.

Among the organizations with which Professor Burnham was actively affiliated were the American Institute of Architects, the Council of Registered Architects of New York State, the American Academy in Rome Associates, the Harvard Club of New York, and St. Johns Episcopal Church.

H. E. Baxter, G. I. Dale, J. A. Hartell

Earle Nelson Burrows

March 24, 1883 — May 6, 1951

Earle Nelson Burrows, Associate Professor of Structural Engineering, died unexpectedly at his home in Ithaca, N. Y. on May 6, 1951, after forty years of uninterrupted service in the School of Civil Engineering at Cornell University.

He was born on March 24, 188 at Deposit, N. Y., the son of Nelson D. and Adeline M. Burrows. After graduating from the Deposit High School, he entered Cornell University and was graduated with a civil engineer degree in 1907, and in 1914 he obtained the M.C.E. degree from his Alma Mater.

From 1907 to 1908, Professor Burrows was employed by the Owego Bridge Company; then followed two years' association as a structural engineer with the American Bridge Company at Chicago. In 1911, he returned to Cornell as an instructor in the then College of Civil Engineering; was made an assistant professor in 1915, and an associate professor in 1941.

In addition to his teaching, he was engaged as a consultant on many structural engineering projects and served for a number of years as a consultant bridge engineer for the Board of Public Works of the City of Ithaca, and in that capacity designed several of the smaller bridges across Cascadilla and Fall Creeks in Ithaca. During the summer of 1917, he was employed as a bridge designer for the State of New York at Albany.

As a teacher, Professor Burrows was most friendly with the students, for whose individual needs and difficulties he had great understanding and patience. He had a wide acquaintance with the civil engineering alumni. His courses in structural engineering were popular; while he demanded certain standards, yet he was patient and took great pains to demonstrate the practical application along with the theory. The students always felt free to consult with him at his office. His classes looked forward with pleasure to field inspection trips with him to existing structures, and the annual visit of the structural class to the American Bridge Company's plant at Elmira was arranged by him with much care so that the student could gain practical knowledge of steel fabrication.

Professor Burrows was an ardent fisherman and nothing pleased him more than to accompany a few of his friends on a fishing trip to some nearby stream or lake, or as he often did, take an extended journey to fish a stream in the Adirondacks or a lake in Canada. He was also interested in golf and enjoyed heartily his associations at the Ithaca Country Club, of which club he was at one time a trustee. He was a member of the Seal and Serpent Fraternity, the Pyramid Society, and the national honorary civil engineering society of Chi Epsilon.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Julia Vail Burrows, and a son Earle Lawrence Burrows of Pittsburgh, Pa., who was graduated from Cornell as a civil engineer in 1934. Professor Burrow's first wife, Mae Whitaker Burrows, died in 1946.

Professor Burrows' passing will be deeply regretted by a host of former students and alumni, who remember him not only as a former teacher but as a sincere friend. The School of Civil Engineering has lost a most valuable and experienced teacher and the faculty a friendly and loyal colleague.

B. S. Monroe, John Perry, George Winter

Frank Pores Bussell

September 3, 1878 — May 27, 1956

Frank Pores Bussell, professor emeritus, who had served Cornell as professor of plant breeding for 22 years, died on May 27, 1956 at San Gabriel, California. Professor Bussell was born on September 3, 1878 at Abilene, Kansas but soon moved with his parents to a farm in Illinois. He was graduated from Colgate University in 1901. For two years he taught classics in the high school at Geneva, New York and then came to Cornell University for a year of graduate study in philosophy while holding a Sage scholarship. After his year's graduate work he taught history and the classics in Minnesota and California. He did additional graduate work in the meantime at the University of Chicago and at the University of Illinois. From 1908 to February 1915, he managed the home farm in north central Illinois. As the result of his farm experience Professor Bussell acquired a keen awareness of the need for an adequate supply of pure seed of improved varieties of farm crops. To further his training for public service in this field, he returned to Cornell in the spring of 1915. He chose plant breeding, plant physiology, and soils as the subjects for his doctorate which he received in 1919. Having served as an instructor in plant breeding during his graduate study, he was appointed assistant professor in 1919 in charge of the extension work for the department. He was further advanced to the rank of professor in 1924, which position he held until retirement. On September 1, 1946, he was appointed professor of plant breeding, emeritus.

Professor Bussell with his thorough knowledge of farm problems, a sympathetic viewpoint and fundamental training in the sciences was able to undertake his extension teaching with unusual success. He used the demonstration method as an effective means of teaching throughout his period of service. He was among the pioneers in believing farmers should have an important part in their programs of better seeds. To this end he among others helped to organize the seed growers and distributors into a cooperative known as "New York Seed Improvement Cooperative Association, Inc.". This has now become the "New York Certified Seed Growers Cooperative". This organization has been effective in promoting the extensive use of improved crop varieties by insuring adequate supplies of pure seed.

Farmers from the humblest to the most prosperous were considered of equal importance and deserving of Dr. Bussell's best efforts. The confidence that the Iroquois Indians on their seven reservations in the state had in Dr. Bussell was exemplified by the fact that he was the first man ever entrusted with the improvement of their sacred

maize. In addition to his extension teaching, he taught the winter short courses in plant breeding for many years. On occasions he also gave regular courses in plant breeding during the college year.

Professor Bussell was an active member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Society of Agronomy; Genetics Society of America; New York Seed Improvement Cooperative Association. He was also a member of Sigma Xi, Gamma Alpha, Alpha Zeta and Delta Kappa Epsilon.

In addition to his work among farmers and students he always found time to serve his community through membership in civic and fraternal organizations. He liked people and made many friends with those in all walks of life. He was a loyal and dependable friend with an ever ready word of cheer and hope and a helping hand for those in need. He was an active member of the Baptist Church where he served as a trustee, teacher, and lay minister. He joined and was a life member of the Hamilton Lodge F and A M, and belonged to the several upper bodies and served as Commander of the St. Augustine Commandry, Knights Templar.

He married Grace Eaton in 1912 who passed away in 1947, and after her death married Ruby Tobias in 1952. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Olivia Bussell Kikendall, Jr. and Mrs. Ruth Bussell McLay.

A. A. Johnson, H. M. Munger, R. G. Wiggans

Helen Canon

August 15, 1888 — July 9, 1954

The death of Helen Canon, Emeritus Professor of Economics of the Household and Household Management, brought a heavy sense of loss, not only to members of her own department, but to the entire College of Home Economics. Yet this sense of loss was accompanied by deep pride in the rich contribution Miss Canon had made over the years to the breadth and soundness of the growing field of home economics, and more particularly to the area of her greatest interest, the art and science of management and economics in their relation to family living.

For thirty-seven years Helen Canon was connected with home economics at Cornell University, through its early years when it was a Department of Home Economics in the College of Agriculture; later when it became a School, and finally in 1925 a College of Home Economics. Miss Canon's interest in the application of economics and management to homes developed from close association with Martha Van Rensselaer who was a pioneer in this field. Miss Canon came to share with Miss Van Rensselaer a tremendous respect for the size and scope of the work of the homemaker and for its economic importance. Both saw the limitations placed on women because inadequate consideration and study had been given to the work they must perform. As Miss Canon's interest grew, there appeared the clear need for rigorous and long-time study in the fields that touched on this interest. Gladly she undertook such study and willingly she gave the time to it.

Her appreciation of the need for objective knowledge of the varied ways families were managing their household work and finances was evident in a survey she made in 1928 of the financial management of nearly two hundred farm families whose business enterprises had been studied by the Department of Agricultural Economics in the College of Agriculture. She recognized that only through accumulation of factual material about family management was it possible to develop sound and acceptable principles of management and techniques for performance. The material gathered through research in the way families lived and managed, continually impressed her with the soundness of the individual and independent thinking of families. She used research findings not to establish rules, but to show increased possibilities for management.

Miss Canon defined the major functions of the field in these words, "... to explore and clarify the process of management in democratic family living and to develop techniques that will be helpful to families in their managing. Managing in a home not only takes its cue from the individual family's values and desires, but scales these to the resources and limitations of the family and to the present and prospective conditions in the outside

world. ... To draw from the field of economics such facts and generalizations from facts as can be of use to families in their managing, to help families appreciate the two-way connection between their economic activities and those of the larger society and to represent the interests of families to outside economic agencies from close association with family practices and values ...”

In 1930 Miss Canon secured the Ph.D. degree from Cornell University and in that same year she was appointed Professor of Home Economics and Head of the Department of Economics of the Household and Household Management. In the following twenty-two years of her leadership, research studies continued not only in homes throughout the State but in the College laboratories, enriching the subject matter of the field and enlarging the curriculum both at the College and in the Extension program. Staff members were selected and trained, largely from the growing number of graduate students who were attracted by the soundness and originality of the program she was developing.

Students with whom Miss Canon worked will always remember the vitality and inspiration of her teaching, the force of her words, her far vision, the clarity of her thinking. They acquired her conviction of the need for women to gain an understanding of the economic structure of society in order to make their full contribution as homemakers and as members of the community and the larger society. Through her, students learned devotion to a field of work. Her colleagues appreciated and relied on her power to penetrate to the heart of a matter. In any group in which she worked her calm thinking and clear presentation helped to bring order to a tangled issue.

To all she was endeared by the warmth of her personality, her genial hospitality, her ability to give quick and complete response to the problem of another. All those who knew her remember her love of the out-of-doors, her appreciation of beauty in homely experiences and above all her gift of living fully and with joy.

Beulah Blackmore, M. A. Rollins, Jean Warren

Dwight Clark Carpenter

June 6, 1890 — January 14, 1953

Dr. Dwight Clark Carpenter, Professor of Chemistry in the Division of Food Science and Technology at the Experiment Station in Geneva, passed away at the Clifton Springs Sanitarium on January 14, 1953, following a long illness. He had been a member of the staff of the Experiment Station for 30 years and was the recipient of many honors. He obtained his early training in Michigan State College and his doctor's degree from the University of Michigan in 1921.

Dr. Carpenter's chief field of research was in protein chemistry. His numerous contributions to the scientific literature concerned such topics as optical rotation and molecular weights of proteins, protein aldehyde plastics, and casein chemistry. In recent years he was making studies of the nitrogen compounds in tomatoes.

Dr. Carpenter was an ardent fisherman and he and his wife made many sojourns in the Canadian wilds. He combined his enjoyment of travelling with his professional interests and studied in Upsala, Sweden in 1927; and in Vienna, Austria in 1928; as an International Education Board Fellow. In 1935 and 1936, he was a visiting professor at the California Institute of Technology; and in the fall of 1949, he spent a six-months sabbatic leave in South America where he lectured at several universities.

Dr. Carpenter served as a consultant to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the U. S. Navy, and the War Manpower Commission. During World War II he advised the War Department on the problems of chemical decontamination.

D. B. Hand, G. J. Hucker, Richard Wellington

Emile Monnin Chamot

March 4, 1868 — July 27, 1950

Emile Monnin Chamot was born in Buffalo, and attended the public schools of that city. He received the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1891 and the doctorate in chemistry in 1897, both from Cornell University. The following year was spent in Europe, studying at the Universities of Nancy and Delft.

During his period of service at Cornell Chamot gave instruction in various branches of chemistry specializing in toxicology and sanitary chemistry, and later also in chemical microscopy. He was largely responsible for introducing the latter field to American chemists, by many lectures before scientific and technical societies, and by his pioneer book “Elementary Chemical Microscopy”, published in 1915 and succeeded in 1928 by the “Handbook of Chemical Microscopy”.

During World War I he carried on extensive studies of small arms ammunition for the Ordnance Department, and was a consultant on explosives during World War II.

In 1924-25 Chamot was appointed an exchange professor in chemical microscopy, visiting a score or more of French Universities, a representative of seven American Universities. In 1937 he was awarded the Longstreth Medal of the Franklin Institute, “for meritorious work in chemical microscopy”. Chamot’s interest in sanitary chemistry was the basis of invaluable service in testing Ithaca’s water supplies during the typhoid epidemic of 1904, and of a long association with the development and control of the purification systems for the city and the university. In 1906 he acted as consultant in a similar epidemic in Scranton.

A large share of the planning and supervision of the construction of the Baker Laboratory of Chemistry was his responsibility—evidence of the engineering bent that was so useful in his technical consulting work.

A lover of nature from his childhood, a student of the biological sciences as well as of chemistry, eminently practical and realistic in the application of his diverse knowledge, Chamot was ever generous with advice and experimental assistance to faculty and students in the Department of Chemistry.

He particularly enjoyed his collaboration in border-line problems with colleagues in biology, geology, archeology, physics and engineering, and continued active in research after his retirement in 1938. He is survived by his wife, Cora Genung Chamot.

T. R. Briggs, C. W. Mason, W. M. Sawdon

Clement Biddle Penrose Cobb

September 16, 1900 — March 11, 1955

The Department of Pediatrics of Cornell University Medical College and a host of personal friends, including patients and their parents, share with his family a great sense of loss in the untimely death on March 11, 1955 of Doctor Clement B. P. Cobb.

Doctor Cobb was born in 1900 in New York City, and received his M.D. from Harvard Medical School in 1926. Following an internship at Presbyterian Hospital, he became a resident at Babies Hospital in 1929. From 1933 until the time of his death, Doctor Cobb was Assistant Attending Pediatrician at The New York Hospital, and also a member of the faculty of Cornell University Medical College, first as instructor and then, from 1944, as Assistant Professor of Clinical Pediatrics. He also served at various times as an attending pediatrician at the New York Foundling Hospital, St. Vincent's Hospital and Knickerbocker Hospital.

Doctor Cobb was certified by the American Board of Pediatrics in 1937, and was a member of the American Academy of Pediatrics, the American Medical Association and the Harvey Society. He was the author of several publications in the field of pediatrics.

He was beloved by his patients and their parents, who had great confidence in him and to whom he gave much of his time as an advisor and friend.

Doctor Cobb was a very sociable person. Possessed of a charming manner, he had the dignity, the poise and the graciousness that becomes a man of good breeding. He was loyal to his friends and enjoyed their company. He would go out of his way to have others share the company of interesting people with him, especially at such places as the Century Club, of which he was a member, and at the Medical Strollers, of which he was past president and a zealous member. He was always tolerant of the foibles and shortcomings of others, holding no grievances and having few prejudices.

His interests were varied. He enjoyed music, and in his younger days played the cello. He had a great enthusiasm for the outdoors. Duck hunting, trout fishing and surf casting were his favorite sports. He was a member of the Audubon Society, and bird watching in which he was interested for many years, was perhaps his keenest hobby. In fact, it was on a weekend of bird watching at Newburyport, Massachusetts that Doctor Cobb's fatal illness began.

His tall figure, his cheerful kindly manner, his wit and repartee, and his friendliness will be missed by patients and friends alike.

At The New York Hospital and Cornell University Medical College, his colleagues will remember, gratefully, his long and faithful service.

S. Z. Levine

Lewis Atterbury Conner

January 17, 1867 — December 4, 1950

On December 4, 1950, at the New York Hospital death came to one of the most distinguished of American physicians. A member of the *Association of American Physicians* since 1908 his 84 years had been rich in accomplishment and his life and acts had merited the affection and esteem of the many students and colleagues whom he had taught and influenced.

Dr. Lewis Atterbury Conner was born in New Albany, Indiana, a son of Charles Horace Conner and the former Katherine Boudinot Atterbury. At the age of 21 he received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. Three years later he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University and was awarded a position as House Officer at the New York Hospital, thus commencing an association which was to extend over more than half a century.

His exceptional ability was almost immediately recognized and from the time he completed his internship he was sought for positions of responsibility and prominence. In 1898 he was selected as a member of the original faculty of Cornell University Medical College. Two years later, at the early age of 34, he was appointed Professor of Clinical Medicine, a position which he occupied until 1916, when he succeeded Dr. W. Gilman Thompson as Professor of Medicine.

Over the course of years Dr. Conner's interests and influence embraced many activities. He served as a private in the Spanish-American War and as a Brigadier General in the Army Medical Reserve Corps during the First World War.

He was a friend and advisor of John Masterson Burke and was responsible perhaps more than any other for the concept and development of the Burke Convalescent Home. For many years he served on its Board of Directors and after his retirement from practice acted as its Medical Director.

He was one of the Founders of the American Heart Association and served as its president in 1924 and 1925. He was the first editor of the *American Heart Journal* and to his leadership, wisdom and unselfish devotion during the years from 1925 to 1937 may be attributed its early growth and rapidly expanding influence. It stands today as a monument to his imagination, industry and ability.

Dr. Conner's pre-eminence as a teacher can be attested by all graduates of Cornell and by many others who came into even casual contact with his remarkable example and method. Educated at a time when the unaided senses still represented the only resource in the clinical study and recognition of many diseases, Dr. Conner developed a mastery of physical diagnosis which has seldom been equalled. With this invaluable asset he combined qualities of scholarship and perception which enabled him to appreciate and evaluate newer scientific knowledge and to share the enthusiasm and aspirations of his younger colleagues. His learning, his clinical judgment, and above all his integrity, made him the idol of the students and particularly of those chosen young men who were permitted to work with him as interns or residents in the wards of the New York Hospital. To them and to those who have succeeded them, his acumen and skill have become an unforgettable legend.

Dr. Conner never expected praise or gratitude, but it is pleasant to think that he was frequently honored and that many tributes were offered to him. As head of the Department of Medicine at Cornell University Medical College and Attending Physician and Chief of Service at The New York Hospital, he was guest of honor at the dinner given at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on April 21, 1932, to celebrate the union of the two institutions.

In the last year of his life he received the Gold Heart of the American Heart Association as one of its four living founders. On another occasion while attending a dinner in honor of a former associate he received a prolonged, spontaneous and heartening ovation.

The Medical Board records his death with sorrow, realizing that in his death its members and all who work for The New York Hospital have lost one of its greatest and staunchest friends.

David P. Barr

Lane Cooper

December 14, 1875 — November 27, 1959

Lane Cooper was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey. His father, Jacob Cooper, was Professor of Greek and later of Philosophy at Rutgers College (now Rutgers University), and one of the most impressive academic figures of his day. The son, after graduating with the A.B. from Rutgers in 1896, studied medicine for a year at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, but he found the subject uncongenial and transferred to the Yale Graduate School for the study of English literature under Albert Stanburrough Cook, taking the M.A. degree in 1898. After teaching for a year at the College of St. James, a preparatory school near Hagerstown, Maryland, he went to Germany, where he studied in Berlin under Alois Brandl and in Leipzig under R. P. Wülker, and took the Ph.D. degree in English philology at Leipzig in 1901. During the next academic year, he studied at the College de France in Paris, following in particular the lectures of Gaston Paris. In later life, he felt that he owed most to the teaching of his father and of Cook; from his German experience he especially retained a sense of gratitude to the geographer Friedrich Ratzel, who had been among his teachers in Leipzig.

Returning to the United States in the spring of 1902, he accepted an instructorship in English at Cornell University under James Morgan Hart. Hart encouraged the younger members of his staff to create courses of their own, and Cooper early arranged a course in Wordsworth that led to his studies of this poet and eventually to the making of the *Concordance to Wordsworth's works* (1911) which won the universal acclaim of scholars. Within a few years he built a whole program of courses and made himself into a sort of one-man institute within the Department of English. Assistant Professor in 1906, he became Professor in 1915 and in 1927 was placed in charge of a department of his own which he called "The Comparative Study of Literature," though he gained his title as Professor of the English Language and Literature and continued chiefly to train graduate students for the teaching of English. He was John Wendell Anderson Professor of English from 1941 to 1943, when he became Professor Emeritus. He taught in the summer sessions of the University of Illinois (1914), Stanford (1918), and the University of California (1919).

In 1921 he received the honorary degree of Litt.D. from Rutgers, and in 1943 the honorary degree of L.H.D. from Wesleyan University (Conn.).

Lane Cooper was above all a great teacher, one of the greatest of his generation in America. Unmarried, he made his students the center of his life, lavishing upon them the resources of a strong personality. A man of imposing

presence and sedate carriage, he made an immediate impression by his fine and glancing eyes, beneath a domed forehead and, in later years, silvered auburn hair, and by a resonant voice that penetrated with an edge of tension. Tension, not to say uneasiness, permeated the atmosphere of his classroom, yet did not dominate it; the student felt free to express his own thoughts, discussion was lively, and in a process that often really was mental collaboration, new horizons opened to the mind—sometimes, as happens, new to the teacher himself. There were limitations, the significant structure stood on unquestioned axioms, and woe to the student who seemed unsure of the goodness of God or of Aristotle. He was adept at bringing students of rather indifferent equipment to a high sense of the value of literature and learning and of a disciplined mind. But chiefly he was on the lookout for superior students, whom he urged forward with missionary zeal to undertake higher studies. Already in 1915, he told President Burton of Smith College, who had offered him a professorship, that he had more graduate students at Cornell than Professor Cook had at Yale.

Holding that the effective teacher must also be a continuously productive scholar, he kept up a stream of publications throughout his career. His concordances—of Wordsworth, Boethius, the poems of Milton—are indispensable tools of scholarship. A scholar may profitably consult his *Aristotelian Theory of Comedy*. Yet his greatest strength lay elsewhere than in the realm of pure historical research. Of his twenty-seven books, some of them gatherings from nearly 200 articles and reviews, a significant portion are related to the courses he taught. Even when compilations, these are infused with original ideas. Such is his *Methods and Aims in the Study of Literature*, which Andrew Dickson White read with enthusiasm. Among the first to see that when American students were failing to gain a knowledge of Latin and Greek, they might yet learn something of classical culture through courses in translation, he devised such a course and produced for it his widely used translation of Aristotle's *Poetics*, and later, translations of Aristotle's *Rhetoric* and of a number of the dialogues of Plato. But nothing preoccupied him more than literary form and style, and he himself possessed a style remarkable for purity of idiom and the stamp of personality. A youthful ambition to be a writer was most clearly realized in his essays and addresses on educational, moral, and literary subjects, represented, for example, in *Two Views of Education* and *Evolution and Repentance*. Especially in matters of education, he was known everywhere as the spokesman of an inspired conservatism in a period of novelty and experiment.

For more than half a century he was a familiar figure on the campus, in the town of Ithaca, and in the country around. No committeeman, he exerted much influence informally, for example, in academic appointments. He was an early and devoted member of the Research Club. He took an active part in the affairs of Phi Beta Kappa and

of his fraternity Delta Phi. A track athlete in his college days, he retained an interest in this sport and delighted to extreme old age in acting as inspector at intercollegiate contests. Above all, he was a man of deep though nonsectarian piety; he regularly attended services in Sage Chapel and enjoyed the society of clergymen.

Affable and kindly, but not familiar, he contrived to be at once companionable and solitary. He loved good conversation, humorous anecdotes, and verbal jokes, and he had a pungent wit; yet he was perhaps too ready to take offense and spoil all with a sharp rejoinder. Apart from his close friendship with Professor J. Q. Adams, his relations with the Department of English were not easy while he was in it. Mistrustful of the University administration in his early days, he determined, he said, to make himself independent; and by prudent care over a long life he gathered a very considerable estate, which as the "Lane Cooper Fund" will give scholarship aid to students of the humanities in various institutions. Students were always his chief concern. Generations of them will remember his nightly appearance at the University Library, clearing his throat and exchanging a word with those he knew; afterwards he might be seen with a small group over coffee in Barnes Hall or Willard Straight, whittling matches into toothpicks and leading a more or less scholarly conversation. After his retirement, he devoted much of his attention to his farms in the Town of Lansing, where he soon found friends, and where he spent many hours driving his car around a countryside that in days gone by had echoed to his gun and that of his friend Adams in the hunting season.

There was a magnetism in his personality. He invested everything he did with an aura of importance; he radiated interest and enhanced the value of life. No one would deny that the words spoken of his father Jacob Cooper by the late President Demarest of Rutgers apply equally to the son: "He was no usual person; whoever knew him would never forget him."

James Hutton, Harry Caplan, J. L. Zwingle

Joshua Alban Cope

December 31, 1887 — August 26, 1950

Joshua Alban Cope, Professor of Forestry, and one of the nation's leading extension foresters, died Saturday, August 26, 1950. Professor Cope had been a member of the Cornell University Faculty for twenty-six years. His death occurred at "Spruce Top", his Christmas tree farm and summer camp on Blackman's Hill in the Town of Caroline. He was 62 years old. Professor Cope was born on December 31, 1887 at Hatsboro, Pa. Most of boyhood was spent on an island off the Massachusetts coast where he received his early education. After preparing for college at the Westtown School, he entered Haverford College in 1908 and from that institution was graduated with the Bachelor of Science degree in 1912. The same year he entered the Yale School of Forestry and in 1914 was graduated with the degree Master of Forestry.

After completing his forestry training he entered the United States Forest Service and spent two years working with that organization in Montana. In 1916 he returned to the Westtown School, and for two years taught there. In 1918 he entered the service of the Department of Forestry of the State of Maryland as Assistant State Forester, and continued with that organization until the fall of 1924. While at Maryland his primary duties dealt with the organization of a system of forest fire protection, as well as extension and research work on the management of locally important timber types. He gave special attention to the management of loblolly pine, and was the author of a widely used bulletin on this subject. In September 1924, he came to Cornell as an Assistant Professor of Forestry to take charge of the extension work in this field. Since that date he has been continuously with the College of Agriculture carrying on actively and vigorously his work as project leader in forestry extension. He was advanced to a full professorship in 1937.

Professor Cope's knowledge of and interest in forestry were broad, though he was especially interested in all fields of silviculture, wood preservation and maple sirup production. Noteworthy was his work in organizing with the late C. R. Pettis, formerly Superintendent of Lands and Forests of the State Conservation Department, the 4-H reforestation project which over the years has been instrumental in widening interest in forestry in the state. He was within this project responsible for organizing the annual 4-H forestry tour to the Adirondack Mountains, an activity which still continues. In 1947 he pioneered in starting at Spruce Top a 4-H forestry camp, the forerunner of the 4-H Conservation Camp that has for each of the past three years been held at the Arnot Forest. He was a leading authority in the Northeast in the field of maple sirup production and as a result of his studies and extension

work, the production of maple products in this state was increased greatly over the years. During his many years in the extension field he worked with hundreds of farmers in improving woodlands, starting new reforestation projects and in marketing woodland products.

Professor Cope was serious in all his professional responsibilities, taking an active part in local and regional meetings and in participating in matters dealing with state forestry policy. His publications were numerous. Not only did he prepare nine bulletins on various phases of forestry which were published by the College, but he contributed many articles to the *Journal of Forestry*, *American Forests*, and numerous farm journals.

Professor Cope was active in Boy Scouting and worked with the scouts in many of their projects. Prior to coming to Ithaca he had been a Scout Master at Baltimore for six years. He was a member of the local Troop 19 Committee from 1928 until 1933 and chairman from 1933 to 1941; also a Deputy Boy Scout Commissioner from 1926 to 1934 and Field Commissioner from 1932 to 1936. He was always prominent in the work of the Society of Friends.

During Professor Cope's residence at Cornell he was granted three sabbatical leaves. The first of these in 1932 was spent in the forests of Scandinavia and Central Europe. The second in 1942 was devoted to a study of the problems of farm forestry in eastern United States under the auspices of the Charles Lathrop Pack Forestry Foundation. As a result of this study he published his well known bulletin "Farm Forestry in Eastern United States" a study of methods used by public and private agencies to interest farmers in the proper management of their woodlands. This excellent publication has had wide distribution and use. His third sabbatical was in 1949. During this period he spent six months in Finland under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee, working with the foresters of Finland. During the later part of his trip he lectured at Helsinki University. From that institution he was awarded a Certificate of Merit for service to Finnish Forestry, being the first American to receive such an award.

While at Haverford he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He was a member of the Society of American Foresters and numerous other professional organizations. Also he was a member of the honorary extension fraternity Epsilon Sigma Pi.

Surviving are his wife Mrs. Edith Cary Cope, two sons, Harold C. Cope of Richmond, Ind. and James B. Cope of Centerville, Ind., and a daughter Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Cope Probasco of Cambridge, Ind.

His special avocational interest was in the growing of Christmas trees on his property in the Caroline Hills. This project he carried on with signal success and his Christmas tree farm was a center for visits from many authorities

and groups of Christmas tree farmers from the Northeast. There was nothing that he enjoyed more than spending his spare time with his trees at Spruce Top. Professor Cope was an extraordinarily able and aggressive forester. Hard working, sincere and enthusiastic, he imparted his knowledge and enthusiasm for forestry to large numbers of farmers throughout the state as well as to great numbers of boys and girls.

C. H. Guise, R. R. Hoff, C. B. Raymond

Walter Rodney Cornell

July 19, 1882 — May 27, 1950

Walter Rodney Cornell died at his home on Saturday, May 27, 1950, after forty-one years as a member of the Faculty of Cornell University. He had taught his last classes for the term and was to be retired June 30.

Born July 19, 1882, in Vineland, New Jersey, Professor Cornell attended Rutgers College, receiving the B. Sc. degree in 1907. He then went to Michigan State College where he was appointed to an instructorship in Civil Engineering. He joined the staff at Cornell in 1909 as an instructor in mechanics under the famous Professor I. P. Church in the College of Civil Engineering. He received his degree in Civil Engineering in 1915.

When a separate department of mechanics was created in Sibley College of Engineering in 1910, Professor Cornell was made an instructor there. He was promoted to the rank of assistant professor in 1920, and became Professor in 1926. Upon the resignation of Professor F. G. Switzer in 1940, Professor Cornell became the senior professor in the department, a position he held until his death. For the past thirteen years he had been secretary of the Executive Committee of the Engineering Division of the Graduate Faculty. Much of his time was devoted to the improvement of the standards of graduate work through his position on this committee. Only recently, as secretary of the group, he prepared a report recommending standardization of degree requirements.

Professor Cornell was very active in the religious life of Ithaca. He was a member of the First Methodist Church which he served in various capacities over a period of thirty years. He was a member of the Board of Trustees, editor of the Church Helper, Lay Leader, Communion Steward, Recording Secretary of the Quarterly Conference, and served on many important committees. At the time of his death the church committees for the ensuing year had been announced and Professor Cornell's name appeared on so many committees that his friends marveled at his industry. He was the Methodist representative on the Board of Directors of the Cornell United Religious Work and was treasurer of the Board.

Perhaps his greatest interest in the work of the church centered upon the activities of the young people. For over twenty-five years he was the leader of the Friday Night Class, a group of students of Cornell University and Ithaca College which met each Friday night during the school year. This class had been organized by his father-in-law, Mr. J. Will Tree. At times the membership of this group reached 150. Professor and Mrs. Cornell opened their home to this group. Generations of former students returning to Ithaca have called to pay their respects to Professor and Mrs. Cornell for the inspiration and hospitality offered by this gracious couple.

Although Professor Cornell was unusually active as a faculty member and in his church, it was in the role of teacher and student advisor that he probably has left the greatest imprint. In his position of senior professor, with a strong background of Cornell tradition, he gave unstintingly of his time and energy to help all who sought him out for counsel. Successive department heads looked to him for guidance and leaned upon his advice. He provided that fine line of continuity and inspiration which contributed so much to the development of his School to its present position in the field. Fortunately for those who continue his work, his inspiration is not mortal.

G. E. Grantham, D. F. Gunder G. J. Tarboux

John Courtney

March 20, 1880 — January 27, 1957

The death of John Courtney on January 27, 1957 brought to a close a long career of service to Cornell University. Professor Courtney had retired from teaching in June of 1952 but had carried on actively with his important work as Secretary-Treasurer of the Cornell Society of Hotelmen.

Professor Courtney was born in Illinois on March 20, 1880. He joined the Army as soon as he could persuade the recruiting sergeant that he was of age. He had risen to the rank of captain in the artillery at the close of the first world war when he returned to civilian life. He joined, in September 1922, the very first group of students of the newly organized Department of Hotel Administration, and by virtue of transferred credits was graduated with the first class in June of 1925.

After tours of duty in accounting for the firm of Horwath and Horwath and at such hotels as the first Waldorf-Astoria and the Lincoln, he was called back to Cornell to assist in the development of the specialized accounting program of the Department of Hotel Administration. During his career the offerings of the Department expanded from a single course to a list at his retirement in 1952 of nineteen courses, enough to warrant the official approval of the program as satisfying the academic requirements for the Certificate in Public Accounting by the New York State Education Department. Others participated in this expansion, but much of the work of organization was that of John Courtney.

As a classroom teacher Professor Courtney was unexcelled. A clear thinker, his expositions were models of lucidity. An amiable person, he was patience itself with the struggling student, but he was doggedly persistent in holding the potentially indolent to his task.

In research in hotel accounting Professor Courtney was a pioneer. His early studies of hotel operating ratios became models for later researchers. Among his contributions were *Normal Hotel Operation*, *Basic Accounting Principles*, *The Flexible Budget*, and *The Small Hotel Problem*.

Fully as important to the Department (later the School) of Hotel Administration as his teaching and research, was Professor Courtney's service as Secretary-Treasurer of the Cornell Society of Hotelmen. As a member of the first class Courtney was one of the organizers of that society. As life-long Secretary-Treasurer he was its continuing

mentor. To him must go a very considerable share of credit for developing the organization into one of the strongest of school alumni groups at Cornell or elsewhere.

Fundamentally a friendly person, Professor Courtney was active in all aspects of community life, a Rotarian, a thirty-third degree Mason.

His civic friends, his fellow alumni, his faculty colleagues join Mrs. Courtney and their daughter, Mrs. Genevieve Courtney Bushey, in regret at the passing of a beloved colleague.

Robert A. Beck, H. B. Meek, Frank Randolph

William Truman Crandall

May 11, 1886 — November 3, 1959

William Truman Crandall, Professor Emeritus of Animal Husbandry, died November 3, 1959, following a serious illness. He was born in Lexington, Kentucky, May 11, 1886. His father, a faculty member of the University of Kentucky, was a nationally famous geologist and church worker. Thus ended two generations of outstanding educational contributions.

Truman, as he was known to his associates and friends, was an outstanding teacher. He used this particular talent to encourage dairy farmers to change their practices in order to improve their economic status and way of life. He served Cornell for thirty-two years.

Professor Crandall had a deep appreciation of the importance of the dairy cow to New York Agriculture. He looked upon her as a marvelous machine especially adapted to convert the products of the field into the best of human foods, milk. Therefore it was logical that his chief objective was teaching dairymen how to feed and care for their cows to obtain production at their fullest economic capacity. To this end, he developed two-day dairy cattle production and feeding schools, which were attended by thousands of dairymen.

Professor Crandall was also in charge of the dairy production records programs. He recognized that these records were a tremendous source of field data, which he used as teaching and demonstrational materials. He developed methods of analyzing herd production results which now are an integral part of the National Cooperative Dairy Herd Improvement program.

He was co-author of the Extension Bulletin, "Feeding the Dairy Cow Efficiently," a bulletin that has become the dairyman's textbook on feeding and is now in the eleventh printing with a circulation of 125,000 copies. He was also the author of "A Study Guide for Dairy Farming," written for the U.S. Armed Forces Institute in 1945. He was author or co-author of many other publications on dairy feeding and record keeping.

He attended Alfred Academy, received B.S. degrees from Milton College in Wisconsin and from the University of Wisconsin, and an M.S. degree from the University of Illinois.

In 1909-1910 he headed the animal husbandry department of Alfred State School of Agriculture and was an associate in dairy husbandry at the University of Illinois, 1911-1916. In 1920-1922 he was extension assistant professor of dairy husbandry at Kansas State Agricultural College. During these years he was a member of local,

college, and university orchestras. He was a talented violinist and skilled in other string and wind orchestral instruments.

He came to Cornell as Extension Assistant Professor in 1922 and served in that capacity until 1935 when he became Extension Professor and was Professor from 1945 until retiring in 1954. He was a member of Epsilon Sigma Phi, national honorary extension fraternity, and of the American Dairy Science Association.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Emma Anderson Crandall, Ithaca; one son, Truman A. Crandall, Manchester, Connecticut; two daughters, Mrs. W. Eugene Dennis, Ithaca, and Mrs. Frederick Garrett, Miami, Florida; a sister, Miss Alberta Crandall, Milton, Wisconsin; and nine grandchildren.

Professor Crandall not only was an outstanding extension teacher himself but also had the rare ability to guide and inspire his co-workers along similar lines. His associates valued Truman's good judgment, his friendly suggestions, and his willingness to assist in every way in carrying on dairy extension programs. His influence will be felt for years to come not only by his fellow workers but, in a broader sense, in the state and nation.

S. J. Brownell, Raymond Albrechtsen, J. D. Burke

Edmund Ezra Day

December 7, 1883 — March 23, 1951

Edmund Ezra Day, destined to be the fifth President of Cornell University, was born in Manchester, New Hampshire, on December 7, 1883. His parents were Ezra Alonzo and Louise Moulton Nelson Day. He attended Dartmouth College, and there made a brilliant scholastic record. He was awarded a Rufus Choate scholarship, and thus acquired the nickname of “Rufus,” which clung to him all his life. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Theta Delta Chi. He received his B. S. from Dartmouth in 1905 and an M. A. in 1906. He then entered the Harvard Graduate School, and gained a Ph. D. in Economics in 1909.

He began his teaching career as Instructor in Economics at Dartmouth, from 1907 to 1910. He entered the Harvard Department of Economics in 1910, and rose rapidly to become Professor of Economics and Chairman of the Department. During the first World War he served as statistician for the U. S. Shipping Board and the War Industries Board.

In 1923 he left Harvard for the University of Michigan. There he was Professor of Economics, organizer and first Dean of the School of Business Administration, and Dean of the University.

His administrative ability and his understanding of economic and social problems attracted the attention of the great Foundations. In 1927-28 he was associated with the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial; in 1929 he left Michigan to become director for the social sciences with the Rockefeller Foundation. He carried on concurrently the duties of director of general education with the General Education Board. His signal success in these responsible positions prompted his appointment to the presidency of Cornell in 1937.

In the following years he added to his onerous presidential duties many important tasks in educational and social realms. It is impossible here to list more than a few examples. He was president of the New York State Citizens Council, the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, the World Student Service Fund, the American Statistical Association; he was chairman of the American Council on Education, director of the National Bureau of Economic Research, director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Councillor of the National Industrial Conference Board. He held fifteen honorary degrees. He was the author of “Index of Physical Production,” “Statistical Analysis,” “The Growth of Manufactures,” (with W. Thomas), and “The Defense of Freedom”.

In 1912 he married Emily Sophia Emerson, daughter of Dean Charles F. Emerson of Dartmouth College. He leaves two sons and two daughters. One son (Dr. Emerson Day) at present holds a professorship in the Cornell Medical College.

Dr. Day was suddenly stricken by a heart attack on the morning of March 23, 1951.

Dr. Day was President of Cornell University from 1937 until his resignation on July 1, 1949. He was then appointed Chancellor, with the larger interests of the University in his hands. Counseled to disburden himself of such responsibilities for reasons of health, he resigned the Chancellorship on January 31, 1950.

The twelve years of his presidency were a period of rapid growth of the University. The student enrollment and the Faculty lists nearly doubled. New schools and units were established, responsive to new educational and social concerns of the nation: the School of Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering, the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, the School of Business and Public Administration, the School of Nutrition, the School of Aeronautical Engineering, the School of Nursing. The Floyd Newman Laboratory of Nuclear Studies in Ithaca and the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory in Buffalo were inaugurated.

The physical development of the University kept pace with the new demands. Important buildings were erected, among them Olin Hall, the Newman Laboratory, Savage Hall, Moore Hall, Clara Dickson Hall, and the Administration Building. Arrangements were made for other buildings, now rising on our campus. The Greater Cornell Fund was carried triumphantly to its goal, raising over \$12,500,000 for university needs.

To assess the value of Dr. Day's contributions to the University would require far more space than can be here afforded. This much is clear and certain: that during a period of war, of disorganization and reorganization, of rapid social and economic change, of inflation, insecurity, fear, his strong hand at the helm guided us through the storms to calmer waters. We cannot know how much of his own strength, his own life, he sacrificed to this terrifying task.

The writer of the notice on the death of President Livingston Farrand (in the *Necrology of the Faculty*, 1940) said: "No doubt every true leader communicates something of himself to his companions. The Cornell of Andrew D. White partook of his indomitable idealism; the Cornell of Jacob Gould Schurman shared his superb, almost resistless energy; the Cornell of Livingston Farrand became somehow more urbane, more kindly, more human." To these words we may now add that the Cornell of Edmund Ezra Day became more socially conscious, more cognizant of its duties to the state and the world, more aware of its function as an organ of the body politic. The

new schools established during Dr. Day's regime were mostly schools of social service. Within the older units of the University a corresponding influence was at work. Such Departments as Sociology and Psychology were reconstituted; the need for social justification was felt throughout the University.

Dr. Day liked to ask provocative and sometimes infuriating questions. He liked to affront a Professor of, for instance, English, with the demand: "What are you trying to do? What is the use of the study of literature?" The Professor of English usually found, after his first bewilderment or anger had died, that the necessity of defining his aims was very wholesome. Dr. Day of course knew his own answers before he asked the question.

His mood was often quizzical. He liked to shock, unsettle, disturb; he enjoyed playing dumb. He was convinced that the great menace to successful teaching is complacency, satisfaction with routine. Tirelessly experimental himself, he could easily be exasperated by the conservatism of the Faculties. And if, as was inevitably the case, Faculty members found themselves in disagreement with him, they had only to visit him to be most cordially received and most fairly heard. In such circumstances his visitors were usually astonished to find how minutely Dr. Day was acquainted with the least operations of his great, far-flung, multifarious University, and how he had given serious attention to the smallest of her problems.

He gained this knowledge by giving to Cornell the best part of his thought and his life. He had little time for recreation, all too little for the intellectual diversions he earnestly desired. His obligation to Cornell came always first, and this obligation never ended, never left him free.

He had planned, on his retirement, to take at last his rewards: the pleasure of friendship, the pleasure of reading, the mere simple pleasure of rest. He did not have time for his rewards. He had never had time. He had time only for his duty.

Morris Bishop, S. C. Hollister, L. A. Maynard

Alexander M. Drummond

July 15, 1884 — November 29, 1956

Alexander M. Drummond, born and reared in Auburn, New York, received the bachelor's degree at Hamilton College in 1906, and the Master's degree at both Harvard (1907) and Hamilton (1909). He came to Cornell in 1907 to teach in the Department of Public Speaking and to continue graduate study. Thus began an association with this University which—except for two years (1918-1920) when he was the efficient headmaster of Cascadilla Preparatory School—continued until his death on November 29, 1956, four years after his retirement. For twenty years (1920-1940) he served as Head of his Department. The national reputation that Professor Drummond enjoyed was earned largely through his contributions to the advancement of drama and theatre in this country. Classically educated, and solidly grounded in the principles of art and in the best of the world's dramatic literature, he upheld staunchly the integrity of the art of the theatre. With brilliant success, he taught how to write a good play, how to put one into production, how to enjoy and benefit from one. He made instruction in theatre an academic subject, occupying its proper place among the liberal and fine arts. And his ultimate hope was that the theatre should become an essential element in the lives of American "folks", with a non-professional stage-company functioning in every county in the land. In 1909 he helped organize the Cornell Dramatic Club, and was its Director from 1912 to 1947—a period of flowering for one of the best dramatic organizations in the country. He performed a signal and extremely popular service as the Director (and later adviser) of the Little Country Theatre at the New York State Fair and inaugurated, with the Rockefeller Foundation as sponsor, the New York State Plays Project.

Professor Drummond's activity as author or editor was devoted to various aspects of the field of Speech and Drama. He wrote original plays (which were performed at Cornell and elsewhere), and a monograph on play production; edited *Cornell Plays*, *New York State Plays*, and *Plays for the Country Theatre*; and issued books and articles dealing with public discussion and the problems of training in speech.

Among his other endowments he will be remembered for his executive gifts. He increased the course-offerings in drama and theatre as well as in public speaking, and expanded the related student activities. Under his leadership the work of the Department was established on a firm basis of historical knowledge and philosophical principles, and his influence, and the prestige of the Department, were such that the scholars he trained now occupy responsible positions all over the country.

Fecund in ideas, he would also test them in action, and he inspired his students to industrious collaboration. Many have noted this uncommon wedding of creative faculty with strong practical sense. With a method of his own, in which a penetrating dialectic, irony, and understatement played each a role, he stimulated thought, inculcated high critical standards, and developed imagination. The distinguished actors, playwrights, lawyers, and teachers he trained in his theatre or classroom have testified to this expert teaching—and have expressed also their gratitude for his counsel and friendship.

Many honors came to Professor Drummond. He was President of the Speech Association of America in 1920; he was the first to be elected as Vice-President of the American Educational Theatre Association (in 1936), and he was the first honorary President of the National Theatre Conference (in 1948) ; in 1938 his Alma Mater awarded him the degree L.H.D. *honoris causa*; he received numerous invitations to lecture at other universities; and at the time of his retirement articles praising his personality and services appeared in various magazines, and he was inundated with letters, telegrams, dinners, receptions, speeches, and resolutions passed by professional groups—not to mention the Drummond Fund set up by former students for the purpose of fostering projects in drama that claimed his interest, nor the commemorative portrait of him, painted by his friend Christian Midjo, that hangs in the University Theatre. The loyalty and admiration that Professor Drummond commanded from his friends and pupils (who were wont to refer to him affectionately as “The Boss”) were extraordinary.

What were the personal qualities that won him such admiration and such loyalty? Imposing stature and a striking appearance, intellectual power, independence of mind, and unshakable adherence to the principle of fair play, warm human sympathy, a rare capacity for friendship and companionship, a rich sense of humor joined with a consummate talent as raconteur. Add an unusual versatility, for he was also a painter in oils; and for ten years a successful Coach of football at Cascadilla School (his advice on strategy being often sought by coaches of university teams) ; and a devoted student of American history, especially the history of the Civil War (in which his father had fought as a Union soldier) and the history and lore of central and southern New York, this region whose people and way of life he loved. And perhaps most admirable of all his virtues was the superb courage with which he endured physical infirmity since his early boyhood.

Harry Caplan, Howard S. Liddell, Herbert A. Wichelns

Eugene Floyd DuBois

June 4, 1882 — February 12, 1959

Eugene Floyd DuBois, Professor Emeritus of Physiology at Cornell University Medical College and one of the great medical scientists of our time, died on February 12, 1959. He was born June 4, 1881, on Staten Island, New York. He was educated at Harvard University, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1903. From Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons he received his doctorate of medicine in 1906. Following an internship at the Presbyterian Hospital in New York, he pursued postgraduate studies in medicine and physiology in Germany.

In 1910 he returned to become instructor in applied pharmacology at the Cornell University Medical School. The following year, under the stimulation of Graham Lusk and with the financial aid of the Russell Sage Institute of Pathology, he established a laboratory for investigation of human calorimetry. He acted as medical director of the Russell Sage Institute of Pathology from 1912 to 1951. He became Associate Professor of Medicine at Cornell in 1919 and was Professor of Medicine there from 1930 to 1940 and Professor of Physiology from 1941 to 1951.

Eugene DuBois was a man who was fortunate in acquiring early in his professional life an absorbing interest in a fundamentally important and relatively new branch of medicine. His pioneering venture in calorimetry, small and modest at its inception, was destined to have an extraordinary influence on the development of medical science. In a relatively short time there came from DuBois's laboratory contributions on metabolic disturbances in typhoid fever, tuberculosis, malaria, pernicious anemia, leukemia, thyrotoxicosis, nephritis, and cardiac disease. With his cousin, Delafield DuBois, he established a relatively simple formula for the estimation of surface area, now recognized throughout the world as basic to the study of human nutrition and metabolism. With other associates, he demonstrated the physical mechanisms of fever and the applicability of van't Hoff's law to variations in total metabolism in fever. Inferences from this work in calorimetry led directly to remarkable studies and to formulations concerning skin temperature and heat radiation.

His laboratory early became a mecca for young clinical investigators, who included Francis Peabody, James Howard Means, Joseph Aub, David Barr, William McCann, John P. Peters, Soma Weiss, Samuel Z. Levine, Edward Mason, and Nils Paul Larsen. Through these, his pupils, his influence penetrated most of our medical schools and large teaching hospitals.

This influence was extraordinary and was attributable only in part to his mastery of experimental procedure and the intrinsic value of his scientific contributions. It derived more from his own character and personality. Inspiration came to others from his abiding faith in principles of scientific and personal conduct, from his integrity and tolerance, from his sympathetic understanding of the problems of those about him, from his clear expression, unfailing courtesy, and true humility.

Dr. DuBois's military record in the service of his country was one of remarkable achievement and constant contribution. It was pursued so quietly and at times so secretly that few, even of his friends, realized its extent or significance. In the fields of submarine warfare and aviation medicine he was an outstanding authority. For heroism in the conduct of hazardous experiments during World War I he received the Navy Cross. His service during World War II was recognized by Commendation and Ribbon Bar. He was captain in the Medical Corps of the U. S. Naval Reserve from 1927 to 1950.

Dr. DuBois received many honors. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences and the American Philosophical Society. He served as president of the American Society for Clinical Investigation, the Association of American Physicians, the Harvey Society, and the Institute of Nutrition. He was recipient of the Kober Medal of the Association of American Physicians in 1947 and the Medal of the New York Academy of Medicine in 1956.

David P. Barr

William Harold Dunn

April 13, 1898 — February 11, 1955

Word of the death on February 11, 1955 of Dr. William Harold Dunn, Associate Professor of Clinical Medicine at Cornell University Medical College and Associate Attending Psychiatrist, was received with profound regret by his colleagues on the medical faculty. Known to innumerable friends as “Jack” Dunn, he was one of the most beloved and respected members of the staff of the Medical College.

He was born on April 13, 1898 at Scottsville, New York. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the University of Rochester in 1923, and a Doctorate of Medicine from Harvard in 1927. He interned at the Rochester General Hospital from 1927 to 1928, and was on the Neurology Service at Bellevue Hospital from 1928 to 1929. During the next two years he served as assistant physician at the Bloomingdale Hospital. In 1931 and 1932 he was engaged in postgraduate studies in neurology and psychiatry at Berlin. In September, 1932 he was appointed to the staffs of Cornell University Medical College and The New York Hospital, with which institutions he continued his association until the day of his death. In World War II, as a lieutenant in the Army Medical Corps, he served in this country and in the Southwest Pacific and was recipient of the Medal of the Legion of Merit.

He was an effective and conscientious teacher, who contributed to the instruction of medical students and graduates in both psychiatry and medicine. He was an active participant in the Payne Whitney Institute; he did much to form and guide the work in the Psychosomatic Clinic.

His publications, although not numerous, were weighty and wise. In the period after World War II, he was consultant in the crime trials at Nuremberg, Germany, and was assigned the task of writing a psychiatric survey of the Nuremberg trials, a report which was published in the United States Army Bulletin.

Few psychiatrists have exerted a more profound influence. He was a physician whose colleagues sought his advice for their own troubles and for those of their families. He was an approachable man, and his quiet, sagacious words were treasured. To an unusual degree he made the cares of his patients his own. He was indefatigable in his attentions; and even after the first attack of the disease that caused his death, he continued to sacrifice himself for the aid of others.

To all who knew Jack Dunn, his death was an irreparable, personal loss. There are few men of the great staff of our Hospital who could be more missed than he.

D. P. Barr

Martha Henning Eddy

October 28, 1881 — August 26, 1957

The death, on August 26, 1957, of Martha Henning Eddy, Emeritus Professor of Home Economics, was received with profound regret and a sense of great personal loss by her host of friends and former associates on campus, and in all parts of the world. All who knew her, remember her as a gracious, yet forceful, kind and generous person who worked unselfishly at all times without thought of praise or gain for herself, but only for the many public enterprises which occupied the major part of her life.

Mrs. Eddy was born in Saratoga Springs, New York on October 28, 1881. She was elected permanent president of her class at Vassar College from which she was graduated with an A.B. degree in 1905. She was appointed to the Cornell faculty in 1932, shortly after the death of her husband, Edward D. Eddy, who was County Attorney for Saratoga County. They had three children, David Henning (deceased), Marjorie Linden (Mrs. McCarthy Hanger, Jr.) and Edward Danforth, Jr., and an adopted son Frederick C.

During her life as a wife and mother in Saratoga Springs, she found time to do many worthwhile things outside of the home. Among other things, she was one of the founders of home economics extension education in Saratoga County. In connection with this she served as member, local leader, unit officer and member of the Home Bureau Executive Committee. She was the first woman in New York State to serve as President of a County Farm and Home Bureau and 4-H Club Association.

She was State President of both the Federation of Home Bureaus and the Federation of Women's Clubs. For five years she was a representative of the Federation of Home Bureaus on the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations. In 1947, she represented the Federation of Home Bureaus at the meeting of the Associated Country Women of the World, in Amsterdam, Holland. Almost until her death, she served as Counselor to the Board of Directors of the State Federation of Home Bureaus.

While at Cornell, Mrs. Eddy was a member of many policy-making committees in both the Colleges of Home Economics and Agriculture. At times, she was referred to as "our roving ambassador" by the Director of Extension. Her tact and friendly smile were enough to gain entrance to any official, or any group. Once there, her intelligence and knowledge of the situation gained the respect and confidence of those contacted and, without exception, created good will for the administration of Cornell University.

Martha H. Eddy had many important assignments during World War II, all of which she did thoroughly and with dispatch. She made many of the official contacts with several statewide organizations and departments, particularly with the State Nutrition Committee and the State departments of Labor and Health.

Perhaps her most important responsibility during this period was as head of the Women's Land Army in New York State, a branch of the huge Federal farm labor program. This was organized to provide mostly seasonal and parttime help, as a substitute for the shortage of man labor, particularly on the fruit and vegetable farms.

Not only did she perform her administrative duties in the office but she was on the road almost constantly, supervising the girls located in camps or in foster farm homes. Characteristically, she drove herself far beyond her strength and the call of duty. Many critical relationships within the camps and outside, in the communities, were handled by her personally with perseverance and skill. She commanded the respect and admiration of everyone who worked with her or who knew about her activities, including the top State and Federal public officials. The girls, many away from home for the first time, thought of her as a splendid substitute for their mothers and as a sympathetic counselor in their troubles and successes.

After her retirement in 1949, Governor Thomas E. Dewey appointed her as Director of Women's Activities at the New York State Fair, where she developed this division to a high standard of efficiency and accomplishment. She was instrumental in obtaining funds for a new wing for the Women's Building to house the steadily growing number of educational exhibits. Appropriately in 1955, it was named in her honor.

Martha H. Eddy's life was devoted to serving people—all kinds of people. She loved them all and they loved her. Her presence in any group or with any individual, was an inspiration. She was an optimist with sound advice for a better future for everyone with a problem. In the hearts of her associates and friends, her memory will live forever.

L. R. Simons, Lillian Shaben

Helene Eliasberg

December 4, 1890 — December 16, 1957

The Department of Pediatrics and The New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center share with her family, friends and patients a deep sense of loss in the death of Dr. Helene Eliasberg on December 16, 1957.

She was born in Riga, Latvia in 1890. After receiving her medical degree from the University of Berlin in 1919, she taught post-graduate courses for physicians and nurses at the Leningrad Institute in Russia and at the Kaiserin Friedrich Haus fur Arztlche Fortbildung and the Charlottenburger Zuglinge— und Kinder Klinik in Germany, attaining the rank of Head Physician at that institution before she was obliged to leave Germany in 1936. When she arrived in this country in 1937, she had already reached great distinction in the field of pediatrics.

The broad scope of Helene Eliasberg's scientific interests is reflected in her medical writings. They covered, to mention only a few, tumors of the spinal cord, infantile diarrhea, jaundice, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, burns, and anemia. Her greatest contributions were in the field of childhood tuberculosis. In 1920 she discovered a childhood form of the disease to which she gave the name, epituberculosis. Her description of this condition remains a classic in medical literature to this day. She was recognized as an outstanding clinician and diagnostician in tuberculosis and in blood disorders.

For the last twenty years of her life, she led a distinguished career at The New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. At her death, she was an Associate Professor of Clinical Pediatrics at the Cornell Medical College and Consultant to The New York Hospital. She was a diplomate of the American Board of Pediatrics and a member of the New York County and State Medical Societies. Her distinction in research and her clinical contributions were equalled by her endowments as a teacher of medical students and house staff. She possessed a basic knowledge of medical history; a trained and systematic mind for organizing this material for presentation; a moral integrity; a scrupulous honesty; a personal dignity; a great humility; and above all, an abiding interest in young people. These qualities made her a much sought after teacher. Her dedication to work, her unswerving loyalty and capacity for friendship endeared her to all her colleagues within the college walls as well as to her patients. Helene Eliasberg was an inspiring teacher and an outstanding pediatrician.

Above and beyond this, she was first and foremost a fine human being; kindly and courteous, dignified and sensitive, modest but disciplined, without malice or subterfuge. She was a woman of quiet courage and high character.

All of Dr. Eliasberg's friends, students and professional colleagues honor her, and extend to her family their heartfelt sympathy in this tragic loss.

Samuel Z. Levine

William James Elser

November 28, 1872 — July 6, 1952

Dr. William Elser's first appointment at Cornell University Medical College started in 1901, and he was closely associated with the College and the New York Hospital until his retirement in 1940. During this period he held several positions in pathology and bacteriology.

Dr. Elser's parents were of German descent and his scientific training was German. After graduating from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1895 and serving an internship, he spent the years from 1897 to 1901 in the medical schools of Berlin, Vienna and Graz. He often spoke of his training under Virchow. When he returned to New York in 1901 he became an assistant in Pathology; in 1904, Instructor in Bacteriology; from 1909 to 1932, Professor of Bacteriology and Immunology. In 1932 his title was changed to Professor of Applied Pathology and Bacteriology; and he held this non-teaching position until he became Emeritus Professor in 1940.

In the period before the Medical College moved to its new building in 1932, a large part of Dr. Elser's work was centered at the New York Hospital where he was appointed Assistant Pathologist in 1902 and Pathologist in 1905. Here he introduced the careful techniques he had learned in Germany and Austria.

Most of Elser's research and teaching were connected with bacteriology and immunology. His publications were few in number. In 1909 with Huntoon he issued a long monograph on meningitis and then continued on this same subject for many years. He never felt the work quite complete; and before he was ready to publish it some one else had written on the subject. It was the same with his important discovery of the method of preserving the original qualities of microorganisms by quick freezing and drying. After twenty-five years of labor he published in 1935 his article with Ruth Thomas and G. I. Steffen when it seemed that his method might be patented by others.

All of Dr. Elser's friends agree that he was an extreme perfectionist. He presented the curious phenomenon of a man whose recognition was hampered by the superabundance of a virtue. In this age when people rush into print he went to the other extreme, and received but little credit for years of hard labor and careful research.

Dr. Elser contributed his full share as a loyal American and as a public servant. He joined the New York Hospital Unit in World War I as Captain and left the service as Lieutenant Colonel. He served on the New York State Board of Medical Examiners. He belonged to many scientific societies.

Apart from his profession Elser had rather few outside interests. As a young man returning from Austria in 1901 he brought with him some of the first skis used in New York. Later in life he became interested in gardening at his home in Kent, Connecticut. He will be remembered most happily by his friends as the center of lively discussions at the luncheon table.

E. F. DuBois

George Abram Everett

April 15, 1875 — September 15, 1958

George Abram Everett, Professor Emeritus of Extension Teaching, died in a Montreal, Canada, hospital September 15, 1958, following an operation. His home since retirement had been in Potsdam, New York.

The son of Luther and Martha (Abram) Everett, he was born on a farm at Fort Jackson, St. Lawrence County, New York, on April 15, 1875. He had five sisters and a brother, Dr. Frederick Everett, who was a graduate of the Cornell Medical College.

At Potsdam Normal School he took the four-year academic course. Entering Cornell University with a state scholarship in 1895 he received his A.B. degree in 1899 and his L.L.B. degree in 1901. After being admitted to the bar in the fall of 1901 he started practice in Potsdam. In September of 1902 he was called to Cornell as an instructor in public speaking. From 1904 to 1906 he taught English at the Lawrenceville Academy, Lawrenceville, New Jersey, going from there to a similar position in the Flushing High School, Flushing, New York. He returned to the Public Speaking Department at Cornell in 1909 as Assistant Professor. In 1912, he was called to the College of Agriculture by Dean L. H. Bailey to institute a course in oral and written expression as Professor of Extension Teaching. He remained in this position until his retirement June 30, 1943.

Professor Everett was considered an exceptionally stimulating teacher by his colleagues as well as by the thousands of students fortunate enough to study speech under his tutelage. One of his chief contributions as a teacher was the work done with contestants on the Eastman Stage, a prize speaking contest held during Farm and Home Week. Some judgment of the standards he achieved can be drawn from an excerpt taken from a letter written to former Dean Calloway by Andrew D. White: "I have always considered the Eastman Stage as one of the best things that Cornell University has acquired and it has given me great pleasure to be present at its contests Again and again I have insisted both privately and publicly that it usually has merit above most college and university prize contests and debates."

As a boy, Professor Everett had attended a grade school with many students of French Canadian descent. Here he learned the peculiar nuances of this dialect which he used so effectively in reading the poems of Drummond and other writers who used the French Canadian dialect. For many years he delighted faculty and student groups with these readings. Anyone fortunate enough to have heard him read Drummond's "My Old Bateaux," would have had an unforgettable experience. He was an expert dry fly fisherman and had "wet a line" in most of the best water in

Northern New York and in Quebec. His canoe paddles which he fashioned by hand from wild cherry, were truly works of art in wood.

He was married to Anna E. McEwen of Madrid and Ogdensburg, New York, in 1907. The Everetts had two children, Martha, A.B. and Phi Beta Kappa, Cornell, who died in 1951, and Richard who died as a young man after a serious illness of many years' duration. Professor Everett was a member of the Presbyterian Church, the Republican Party and the Masons. He is survived by Mrs. Everett, who is making her home in Potsdam.

His students will always remember his warm and friendly personality, his intellectual interests, his strong convictions, and his peculiar ability to spark the hidden potentials of expression that so often were dormant in most of them.

G. E. Peabody, G. S. Butts, C. H. Freeman

Albert Bernhardt Faust

April 20, 1870 — February 8, 1951

Albert Bernhardt Faust, Emeritus Professor of German, died on February 8, 1951, after more than 45 years of association with Cornell University. He was born on April 20, 1870 in Baltimore, Md., where he attended the German Zions School, and where he graduated from Johns Hopkins University in 1889. There, too, he received his Ph. D. degree with a dissertation on Charles Sealsfield. This was his earliest contribution to the study of German-American relations, a field in which he was later to attain a place of great distinction. After a few years' work at German Universities he became Instructor in German at his alma mater in 1894. Two years later he was appointed Associate Professor at Wesleyan University and, in 1903 Assistant Professor at the University of Wisconsin. He was called to Cornell University in 1904, where he remained until his retirement in 1938 as Assistant Professor and, later, Professor of German. Under his energetic leadership the Department became one of the prominent centers of Germanic studies in America. His life-long membership in several learned societies—the American Historical Association, the Modern Language Association of America, the German Goethe Society, the Steuben Society, the American Dialect Society—suggests the range of his interests: they were historical, literary, and philological.

It was as the author of *The German Element in the United States* that Albert Faust established his solid reputation as a cultural historian: when that work appeared in 1909 it was almost at once recognized as the first comprehensive survey of a subject which, until then, had been regarded as little more than a matter of local, though sometimes zealous, investigation. With extraordinary attention to detail and factual evidence, Faust produced a study which has proved both indispensable and suggestive to all subsequent workers in German and American history. It was awarded the Conrad Seipp Memorial Prize, and the Loubat Prize of the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences. This major achievement was later followed by a *Guide to the Materials for American History in Swiss and Austrian Archives* (1916), and *A List of Swiss Emigrants to the American Colonies* (1920, 1925). What was characteristic of these, as well as of his shorter and occasional writings and addresses, was Faust's deep pride in the contribution which the culture of his German ancestors had made to the American civilization to which he himself belonged. He was never happier than when he recognized evidence of this fruitful interplay, and never more deeply distressed than when (as during the World Wars) he saw it disturbed.

Although his scholarly bent was on the whole historical, no more important literary discovery has been made by an American-Germanist than Faust's of Karl Postl-Sealsfield. *Charles Sealsfield. Der Dichter beider Hemisphaeren*

(1897) is an expanded version of his doctoral dissertation in which he established the critical data upon which now rests the fame of one of the major figures of Austrian literature. What led him to this curious bilingual writer of travel fiction is indicative of Faust's work as a whole: he had a remarkable instinct for the significant and productive point of cultural interdependence. Most of Faust's writing was, therefore, in kind and intention, close to that of his teachers F. J. Turner and M. D. Learned: he was ultimately concerned with the growth of the American tradition. Even in his edition of Heine's *Prose Works*, or of J. Q. Adams' translation of Wieland's *Oberon* (1940) he was less preoccupied with questions of literary criticism than with the larger purpose of illuminating the mainstream of intercultural traffic. This ideal guided him not least in his teaching; and if he was instrumental in editing and developing one of the most influential series of textbooks for the study of German in America, his success was due, not only to the warmth of his pleading and to the textual care which he devoted to each of these many volumes, but also to his untiring faith in the efficacy of a genuine understanding between the peoples of the United States and Germany. Faust's efforts toward the establishment of the Carl Schurz Foundation were his most enthusiastic attempt at giving concrete strength to the cultural 'bridge' in which he so firmly believed. In 1929 he spoke before the German Reichstag in memory of Carl Schurz; a few years later he served as Carnegie Professor at the University of Vienna. On both occasions, and elsewhere, he affirmed his allegiance to that uncompromising political idealism by which he knew his two countries could and should be bound together now, as they had been in the early years of the American republic. When the Austrian government decorated him with the Golden Cross of Honor, or, when, in 1937 the University of Goettingen bestowed an honorary degree upon him, it was to recognize this creative conviction, as much as to distinguish him for the special achievement of his scholarship.

His many graduate students will long be grateful for his kindly and unfailing counsel, and, no less, for the hospitality of 125 Kelvin Place which he and his wife were always ready to offer. In Albert Faust the University has lost a member who, by his personality, his writings, and his teaching, has contributed much to its lasting distinction.

Victor Lange, R. M. Ogden, O. D. Von Engeln

Nathan Chandler Foot

July 27, 1881 — September 4, 1958

Dr. Nathan Chandler Foot, Professor Emeritus of Surgical Pathology, Cornell University Medical College, and consultant in surgical pathology at The New York Hospital, died September 4, 1958, at the New Rochelle Hospital of pulmonary embolism. He is survived by his wife, Emma May Cobb Foot; his daughter, Mrs. John C. Besson; a sister, Valeria D. Foot; and four grand-children. Another daughter, Dr. Ellen B. Foot Neumann, died in 1945.

Chandler Foot was born in New York City on July 27, 1881. He received his A.B. from Harvard College in 1903 and his M.D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, in 1907, following which he had resident training at The New York Hospital and then spent two years in Germany studying pathology. He was on the staff of the Department of Pathology at Harvard from 1912 to 1915 and subsequently was on the faculty of the College of Medicine, University of Cincinnati, becoming Professor of Pathology at that institution in 1928. In 1932, he came with George Heuer to the newly created New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center to assume the dual post of Professor of Pathology in Surgery and head of the Laboratory of Surgical Pathology. In this capacity, he served with great distinction for 16 years. In 1948, he became Professor Emeritus and thereafter, until his death, engaged in cancer research in the Papanicolaou Cytology Laboratory of Cornell University Medical College, successively in the Departments of Anatomy and Pathology.

He was a member of numerous medical societies, including the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, the Harvey Society, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. For several years, he served on the American Board of Pathology and was in due course its president; he was also a consultant to the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology in Washington, Fellow of the College of American Pathologists, a member of the New York Pathological Society, of which he was president in 1936-1937, and a Member of the New York Practitioners' Society. His many scientific papers dealt mainly with the diagnosis of cancer, and so, too, did his textbooks *Pathology in Surgery* and *Identification of Tumors*.

Chandler Foot was loved and esteemed by his associates and by the long succession of medical students who came into his classes, as much because of his charm and wit and varied interests as for his wide learning and compassion. His geniality made it easy for him to pass on to others the things he knew. In music, he was not only an avid student and listener—he took his own scores to concerts and followed these closely—but also an accomplished piano and accordion player; many a student-faculty gathering, which might otherwise have been formal and stiff, was made

warm and lively by his playing and presence. Admiring art in all its forms, he painted as well, first in oils and later in water colors, particularly ocean and beach scenes; numbers of his works won the critical acclaim of experts and not a few of them now adorn the homes and offices of his friends. His proficiency in cowboy pool, together with his large measure of what the Scots call innerliness, endeared him to such of his friends as also found this game interesting and relaxing, and with these—artists, writers, and architects, as well as lawyers and physicians—he spent many hours in the clubhouse of the Century Association. A bird-watcher, Chandler Foot knew well the forms, colors, songs, and habits of those creatures, and the outlook and language of those of his companions who shared this interest with him. Woodworking and metalworking also gave him pleasure, a beautifully mitered joint no less than the finished product; an example of the latter was the elaborate miniature railway station, replete with furnishings, ticket offices, and a motor-driven elevator with stops on three levels, which he designed and made to complement the electric trains of his grandson. So, too, with foreign languages, he was not content to be a mere learner: in addition to reading widely in French, German, and Italian literature, he spoke Hungarian fluently and also had knowledge of Chinese. He once posted a directive on the door of the refrigerator in his laboratory telling orderlies and nurse's aides in seven languages where to place specimens!

The content of his scientific papers and books, the wealth of carefully studied material which he left for his successors in the Laboratory of Surgical Pathology and the memories and notes of the thousands of medical students whom he taught provide of course the tangible measure of Chandler Foot's achievements as physician, teacher, and scientist. But quite as surely it can be said that his most enduring influence as a teacher was exerted upon those of George Heuer's resident surgeons who were fortunate enough to have periods of training in his laboratory during the years 1932-1948. Few of these outstanding men, now mature surgeons, failed to respond to his geniality and enthusiasm, or to respect and learn from his careful clinical judgments, and many would say with gratitude that his guidance largely determined their outlook upon medicine and life. How fortunate he was to have found wide scope for his talents, and happiness besides! How fortunate too are those of us who knew him; for we can recall with pleasure what he was and what he did, and, what is more, can note with admiration the reflections of his influence in the lives of those who share his memory with us.

J. G. Kidd

Victor Raymond Gage

November 12, 1882 — January 12, 1955

Victor Raymond Gage, Professor Emeritus of Mechanical Engineering, died in Ithaca, New York on January 12, 1955 after a long illness.

He was born in Vineland, New Jersey, but soon moved with his family to Wilmette, Illinois where he spent his early life.

He attended Cornell University as an undergraduate and was awarded the degree of Mechanical Engineer in June 1906. After graduation, he spent a year in commercial life. He returned to Cornell in the fall of 1907 as an Instructor in the Department of Experimental Engineering. While instructing he did graduate work on “Heat Transfer in Boiler Tubes” which he presented as a thesis for the degree of Master of Mechanical Engineering in 1912. He was elected that year to the Society of Sigma Xi in recognition of the excellence of his graduate work.

The next year he was advanced to the rank of Assistant Professor in the same department and in 1923 he attained the rank of Professor of Experimental Engineering. This rank he held until his retirement in 1950. However, during a reorganization of the College of Engineering in 1942, his title was changed to that of Professor of Mechanical Engineering. For over thirty five years he was in direct charge of the Senior Mechanical Laboratory. He was an excellent teacher, an exacting task master, who required a high standard of work from his students. Those who taught under him found him an ever ready and sympathetic source of inspiration to hold to high scholastic standards. Both those who studied under him and those who had the privilege of teaching under him felt the power of his personality.

While he was a member of the Cornell University Faculty, he found time to do much technical writing and research work. During the summer months and sabbatical leaves he broadened his technical knowledge by doing research work with the North Shore Electric Company of Evanston, Illinois, the White Motor Company of Cleveland, Ohio, and the Western Electric Company of Chicago. During the first world war he served with the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics at the Bureau of Standards in Washington, D. C. Here he was in contact with the early development of aeronautical fuels and power plants and was the author or coauthor of nine of the Committee’s reports. During the second world war he acted in an advisory capacity to the Office of Fuel Administration for Ithaca. During his later years he developed an intense interest in photography and contributed many papers on

the technical aspects of that subject to such important publications as *Camera*, *American Photography*, and the *American Annual of Photography*.

Victor Gage was an ardent Mason. He belonged to and was active in Hobasco Lodge AF and AM which he served as Master in 1938 and in the Eagle Chapter, R. A. M. of which he was High Priest in 1920. He was a member of long standing in the Cornell Chapter of the Acacia Fraternity.

He served his community as a member of the Ithaca Municipal Civil Service Commission for a term of years starting about 1920 and was later a member of the Zoning Board of the Village of Cayuga Heights. He was also a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and Society of Automotive Engineers.

In 1908 he married Miss Helen Morton Heath. A daughter, Miss Helen Victoria Gage, was born of this marriage. Miss Gage is a member of the research staff of the Hercules Powder Company of Wilmington, Delaware.

A loyal husband and devoted father, Victor Gage was also an inspiring and provocative teacher, whose unique service to the University places him naturally among that august company to whom Cornell owes its enviable leadership among the major Universities of the United States.

C. D. Albert, W. C. Andrae, B. S. Monroe

Ida V. Gibson

September 21, 1893 — September 16, 1956

Ida V. Gibson, Assistant Professor of Food and Nutrition, died September 16, 1956 at the Tompkins County Memorial Hospital in Ithaca after a short illness. She had been a member of the faculty for three years.

Professor Gibson was born in Atlantic City, New Jersey. She was the daughter of Mrs. Isora V. Gibson and the late Alton D. Gibson. From 1913 to 1915 she taught in a rural school in Green County, New York after which she entered Skidmore College. She was the first person to receive a degree from that institution. After graduation in 1919, she remained at Skidmore as an instructor in chemistry. Later she attended Teachers College, Columbia University, where she received the M.S. degree in 1925. Professor Gibson remained at Teachers College, first as an instructor in chemistry and later in nutrition. In 1933 she went to Middlebury College, Vermont, as an associate professor and head of the Home Economics Department.

She came to the New York State College of Home Economics in 1953 where she taught advanced courses in food preparation. Students in Miss Gibson's classes will always remember the vitality and inspiration of her teaching and the high standards which she set for them and for herself. She was always a wise counselor and many students turned to her for advice with their problems. Through her, others learned devotion to a profession.

Miss Gibson gave unstintedly of her strength and energy to help with anything that needed to be done in her department. Her friendly cheerfulness and staunchness of spirit will long be remembered. Her integrity and forthrightness of character engendered respect and confidence among all who knew her.

In addition to her full and arduous professional life, Miss Gibson found time to contribute to other activities. For many years she had been a member of the Board of Trustees of Skidmore College. She was a member of the American Home Economics Association and the New York State Home Economics Association. She was also a member of the Executive Board of the Ithaca Branch of the American Association of University Women. She was active in the Skidmore College Club of Ithaca and in church work.

Her memory will live on in the hearts of her family, friends, students and colleagues.

Miss Gibson lived with her mother at 303 Comstock Road. The devotion of mother and daughter was notable. Surviving besides her mother is her brother, Professor A. W. Gibson, Director of Resident Instruction at the New York State College of Agriculture.

Howard Merrill Giff

June 19, 1908 — December 20, 1956

Howard Merrill Giff, Professor of Civil Engineering at Cornell University, and Dean-elect of the University Faculty, died unexpectedly on December 20, 1956, at his home in Cayuga Heights, Ithaca, New York. His death brought to an end a promising and productive career in the teaching and practice of Sanitary Engineering.

Professor Giff was born in Muskogee, Oklahoma, on June 19, 1908. A graduate of the Boone, Iowa, High School, he entered Iowa State College where he distinguished himself as a student leader and was awarded the degree of B. S. in Civil Engineering in June 1932. After spending six years with the Iowa State Conservation Commission he returned to Iowa State College as a graduate student and instructor in Civil Engineering. He was awarded the degree of Master of Science in Sanitary Engineering and the professional degree of Civil Engineer in 1941.

In September of 1941 he joined the staff of the School of Civil Engineering at Cornell as Assistant Professor in Civil Engineering. Upon the retirement of Professor C. L. Walker, he became Head of the Sanitary Engineering Department. His promotion to the rank of Associate Professor came in 1944, and to Professor in 1948. Professor Giff served as Assistant to the Acting Director of the School of Civil Engineering during most of 1948.

Much of his time was devoted to the improvement of the curriculum of both the School and College through his membership on many committees. Perhaps his greatest service was on the Civil Engineering School Executive Committee and the Graduate Committees of both the Engineering College and the Civil Engineering School.

Professor Giff was an active member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He was also a member of the American Society for Engineering Education and the American Water Works Association. He was a Licensed Professional Engineer of the State of New York as well as the State of Iowa, and broadened his knowledge of civil engineering with a considerable amount of consulting. Professor Giff was a member of Sigma Xi and Chi Epsilon. His fraternal affiliation was with Kappa Sigma.

Professor Giff was highly regarded and well liked by his colleagues and students, being held in high esteem by all those who knew him for his unfailing kindness, thoughtfulness, and warmth. He possessed a delightful sense of quiet humor.

At the time of his death he had just been appointed Dean of the University Faculty by the Cornell Board of Trustees. His clear, practical point of view will be sorely missed by the University Community.

Professor Giff is survived by his wife, Helen Hager Giff, and their two children, Sarah Ellen Giff Korf and Thomas Hager Giff.

His loss is felt not only at Cornell but wherever people knew him and worked with him.

Marvin Bogema, Carl Crandall, H. T. Jenkins

Alpheus Mansfield Goodman

January 29, 1885 — May 29, 1956

Alpheus Mansfield Goodman, Professor Emeritus of Agricultural Engineering died unexpectedly on May 29, 1956 while making a field survey near the Cornell campus at Ithaca, N. Y.

He was born at Salisbury Mills, N. Y. on January 29, 1885 to Eunice and Alpheus Goodman.

He attended the Bethlehem Rural School at Cornwall, N. Y. and the Cornwall Union School, Newburg Academy.

He was graduated from Cornell University in February 1912 with the degree of B. S. in Agriculture.

On July 12, 1916 he married Clara Witmer Browning of Buffalo, N. Y. To this union were born four children, Clara, Robert, Eunice and Eleanor. At his death there were 11 grandchildren

Immediately after graduation from Cornell, he was successively a Dairyman for the USDA at Washington, a County Agricultural Agent in New Jersey, Superintendent of the Denison Dairy Demonstration Farm at Denison, Texas, and Herdsman at the USDA Experiment Station at Beltsville, Maryland.

In 1919 he came back to Cornell as an Extension Agricultural Engineer specializing in the subjects of land drainage, water supply, sewage disposal, gasoline engines and ventilation of farm structures. From his experience in ventilation he developed an interest in farm structures in general which in turn led to his starting a residence course on the subject for undergraduates in 1935.

By means of hard work in the field and special study at home, he soon became a licensed land surveyor and was made a member of the New York State Society of Professional Engineers. He was also a member of Sigma Xi, Epsilon Sigma Phi, American Society of Agricultural Engineers and was a founding member of the Cornell Extension Club.

After 16 years as a full time Extension Specialist he was appointed to half time resident teaching in 1935, and in 1946 he became a full time resident Professor offering courses in Farm Structures, Surveying, Drainage and Irrigation. In this latter capacity he served until his retirement on August 1, 1952.

From 1926 to 1952 he authored and co-authored 21 extension bulletins and 9 mimeo bulletins for distribution to farmers of the state. He also wrote numerous articles for leading agricultural papers.

During his periods of sabbatical leaves and on special leaves, Professor Goodman was called upon to serve in a professional capacity in many parts of the world. Beginning in 1927, working with the Rockefeller Foundation, he spent two years setting up a drainage project for malaria control and agricultural production in Puerto Rico. He returned there periodically during the next 8 years to supervise and inspect the project. From 1942 to 1947 he did similar work for the Rockefeller Foundation in Haiti, Trinidad, Tobago, Cuba, British Guiana, and the Dominican Republic.

In 1935 he served as a member of a party named by the Alaska Rehabilitation Administration to visit and to make recommendations on the development of the Matanuska Valley Colony in Alaska.

Immediately after retirement, in August 1952, he went on a two year assignment as a member of a party of specialists to the University of the Philippines to engage in teaching and research and to promote better methods in Philippine agriculture.

Since his return from the Philippines and to the day of his death, he was busy practicing his profession for the benefit of his fellow men.

As an Agricultural Engineer, Professor Goodman was well known throughout the state, the nation and in many other parts of the world. His numerous and valuable contributions to the welfare of rural people both at home and abroad have earned for him an enviable reputation. He was loved and respected by all with and for whom he worked. In his widespread activities he acquired many close friends in all walks of life. His parting from our midst leaves a void that no one else can fill. He was a devoted husband and father and took great pride in building for his family a fine home in every sense of the word. The devotion of his family to him and to each other is evidence of how well he succeeded in this respect.

His family, the University, the State and the Nation have lost a faithful and valuable friend.

J. H. Bruckner, B. A. Jennings, F. B. Wright

Dr. Malcolm Goodridge

February 28, 1873 — July 16, 1956

On July 16, 1956, Malcolm Goodridge, consulting physician to The New York Hospital, an honorary member of its Board of Governors, and for many years Professor of Clinical Medicine at Cornell University Medical College, died in his home at the age of 83.

He was one of that group of illustrious physicians who at the Second Medical Division of Bellevue Hospital made Cornell a medical Mecca. He was a guiding spirit in the formation of the Medical Center on 68th Street. For many years he was an active and influential member of the Medical Board of the Hospital. Although he retired from fully active practice in 1939, his interest in the affairs of the Center never flagged. He found his chief pleasure in participation in rounds on the pavilions, and in encouragement of young men and women in medicine. No one will ever know how many students and house officers at New York Hospital owe their inspiration to his guidance and example. He was a wise consultant whose advice was constantly sought by his colleagues; a persuasive teacher whose instruction at the bedside and in clinical and pathological conferences was the ideal of those who shared it.

Malcolm Goodridge was born in Flushing, N. Y., the son of a physician. He received his A.B. degree from Princeton University in 1894 and his M.D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University in 1898. He began to practice in Manhattan in 1899. He was consulting physician to Bellevue Hospital, the Neurological Institute and the Mercy Hospital in Hempstead, Long Island. He was a trustee of the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples in New York City. He was the author of many chapters in textbooks of Medicine.

In 1941 before our entry into World War II he appealed to President Franklin D. Roosevelt to prevent a shortage of American physicians by deferment of drafting of students in medical schools and of interns until they had completed their medical training. He endorsed President Roosevelt's plea for 1,000 volunteer physicians to serve in Great Britain.

He was one of the most active workers in the development of the New York Academy of Medicine, of which he was a fellow for fifty years. He was its president from 1939 to 1942. He was the tireless chairman of its Committee on editing of its influential reports. In 1956, shortly before his death, he received from the Academy its plaque for distinguished service.

In the Medical Center the memory of Malcolm Goodridge is treasured not more for his contributions in education and clinical medicine than for his magnetic and genial personality, his kindness and his sympathetic understanding.

The Executive Faculty of Cornell University Medical College records his death with sorrow and with the realization that its members have lost one of their best friends and the Medical Center one of its staunchest supporters.

D. P. Barr

Carl Edward Frederick Guterman

October 27, 1903 — March 27, 1957

Carl Edward Frederick Guterman, Director of Research, Director of the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, and Professor of Plant Pathology, died in Ithaca on March 27, 1957. In his passing, Cornell, especially the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, and the Experiment Station, lost one of its most effective and esteemed faculty members and leaders.

Coming to Cornell University in 1925 with a B.S. degree from what was then the Massachusetts Agricultural College, he was appointed to a part-time assistantship in Plant Pathology. Among the adjustments to be made in this change from undergraduate to graduate student, was that of a nickname, “Gus”, given him by Professor Herbert H. Whetzel, that was to stay with him throughout his professional career. The occasion of the nickname arose from his expressed concern over some possible disadvantage in the formal “Carl Edward Frederick”, with World War I so recently terminated.

While holding the assistantship, Director Guterman was enrolled in the Graduate School, with his major subject, Plant Pathology. He was granted the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1930. On July 1 of that year he was advanced to an Assistant Professor in Plant Pathology, and two years later served as Acting Head of the Department. During this early period in his career he showed a marked aptitude in research and administration. With his next appointment in 1933, he was made Assistant to the Director of Experiment Stations. From 1936 to 1942 he served as Assistant Director of the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station and Professor of Plant Pathology, and from 1942 until the time of his death he was Director of Research, Director of the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station and Professor of Plant Pathology. Thus within 11 years following his arrival at Cornell University for Graduate work he became Assistant Director of the Experiment Station, and was on his way to a career of administration. Had he elected to continue in the Department of Plant Pathology, it seems certain that his career would have been equally distinguished.

Director Guterman had a good mind, and the urge to use it, not only for his own advancement but for the good of others. He was a keen observer, quickly sizing up a situation, or problem, as to its character and logical approach for a solution. He had the drive to follow through and see that the findings of research were given to the growers in a way to assure their use in effective application. He encouraged joint meetings of growers and researchers to assure the full understanding of what the problem was and what might reasonably be expected by way of solution.

He was an indefatigable worker, and continuously sought self improvement. Problems that led into the laboratory and methods of so-called "fundamental research" were accepted as such; but they were not lost sight of, and at the earliest possible moment were brought into the field for further testing and application.

Born in West Springfield, Massachusetts, October 27, 1903, Director Guterman was not a farm boy, insofar as living is concerned. He did spend considerable time working on farms during his high school and college days, and his background in agriculture was extended by his attendance at the Massachusetts Agricultural College where he majored in the biological sciences. When he arrived in Ithaca for graduate work his mind was made up to major in Plant Pathology. His attachment to administration by accepting an appointment as Director of Research was a logical one since it gave him an opportunity to be more effective in the agricultural interests of the State. Over 500 research projects in agriculture and home economics regularly came under his scrutiny, and were his to coordinate. They involved contacts with farmer cooperatives, commercial companies and other project sponsors, and university members. He discharged this task with great ability and distinction, and took well-merited satisfaction from doing it.

Because of his broad experience and good judgment Director Guterman was widely known and respected. He was called upon continually for advice, cooperation, and assistance by many groups and organizations. He had been a member of the New York State-U.S.D.A. Council since 1948 and was elected chairman in 1954; a member of the New York State Agricultural Mobilization Committee since 1951; and a director of the Cornell Research Foundation since 1950. From 1950 to 1953 he was a member of the Food Protection Committee of the National Research Council. He was a member of the Scientific Advisory Committee of the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, Yonkers, New York. In June, 1955, he was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Science by his alma mater, the University of Massachusetts.

In the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Director Guterman had been a member of the Experiment Station Legislative Committee since 1951; a member of the Committee on Pesticides since 1952; was chairman of the Experiment Station Section and secretary of the Division of Agriculture in 1952-53; and was a member of the Experiment Station Committee on Organization and Policy from 1942-45.

Director Guterman was easy to work with, due to his outstanding human qualities. He was well liked by all, along with being respected for his ability. All who knew him loved his keen sense of humor, his ready wit and infectious smile. Sincerity and the urge to help were innate qualities that could not be hidden by his modesty. He radiated

enthusiasm and kindness, and never resorted to dictation to carry his point. He was tolerant and understanding. To have met him was to have confidence in him as a friend or as a counselor when pressed by some problem.

A. W. Gibson, L. M. Massey, Charles E. Palm

Earle Volcart Hardenburg

November 30, 1889 — December 4, 1950

Earle Volcart Hardenburg, Professor of Vegetable Crops at Cornell University, died at his home in Ithaca on December 4, 1950. Though he had suffered a severe illness in 1946, his passing was unexpected. After dinner with his family, he was at his desk with work before him when the end came, which, we may believe, was as he would have wished it. He is survived by his wife, the former Aline Crandall of Brocton, and by five children and four grand-children.

Professor Hardenburg was born November 30, 1889 and grew up on the farm of his parents F. Denton and Elizabeth Burroughs Hardenburg at Brocton, New York. A devoted Cornellian for over forty years, he graduated from the College of Agriculture in 1912, received the Masters degree in 1915 and the Doctorate in 1919. Upon graduation he became instructor in Farm Crops with special interest in potatoes and dry beans, which engaged his major attention throughout his career. He was appointed assistant professor in 1919. In 1921 he was transferred to the Department of Vegetable Crops where he was advanced to professor in 1926.

Quiet and unassuming in manner and never assertive of self, Professor Hardenburg diligently mastered the knowledge of his chosen field. By reading and experimentation, by visits with farmers and by work with his own hands, he combined in unusual degree the qualifications for research and for teaching both in class room and in extension service. His broad knowledge and tempered judgment won wide respect and he was called upon frequently to speak at meetings and to judge exhibits in many states and in Canada. His thinking was orderly and his writing was clear and helpful as evidenced in his own books "Potato Production" and "Bean Culture" as well as in "Land for the Family" of which he was a joint author and in his many bulletins, scientific papers and popular articles.

Always ready to serve his colleagues and the farmers of the state, he was one of the founders and first secretary of the Empire State Potato Club. He served as treasurer and president of the American Potato Association. Only a few days before his death he was elected an honorary life member of this society. He was affiliated with Alpha Zeta and Sigma Xi fraternities and the American Society for Horticultural Science and was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

But it was in personal relations that "Hardy" will be best remembered. On an occasion when he received special recognition from the Empire State Potato Club, one of our leading growers said of him "There is hardly a farmer

in the state who has not benefitted from Dr. Hardenburg's efforts or who cannot count him as a friend." Setting for himself the highest of standards, he was always ready to be helpful to students and to colleagues, to farmers and to his community. He gave himself unstintingly to his church and had served almost constantly on its boards. He was long an officer of the Wesley Foundation, serving students on the Campus. He was active in Masonry and had served as district chairman for the Boy Scouts of America.

Those who knew Professor Hardenburg will not soon forget his sterling integrity, his utter sincerity, his gentle kindness. He has left us a priceless heritage to be cherished and to be passed on to those who follow.

A. J. Heinicke, R. G. Wiggans, Paul Work

Gilbert Dennison Harris

October 2, 1864 — December 4, 1952

Gilbert Dennison Harris, Professor of Paleontology and Stratigraphic Geology, Emeritus, died Thursday December fourth, 1952, at 88 years of age, after an illness of almost a year. Previous to that time he remained active, and his scientific contributions continued through the many years following his retirement from teaching on his 70th birthday, October 2, 1934. He is survived by a daughter, Rebecca S. Harris. His wife, nee Clara Stoneman, who was a real helpmeet during her lifetime, and remained a cherished memory until his own demise, died in 1932.

Professor Harris was born near Jamestown, New York, where he attended several terms of high school. By further independent study he secured the Regent's credits necessary for entrance to Cornell University in 1883. He received the Bachelor of Philosophy degree in 1886 and stayed at Cornell through 1887 as a graduate student. Between 1887 and 1893 he was a member of the United States, Texas, and Arkansas geological surveys. Part of 1894 was spent in personal investigation of the Tertiary deposits of southern England and northern France. In 1894 he was appointed Assistant Professor of Paleontology and Stratigraphy in Cornell; in 1909 he was made professor with the same title. Between 1899 and 1909 he also held the post of State Geologist of Louisiana. His theory of the origin of the Louisiana salt domes, though superseded since, was long held the most satisfactory explanation of these occurrences.

This formal outline of the life and professional career of Professor Harris needs to be filled in by much else of a personal nature in order that a true and more adequate appreciation may be had of the man and his life work. Professor Harris was above all a completely dedicated devotee of science and by competence and application became a world authority on his paleontological specialty, Eocene mollusca, and of the Tertiary stratigraphy of the Mississippi embayment area. His status in these fields was recognized by election to Fellowship in the national geologic societies of France, Germany, and Switzerland; honors, in those years, not lightly bestowed on foreigners. In America he was elected a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; in 1936 was made President of the Paleontological Society of America, and became Vice President of the Geological Society of America in 1937.

These honors were accorded solely for scientific achievement. Although he was a genial friendly person Professor Harris deeply scorned political maneuvering and assiduous contact-making as means to attainment of fame and office, and despised the brash effrontery of those in the field of geology who sought to secure recognition

primarily by such activities. He was indulgent of undergraduate students who manifested a real interest in his courses and is known to have given grades of 110 per cent on preliminary examinations to a few outstanding pupils. From graduate students he expected the same intense devotion to their work that he himself demonstrated. He steered them toward the appropriate goals but demanded that they apply their own knowledge and talents to the attainment of those ends. The care and zeal with which he did all his work was inspiring and exerted a lasting influence on the professional careers of his students. He won their deep respect and enduring loyalty.

It was characteristic also of Professor Harris that early in his teaching career he personally acquired in succession four power launches of varying size and design. These were affectionately named for key fossils or favorite molluscs. His favorite formations, the Tertiary beds, are remarkably accessible from water routes along the Atlantic seaboard from New Jersey southward. In New York, along the then Erie Canal and the Hudson River the classic Paleozoic sections that were his teaching environment were similarly right at hand. Consequently, for a number of summers, boat loads of advanced students collected enthusiastically under the guidance of the Professor in his dual role of skipper and academic mentor. In term time these craft were used to take undergraduates on field trips along the Cayuga shores. In the early 1900's Professor Harris also conducted summer-school geologic camps in the Trenton Falls and Helderberg regions. These camps were open to all enthusiasts in the science; undergraduates and graduates for credit, amateurs, teachers, professionals. The day's work ended with campfire song led by the Professor's ringing tenor. Persons who knew him intimately said he held those days to be the happiest of his life.

It must not be thought that Professor Harris's activities were governed solely by the need of the moment. Actually he planned and built shrewdly. As early as 1895 he began publication of *The Bulletins of American Paleontology* which have continued serially to date. He had the foresight to make certain, by sufficiently large overruns of each issue, that an anticipated perennial demand for sets from institutional and oil-company libraries could be met and by such sales provide funds for continuance of the periodical.

In the same spirit he bought a flat-bed press (of which he was the chief operator) in order to reduce printing costs and permit larger editions and so insure the publication of a greater volume of paleontological material. The *Bulletins* were supplemented by a monograph series entitled *Palaeontographica Americana* which is also current. These serials were established before the numerous paleontologic journals of the present day had come into being; hence were a pioneering enterprise.

In anticipation of his retirement from teaching when he knew he would be deprived of the use of his university laboratory and collections, he founded, in 1932, the Paleontological Research Institution, and provided for its

housing with rooms for collections, photography, study, and conference. The Institution early enlisted the support of a number of eminent paleontologists; was shortly recognized and chartered as an educational institution by New York State; its building has been several times enlarged, and by gift and bequest it now has an endowment of much over a hundred thousand dollars, and valuable added collections.

Professor Harris did not cultivate wide social contacts. Modest in all that pertained to his own fame he had unfailing delight in the merited success of others. There are also many who will recall his help given in illness, in building a home, in the rescue of a business. He kept in close touch with affairs, civic and national, and his intimates found him an amiable and informed conversationalist with sound and discerning views on the problems of the times.

His monument will be the contributions he made, as researcher and author, to paleontological science, his work as editor, and the sagacity manifested in the founding of the "Institution." His Christmas Greeting in his 85th year was: "We are happiest when our hobbies and our 'life's work' become identical."

G. W. Herrick, O. D. von Engeln, A. H. Wright

Katharine Wyckoff Harris

October 30, 1899 — October 20, 1954

Katharine Wyckoff Harris, Professor and Head of the Department of Institution Management in the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell University, died unexpectedly on October 20 at the age of 54. She had been ill at intervals for two years but was active in the department until the day before she died. She had been a member of the Faculty of the University for 27 years.

Miss Harris was born in Hackensack, New Jersey, where she received her elementary and secondary education. She entered Cornell as a student in the fall of 1918 and was graduated from the College of Home Economics in 1922. Miss Harris was a dietetic intern at Presbyterian Hospital, New York City; then head dietitian at Harling Loving Hospital, Ohio State University, for nearly four years. In 1926 she returned to Cornell as an instructor and in 1927 was made acting head of the Department of Institution Management and manager of the Home Economics Cafeteria. In 1933 she was appointed Professor and Head of the Department of Institution Management. She did graduate work at the University of Chicago, and at Teachers College, Columbia University, where she received the Master of Arts degree.

Miss Harris was known throughout the country for her part in developing work in institution management at the university level. She started an extension program in Institution Management which was the only one of its kind for many years. She was also a pioneer in the introduction of a research program in this field. She was closely associated with Professor H. B. Meek during the development of the Cornell School of Hotel Administration when it was a department in the College of Home Economics. She was coauthor of many articles and reviews in various areas of quantity food preparation and in institution organization and administration. Two of these which have been outstanding contributions in the field are: "Emergency Mass Feeding" and "Meals for Many" which has been condensed and edited as "Quantity Recipes."

Miss Harris was an active member of the American and New York State Dietetic Association, Home Economics Association, School Food Service Association, Regents School Lunch Advisory Committee and the Advisory Committee on Standards and Grades of the Poultry Marketing Administration, U.S.D.A. She served as technical adviser for the American Red Cross on the revision of Canteen courses and preparation of supplementary teaching materials. She was appointed to represent the New York State College of Home Economics on the State University

of New York's Provisional Council and was a member of the first Faculty Senate of the State University. She was a member of Omicron Nu, Phi Kappa Phi, and Sigma Delta Epsilon.

In addition to her work in State and National organizations, Miss Harris always found time to serve her community. She was an active member of the First Presbyterian Church. She worked with the Red Cross and served as an adviser on the local Civil Defense Committee. Miss Harris also served on the Board of Directors of Tompkins County Memorial Hospital and on the first Board of Directors of the Statler Faculty Club. She was an active alumna of her sorority and was Faculty Adviser for the Fraternities Cooperative.

Miss Harris's greatest contribution to the University and to her profession was made through her influence on the many students and members of the staff with whom she worked. She inspired her staff and students to strive for superior standards of personal and professional conduct. People looked to her for quiet, thoughtful and intelligent advice. Her friends were legion. In their hearts, in the hearts of her students and staff, her memory will live forever.

A. M. Burgoin, H. B. Meek, Grace Steininger

Richard L. Harris

1896 — November 23, 1955

Dr. Richard L. Harris, who was Manager of the Montrose V. A. Hospital from its inception in 1950 until his death in November 1955, is perhaps best remembered by his former staff and members of the community as one who helped to lift the curtain of fear and misunderstanding regarding the field of mental illness.

During his six years as head of the 1,965 bed veterans hospital, he brought the knowledge and experience of 35 years in Psychiatry to thousands of community citizens through his enjoyable and illuminating talks to innumerable civic, welfare and veterans organizations over a wide area.

As an amateur anthologist of many phases of humor, Dr. Harris utilized this hobby to excellent advantage in his many addresses, with an amusing story to fit nearly every allusion to mental illness, psychiatry and the operation of his large and well-run institution.

Although he was born in Wrightsville, Georgia, and retained his distinctive gentle southern accent throughout his lifetime, Dr. Harris came from a direct line of ancestors emigrating from England in early 1600. Thomas Harris, Jr., in 1636, was one of Roger Williams' company which left the Plymouth Colony to found Providence, R.I. and Rowley, Mass. Dr. Harris was a direct descendant of this distinguished forbear through eight generations.

Born in 1896, he was educated in Georgia schools and received his M.D. in 1920. After a year in general practice, he entered the service of the U. S. Government in 1921 in Augusta, Ga. Then followed increased responsibilities and greater administrative duties as he became Clinical Director in 1931, transferring in that capacity to V. A. Hospital, Canandaigua, N. Y. Three years later he became Chief of Neurological Service at the V. A. Diagnostic Center, Washington, D. C. In 1939, he returned to the southland as Chief Medical Officer (Neuropsychiatry) at the Murfreesboro, Tenn. V. A. Hospital. In 1941, he spent a year as Clinical Director at the Los Angeles, California V. A. Hospital, followed by three years' service as Manager in Sheridan, Wyoming. He returned in 1945 to Los Angeles as Chief Medical Officer of the 2,000 patient NP Section at that V. A. Center, remaining there until his appointment in late 1949 at the Montrose V. A. Hospital.

Throughout his long and distinguished career, Dr. Harris made his teaching influence felt wherever he served. He was for ten years instructor and subsequently Assistant Professor of Medicine in Neuropsychiatry at the University of Georgia, 1922-1932. He conducted post-graduate courses given by the V. A. at the Washington, D. C. Diagnostic

Center, 1935-1938. During his last appointment at Montrose, he was Assistant Professor of Clinical Psychiatry at Cornell University Medical College.

Although he maintained a constantly busy schedule, Dr. Harris found relaxation and pleasure in spending time with his wife and stepdaughter, and tending his lovely garden at their Montrose home. He was also frequently in touch with his son, Richard L. Jr., a resident of Los Angeles. Another early diversion was the game of golf, and though he was relatively inactive as a participant in later years, he would expound on the merits of this recreational activity by the hour. As a substitute for not strolling the links, he became extremely interested in motion pictures, and became an informal authority on many phases of the cinema.

His untimely death, after a month's illness, was felt in every area in which he served the interests of medicine and psychiatry. At his funeral services, he was mourned not only by his many professional colleagues, but by the many community friends he had made, whose better understanding of mental illness he had helped to instill.

Dr. Richard L. Harris has left behind a rich legacy in the field of psychiatry, which has been inherited by countless friends, colleagues and citizens, who were privileged to be touched by his profound knowledge and gentle humor.

Frederick A. Huggins

Frederick Zeller Hartzell

December 11, 1879 — June 13, 1958

Following several years of steadily declining health, Frederick Zeller Hartzell, Emeritus Professor of Entomology, died on June 13, 1958, at Geneva, New York, in his seventy-eighth year. He had been a member of the staff of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station since 1909. He retired in 1948.

Professor Hartzell was born on a farm near Easton, Pennsylvania, December 11, 1879. He received a classical education at Lafayette College where, in 1905, he received the AB degree. During his junior year at Lafayette he became afflicted with tuberculosis. While his case was mild, and responded successfully to treatment, he decided that with a susceptibility of this nature it would be best to prepare for a career in a field that would keep him outdoors as much as possible. Also he saw in this plan an opportunity to pursue his then newly awakened interest in science.

Consistent with these earlier decisions, he accepted, in 1906, a position as Field Assistant in the Zoology Division of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. His first assignment was scouting for the San Jose scale. This much-feared pest of the tree fruits had only recently been introduced to Pennsylvania. Hartzell's mission was to seek out, inspect, and record the scale-status of host trees wherever they might occur in the western half of the state. This quest took him into many remote and little traveled districts. Much of the time he relied on his own two legs to get from one farm to the next, although, on some expeditions, he made use of a bicycle.

In 1907, he was assigned to a federal-state field research station at North East, Pennsylvania. Here he came under the influence of the federal entomologist A. G. Hammar who convinced him he needed more formal training in Entomology if he was to carry out his plan of a career in this field. This led him to Cornell University where, in 1909, he was granted the MA degree. That same year he was appointed to the staff of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station as Assistant Entomologist and was assigned to the Station's Vineyard Laboratory at Fredonia. This remained his headquarters until 1928 when he moved to Geneva. Professor Hartzell attained his full professorship in 1938. For several months in 1948, following the death of Doctor Hugh Glasgow, he also served as acting head of the Station's Department of Entomology. He retired December 31, 1948.

Professor Hartzell was well and favorably known in various agricultural circles of the State. Best known to fruit growers, he was held in especially high esteem by the grape growers of Chatauqua and Erie counties where, during the first two decades of his career, he worked so diligently and effectively in their interest. Much of our present

knowledge of the biology, ecology, and control of the many pests of grape, pear, apple, and cherry is based on Professor Hartzell's research. He also was active in the introduction and development of certain insecticides, notably the dinitro compounds and the tar oils. In the area of contributions to his profession, Professor Hartzell will possibly be remembered best for the pioneering role he played in the application of statistical and biometrical principles to entomological field experimentation. In all, he authored some 95 technical or semi-technical papers.

In addition to Entomology, Professor Hartzell was well informed in the fields of Ecology, Ornithology, Biometry, Geology, Astronomy, Botany, Meteorology, and in several branches of Mathematics. It can be said he attained professional competence in the first four fields. However, of all titles the one that perhaps fit him best was that of Naturalist. Professor Hartzell was a member of the following scientific societies: the American Association for the Advancement of Science (fellow), Entomological Society of America, American Association of Economic Entomologists, American Chemical Society, Ecological Society of America, and American Statistical Association.

Professor Hartzell was highly respected by his colleagues and associates for the breadth and depth of his knowledge. In venturing into fields outside their own specialization, many found it quicker and easier to "ask Hartzell" for the information sought than to dig it out themselves. His knowledge was truly encyclopedic. An inveterate reader, his curiosity knew no bounds. Professor Hartzell was at his best in the role of instructor and counselor. Many can look back with gratitude to the help they received as graduate students or as new staff members from this patient, kindly man. His aid was constantly being sought in such diverse fields as writing, instrumentation, the layout and preparation of graphs, design of field experiment, the statistical analyses of data, and others.

Modest and unpretentious, Professor Hartzell was invariably courteous and thoughtful of others. There was no malice in the man. It was rare indeed to hear him speak unfavorably of anyone—of anyone that is, except himself. His intimates derived much amusement from this habit of self-criticism. Professor Hartzell allowed himself few indulgences. One of these was the acquisition of books; his personal library, composed largely of treatises on scientific subjects, exceeded a thousand volumes. He also received pleasure from the possession of such equipment as cameras and field glasses of which he owned a half dozen of each item. These he put to good use in the frequent excursions he made afield to view birds and to photograph various objects and scenes of interest.

Professor Hartzell always exhibited pleasure and enthusiasm for his work and interests. One gained the impression he found living in this world a great and exciting adventure; his interest in learning more and still more about it all never flagged.

Professor Hartzell married Edith M. Rupp in 1910. She died in 1933. He is survived by a brother, Dr. Albert Hartzell of Yonkers, New York; by a sister, Mrs. Martha W. Clagett, a half-brother, Wilson E. Hartzell, and a half-sister, Mrs. Verna Krissinger, all of Lebanon, Pennsylvania; and by several nieces and nephews.

In Professor Hartzell's passing the world has lost a true scholar and gentleman.

P. J. Chapman, E. F. Taschenberg, C. E. Palm

Ulysses Prentiss Hedrick

January 15, 1870 — November 14, 1951

Ulysses Prentiss Hedrick died in the Clifton Springs Sanitarium on November 14, 1951, following a long illness. He was born on a farm near Independence, Iowa, on January 15, 1870. He married Amy Willis Plummer, who survives him, in Corvallis, Ore., on June 27, 1898. Other survivors include a son, Major Ulysses Prentiss Hedrick, Jr., a daughter, Mrs. Guy S. Greene; four grandchildren, and two great grandchildren.

Doctor Hedrick graduated from Michigan State College in 1893 with the B.S. degree and received the M.S. degree from that institution in 1895. Hobart College conferred the Sc. D. degree upon him in 1913 and Utah State College in 1938. He was the recipient of many honors in the field of horticulture, including the George Robert White medal bestowed upon him by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in 1925 for “eminent service in horticulture” and the Wilder medal awarded by the American Pomological Society in 1929 for his publications and fruit breeding work.

Doctor Hedrick was a member of Sigma Xi, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Society for Horticultural Science of which he was president in 1913, the American Pomological Society, a fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society of England, and a director of the New York State Fruit Testing Cooperative Association since its initiation in 1918. He was the first president of the New York State Horticultural Society upon the formation of that society by the union of the New York State Fruit Growers Association and the Western New York Horticultural and of the State Historical Association. In 1930 the National Grange, at its annual meeting, made him a seventh degree member of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry.

Following various appointments with Michigan State College, Oregon State College, and the Utah State College, Doctor Hedrick came to the Experiment Station at Geneva in 1905 as head of the Department of Horticulture. In 1921 he was named Vice Director of the Station and in 1928 Director. He served in that capacity until his retirement in 1938, when he took up residence in Geneva and devoted his time to writing.

Active in many phases of horticultural research, Doctor Hedrick was best known for his contributions to the breeding of new fruits and for his writings on horticultural subjects. He supervised the preparation of monographs on grapes, plums, cherries, pears, and the small fruits and on sweet corn, peas, beans, and the cucurbits. He edited “Sturtevant’s Notes on Edible Plants” and was the author of “Cyclopedia of Hardy Fruits”, “Manual of American Grape Growing”, and “Systematic Pomology”. He was also the author of numerous articles in scientific journals

and of several Experiment Station bulletins. From 1922 to 1937 he served as Associate Editor of the *Journal of Pomology and Horticultural Science*, published in London. In 1933 he was commissioned by the New York State Agricultural Society to write “The History of Agriculture in the State of New York”.

Since retirement his writing included a partly biographical account of his early life in Michigan under the title of “The Land of the Crooked Tree”, “Grapes and Wines from the Home Vineyard”, and “Fruits for the Home Garden”. His last work, published shortly before his death, is entitled “A History of Horticulture in America to 1860.”

At Geneva, Doctor Hedrick’s memory is enshrined in “Hedrick Hall” by action of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University which authorized the naming of the building which houses the Divisions of Pomology, Vegetable Crops, Plant Pathology, and Seed Investigations, following Doctor Hedrick’s retirement. Much of the landscaping around the Station grounds is also tangible evidence of his interest in things horticultural, for the beautification of the grounds was of major concern to him during his term as Director.

In his writings and his scientific contributions, Doctor Hedrick has left a lasting impression on fruit growing in New York State and in the United States. His colleagues at Geneva and Ithaca and throughout the nation will remember and honor him as a distinguished scientist, scholar, historian, and gracious gentleman.

J. D. Lockett, L. H. MacDaniels, Richard Wellington

James Courtenay Hening

May 11, 1891 — February 17, 1955

James Courtenay Hening, Associate Professor of Chemistry in the Department of Food Science and Technology at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, died February 17, 1955, at Geneva, New York.

Professor Hening was a specialist in dairy products and carried on research for many years on physio-chemical problems of dairy manufacturers. In recent years he developed the “taste panel” technique as a tool for evaluating the quality of food products. He made notable contributions in developing of new fruit products.

Professor Hening was born May 11, 1891, at Stillwater, Minnesota. He received his B.S. degree from the University of Minnesota in 1917. He taught vocational agriculture and agricultural chemistry in Minnesota High Schools from 1917 to 1922 and served as an instructor in dairying at the University of Minnesota from 1922 to 1923, where he was awarded his M.S. degree in 1923. He married Rachel Evans in 1923.

Hening came to the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in 1923 as an Assistant in Research in the Dairy Department, since transferred to the College of Agriculture at Ithaca. He applied basic studies on physico-chemical problems of milk to ice cream making and cream whipping. In 1928 he spent six months in research on the physical properties of milk at the National Institute for Research in Dairying at Shinfield near Reading, England.

He was granted leave of absence from 1943 to 1946 to serve as food technologist of the research and development laboratory of the Quartermaster Corps of the U. S. Army in Chicago where he assisted in researches for the improvement of field rations for the armed services. He gave particular attention to the development of ice cream made from dehydrated ingredients. Returning to the Station he was named Assistant Professor in the Department of Food Science and Technology, and in 1952 was promoted to Associate Professor.

Soon after his return to the Station Professor Hening was assigned the task of developing panel studies in connection with the food processing program. His efficient organization and direction of this project won the full cooperation of his associates throughout the Station. In recent years particularly, his development of the taste panel as a tool for evaluating experimental results touched the activities of practically all Departments and afforded an example of the best kind of “team” work.

In addition to developing taste panel technics, he was also concerned with the utilization of fruit products, particularly as ices, sherbets, and ice creams. Notable among these were his apple-raspberry ice, apple ice cream, and grape sherbet and grape ice cream. He published numerous technical papers on physico-chemical problems, and on the manufacture of dairy products, on the preparation of various ice creams, sherbets, and ices, and on taste panel technics. He was frequently called on to report on his research at scientific and general meetings.

Professor Hening was a member of Alpha Zeta and Sigma Xi. He was long active in the National Dairy Science Association and in recent years in the Institute of Food Technology. At the time of his death he was President-elect of the Western New York Section of the Institute. He was active in community affairs. He was an Elder in the First Presbyterian Church where he had also been quite active in Sunday School work. He was a recent President of the Geneva University Club and a member of the Geneva Country Club and the Torch Club of Geneva. He was interested in athletics, an ardent baseball and football fan, but especially adept in handball and tennis. For sometime he sailed a Star in the races at the Geneva Yacht Club, and in late years had been interested in golf and fishing.

Professor Hening is survived by Mrs. Hening and her mother, Mrs. Jean Evans who makes her home with her daughter and a brother, Dr. Robert Hening. We share with them memories of a fine and genial companion whose unassuming manner, unfailing good humor, and high character made him a person whom we are proud to have had as our friend and colleague.

D. B. Hand, J. D. Lockett, C. S. Pederson

Halldor Hermannsson

January 6, 1878 — August 28, 1958

Halldor Hermannsson was born on January 6, 1878, in Rangarvellin, Iceland. His father was a district judge. He graduated from the Latin school of Reykjavik, then attended the University of Copenhagen. He met Willard Fiske, who was already assembling his Icelandic collection and was seeking aid in cataloging of it. Fiske immediately recognized in Hermannsson a fellow-bibliographer, and bore him off to his Florentine villa in December, 1899. Hermannsson spent more than a year in Florence and heard much talk of Cornell from Fiske and his young librarian, Edwin H. Woodruff (destined to be Dean of the Cornell Law School). His task completed, Hermannsson returned to Copenhagen and to various bookish occupations.

Fiske died in September, 1904, leaving his great library to Cornell, with provision for a curator of the Icelandic collection. Hermannsson was appointed, in 1905, to this post and to an instructorship in Scandinavian languages. He was later lecturer, Assistant Professor, and, in 1924, Professor. He retired from the professorship in 1946 and from the curatorship in 1948.

At Cornell, Hermannsson was known as librarian, bibliographer, and teacher. We were hardly aware of his repute as an authority on Icelandic history and literature. Annually, Cornell publishes a volume termed *Islandica*; thirty-one of these Hermannsson wrote himself, and two others he edited. He also published four catalogs of our unparalleled collections. His many, varied, and authoritative contributions to Icelandic studies made him, in time, the Old Master in his field. Iceland delighted to honor her distinguished son with awards and medals and memberships in knightly orders. (He was Grand-Chevalier of the Order of the Falcon.) In 1930, he received an honorary doctorate from the University of Iceland.

He died in Ithaca on August 28, 1958.

He was a man of books. Enormously erudite, he found the life of books so satisfying that he had no need of another. Learning was his only bride, his business, and his joy. His opinions were strong, his judgments often sharp. Much engaged in controversy, he was always an honorable, though redoubtable, opponent.

He was in many ways a representative of a fading culture—that of nineteenth-century humanistic enlightenment. In his fifty-three years in Ithaca, he never lost his European courtliness and dignity. (He never possessed, doubtless, a sports jacket; he never first-named even his best friends.) He had known well the great men of Cornell's lusty

youth, and he loved to tell piquant anecdotes about them. His keen curiosity continued to the end. Crippled by painful illness in his later days, he never complained, but chose rather to question his visitor on the events and the performers of the active world. His was a fine example of scholarly serenity, of the philosophy, learned from books, which comforts the spirit and defies the augmenting, dissolving, pains of the body.

Morris Bishop, Johann Hannesson, Robert M. Ogden

George Julius Heuer

February 6, 1882 — December 15, 1950

Dr. George J. Heuer, Lewis Atterbury Stimson Professor of Surgery at Cornell University Medical College from 1932 to 1947, and Surgeon-in-Chief to The New York Hospital, died in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, on December 15, 1950 of coronary thrombosis. Dr. Heuer was born in Madison, Wisconsin, where he received his early education, graduating from the University of Wisconsin with a B. S. degree in 1903. He then entered Johns Hopkins Medical School and received his M.D. degree from there in 1907. Following medical school, he served as intern, assistant resident and resident at the Johns Hopkins Hospital under Dr. W. S. Halsted, then Surgeon-in-Chief and professor of Surgery of the University. He was an outstanding pupil of this surgical master and became a member of his senior staff on completion of his residency.

At the outbreak of World War I, he was in Breslau, Germany, pursuing further study. He joined the American forces in France and served as a major in the Medical Corps and Chief Surgeon of Evacuation Hospital No. 10. At the end of the war he returned to Baltimore. He was an associate professor of surgery at Johns Hopkins when he was called to the University of Cincinnati to be Professor of Surgery and head of the surgical department from 1922 to 1932. He then came to Cornell.

Dr. Heuer was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the American Medical Association, American Surgical Association, Society of Clinical Surgery and an honorary member of the Society of University Surgeons. He also belonged to the Southern Surgical Association, the American Society of Thoracic Surgery, Neurosurgery Society, New York Surgical Society, New York Academy of Medicine, New York State Medical Society, Harvey Society of New York, American Genetic Association, New York Academy of Science, and the Osier Society of New York. He was an honorary member of the Academy of Science of Havana, a member of the Founders Group of the American Board of Surgery, and a member of the advisory board of the Cushing Brain Tumor Registry at Yale Medical School. He belonged to the University Club of New York and the Megantic Fish & Game Corporation of Andover, Massachusetts.

At the time of his death he was Emeritus Professor of Surgery at Cornell and Consultant in Surgery to The New York Hospital. Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Juanita Reid Heuer, two sons, George J. Heuer, Jr. and J. Reid Heuer, and two sisters.

A master of thorough, skillful, and meticulous surgery, Dr. Heuer placed his greatest emphasis on the training of young surgeons through the resident system, which was inaugurated at The New York Hospital—Cornell Medical Center by him. He himself was a product of this system of training, under the late William S. Halsted. As Professor of Surgery first at the University of Cincinnati in 1922 and then at Cornell from 1932, he retired in 1947 after 25 years of full professorship. During that time more than a hundred young surgeons either completed their residencies or obtained the major portion of their training under him. It was to these young men, now located across the country, that he devoted his life as a teacher of surgery. Following his retirement, when his activity became limited because of ill health, it was the admiration, appreciation, and love of these men which gave the greatest satisfaction. His ideals and objectives will live in those who grew to professional maturity under his guidance.

Frank Glenn

Grant Sherman Hopkins

September 23, 1865 — December 21, 1952

Dr. Grant Sherman Hopkins, the last member of the original faculty of the New York State Veterinary College, passed away December 21, 1952. He is survived by his wife, Ann Ottaway Hopkins and daughter, Ellen Hopkins Walker of Pittsburgh, Pa. and a sister Katherine Hopkins of Westfield, New York. A number of nieces and nephews survived him. He was the son of Ezra and Catharine Johnson Hopkins and was born in Westfield, New York, September 23, 1865.

Graduating from Westfield High School, he won a Chautauqua Scholarship and entered Cornell University in 1885 and received his B.S. degree in 1889. While an undergraduate, he started his teaching career as student assistant under Dr. Burt G. Wilder in the Department of Zoology and spent a summer at Woods Hole. In 1890, he entered the Graduate School and received the appointment of instructor with Professor Simon Henry Gage, in the Department of Embryology and Histology. He received his D. Sc. degree in 1893.

At the opening of the New York State Veterinary College, he continued with Professor Gage, teaching anatomy and anatomical methods. He matriculated in the Veterinary College and received the D.V.M. degree in 1900. His faculty status in the Veterinary College made him ineligible for the Horace K. White prize, an award given to the one having the highest scholastic standing in his class.

In 1903, he was appointed full professor in veterinary anatomy and became head of the Department of Anatomy on the original veterinary faculty. This appointment he held until his retirement in 1934, thus completing 46 years on the teaching staff of Cornell University.

His sound theory in pedagogy “that the younger student should receive his instruction from the most experienced teacher” resulted in the fact, that he personally taught every freshman class that entered the Veterinary College, until the time of his retirement.

Spare time from his heavy teaching load was taken up by research, and his notable contributions to the field of science is substantiated by the following bibliography:

1. Preparation and Embedding of the Embryo of the Chick.
Hopkins and Gage, *Amer. Soc. Microscopy*—1890.
2. Structure of the Stomach of the *Amia calva*.
Amer. Soc. Microscopy—1890.

3. The Lymphatics and Enteric Epithelium of *Amia calva*.
Wilder Quarter Century book—1893.
4. Enteron of American Ganoids.
Journal of Morphology—1895. Thesis for D. Sc. degree.
5. Heart of Some Lungless Salamanders.
American Naturalist—1896.
6. Apparatus for Illustrating the Circulation of Lymph.
Amer. Microscopic Soc. Proc.—1896.
7. Relation of the Ligamentum Nuchae to the 1st Cervical Vertebrae—
1899.
8. Notes on the Variation in Origin of the Internal Carotid Artery of the
Horse. Amer. Anat. Soc.—1902.
9. Embryology of the Egg.
Animal Food and Diseases—1905.
10. Requirements for a Veterinary Education Abroad. 1912.
11. Directions for the Dissection and Study of the Cranial Nerves and Blood
Vessels of the Horse. 1913—revised 1922, 1937.
12. A Guide to the Dissection of the Blood Vessels and Nerves of the Pec-
toral and Pelvic Limbs of the Horse. 1914, revised 1925, 1937.
13. Review—Lymphatic Glands in Meat-producing Animals.
Paul Godbille, Vet. Med. Assoc. Jour. 1916.
14. Innervation of the muscle, Retractor Oculi.
Anat. Rec—1916.
15. Paranasal or Facial Sinuses of Sheep.—1918.
16. Atlas of the Viscera in Situ of the Dairy Cow.—1918.
17. Review—The Anatomy of the Domestic Fowl.
B. F. Kaup, Cornell Veterinarian—1919.
18. Establishment and Growth of the New York State Veterinary College—
1919.
19. A Guide to the Dissection of the Thoracic and Abdominal Viscera of
the Horse.—1930. Revised to include the Cow, 1942.
20. Obituary—Dr. P. A. Fish—1931.
21. Obituary—Dr. V. A. Moore—1931.
22. Address—Veterinary Conferences—1932.
23. Response to Retirement—1934.
24. The Correlation of Anatomy and Epidural Anesthesia of Domestic Animals. Vet. College report, 1934-35.

At the time of the retirement of Professor Simon Henry Gage in 1908, a few of his colleagues organized a committee consisting of Drs. V. A. Moore, P. A. Fish, B. F. Kingsbury, A. T. Kerr and G. S. Hopkins to secure a permanent

memorial. This committee in 1916, the 65th birthday of Professor Gage, had made possible the beginning of the Gage Fellowship by presenting the sum of \$2,778.98 to the Treasurer of the University.

In 1940 the committee now consisting of only two of its original members, Drs. Hopkins and Kingsbury, completed its work. On May 20, 1941, the occasion of the 90th birthday of Prof. Gage, the sum of \$10,030.30 was given to the University for the Gage Fellowship Fund.

For several years Dr. Hopkins was Chairman of the Veterinary Flower Library and was largely responsible for the expenditures made for books and periodicals. The growth and usefulness of the library, built upon the policy he established, has resulted in one of the best veterinary libraries in this country.

As a teacher, Dr. Hopkins was most thorough and painstaking. His knowledge of anatomy and its basic needs in the practice of veterinary medicine, his style of presenting the facts and the interest he took in each individual, won for him a lasting impression in both the minds and hearts of all students whose good fortune it was to have been in his classes.

Not only was he interested in the scholastic life of the student, but he had a personal and human interest in all of them. Thus, many came to him for advice and counsel.

In his long period of service to the University, he was a member of the following societies and fraternities: Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Kappa, American Anatomical Society, American Veterinary Medical Association, New York State Veterinary Medical Association and the Statler Club.

He served one term on the Board of the Memorial Hospital. He was also a member of the Presbyterian Church and was for several years chairman of the local district.

As a member of the original faculty of the Veterinary College, he contributed much to the shaping of its policies and the foundation of veterinary medicine in New York State.

His research and texts on veterinary anatomy added much to the standing the College has in the field of veterinary medicine in the United States and justified his selection by Dr. Law to the original faculty of the Veterinary College.

A. G. Danks, M. E. Miller, Earl Sunderville

George Henry Howe

February 9, 1888 — April 13, 1955

George Henry Howe, Associate Professor of Pomology of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, died in the Geneva General Hospital on April 13, 1955. He was born February 9, 1888, at Jericho, Vermont. When four years of age, upon the death of his father, he went to Pittsford, VT, to reside on the farm of an uncle where he spent his boyhood. He attended high school in Pittsford and received the B.S. degree from the University of Vermont in 1910.

From July to November, 1910, he was employed jointly by the Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station and the United States Department of Agriculture on potato investigations. William Stuart, who became world famous for his work on potatoes, was the leader in these investigations; and he rated Howe highly for his work and loyalty. On November 11, 1910, he was appointed Assistant Horticulturist at the Experiment Station at Geneva where he served faithfully, with the exception of a leave of absence during World War I, until his death. He enlisted in the Army as a private in March 1918 and was honorably discharged in May 1919. At that time he was in charge of an agricultural reconstruction program of occupational therapy for disabled soldiers at the Walter Reed General Army Hospital. Although he was in the service for a brief period he made several deep friendships that continued during his life. In 1919 he was made Associate in Research and in 1946 Assistant Professor of Pomology.

Howe was a valuable man for the Experiment Station, for he carried out every assignment to the last letter. No one was ever more meticulous, painstaking, faithful, and helpful. He arrived at the Station at the time the fruit monographs were being prepared and published. Their preparation entailed a vast amount of work, for the horticultural literature had to be searched for the history of the various varieties and detailed descriptions made of the plant and its fruit. These studies aided Howe in becoming a well-known authority on tree fruits, especially the cherry, pear, and apple. He was unexcelled as a field man as he kept accurate records on the blooming and ripening dates of the various fruits, and described and evaluated many thousands of varieties and seedlings. This experience gave him excellent judgment in selecting fruits that offered possibilities for commercial and amateur growers.

In addition to these main tasks, Howe worked and assisted on many other problems, such as the ringing of fruit trees to induce earlier bearing, breeding roses, testing the behavior of tree fruits on different rootstocks, and

exhibiting fruits at various horticultural meetings and the State Fair. One of his roses, which unfortunately has been lost, was named in honor of the wife of Director Whitman H. Jordan.

He was a Fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the American Society for Horticultural Science and of Alpha Zeta. In addition to aiding in the preparation of the monographs on cherries, peaches, pears, and small fruits, he was the author of numerous bulletins, circulars, and articles for the press.

He was married on September 3, 1927, to Lenore L. Treat of Spring Valley, New York. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, Mrs. John H. Horan of Honeoye Falls, and two grandchildren, Patricia Mary and David John.

Professor Howe had a retiring personality and liked to remain in the background. He was always faithful and nothing pleased him more than to be of service to others. Unfortunately, his health failed him during the last few years of his life and he was much disturbed that he had to restrict his activities. His knowledge of fruits was vast and he helped to identify many fruits for growers and the county agents. He will be missed by friends and many growers who were benefitted by his information and council.

F. L. Gambrell, J. D. Luckett, Richard Wellington

Robert Walter Hunt

July 12, 1904 — March 31, 1951

Dr. Robert Walter Hunt, Associate Attending Surgeon (Urology) and Assistant Professor of Clinical Surgery (Urology) at the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, died suddenly on March 31, 1951.

Dr. Hunt was born in Santa Barbara, California, where he received his elementary and high school education. He received his B. A. degree from the Leland Stanford University in 1926. While at Stanford he was a member of that institution's outstanding football team. After graduation he spent two years in business and then re-entered Stanford University, matriculating in the Medical School, from which he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1933.

He was interne and then house officer in surgery at the San Francisco City and County Hospital from 1932 to 1934. He then practiced general surgery in Santa Barbara, California for one year, at which time he was appointed externe in the Department of Urology, James Buchanan Brady Foundation of the New York Hospital, on October 1, 1935. He continued in a steady progression on the Brady Service as interne, senior interne and assistant resident surgeon and finally resident surgeon (Urology), the latter from January 1, 1938 to September 1, 1938. On completion of the residency he was appointed assistant surgeon to out-patients in the Department of Urology, James Buchanan Brady Foundation, being promoted to surgeon to outpatients on April 1, 1940. On July 1, 1941 he was appointed assistant attending surgeon; in September, 1942 he entered the U. S. Army Air Force Medical Corps, from which he was honorably discharged as Major in the spring of 1945. He was reappointed assistant attending surgeon (Urology) on July 1, 1945.

Shortly after the consolidation of the two urological services at the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center in September, 1949 Dr. Hunt was appointed assistant professor of clinical surgery (Urology) and associate attending surgeon (Urology), in which capacities he served faithfully and well until the time of his death.

Dr. Hunt was engaged in the private practice of urology and was also Director of Urology at St. Clare's Hospital in New York City. He was a member of the American Urological Association, a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a fellow of the American Medical Association and a diplomate of the American Board of Urology.

Besides a host of friends and respectful colleagues, Dr. Hunt is survived by his wife and two sons.

Victor F. Marshall

Wallie Abraham Hurwitz

February 18, 1886 — January 6, 1958

Wallie Abraham Hurwitz, Emeritus Professor of Mathematics, died January 6, 1958, in Raleigh, N. C. after suffering a heart attack while enroute to Florida. Professor Hurwitz was born February 18, 1886, in Fulton, Mo. He received A.B., B.S., and A.M. degrees from the University of Missouri in 1906, the A.M. from Harvard in 1907 and the Ph.D. from Göttingen in 1910. From 1910 to 1958, he devoted his keen mathematical and other talents to Cornell.

He became Instructor in 1910, Assistant Professor in 1914, Professor in 1924, and Professor Emeritus in 1954.

Few men have the broad knowledge and appreciation of the whole field of mathematics that Professor Hurwitz had. He made substantial contributions to mathematical research in several subjects, and is best known for his pioneering work in the theory of divergent series. He was a member of many American and foreign scientific societies. He served for many years in various editorial capacities, and habitually gave valuable ideas and advice to students and scientific investigators at Cornell and elsewhere. He was a superb teacher who believed that everything should be rigorously proved and thoroughly understood. His lectures, which were always meticulously prepared and vigorously delivered, exemplified careful planning and clear thought in developments of theories and attacks upon problems.

Apart from mathematics, his principal intellectual interests were music, drama, and literature. He was an enthusiastic violist. He attended almost every concert and play on the campus and frequently went to New York City to attend a dozen or more in a few days. His library included remarkable collections of Gilbert and Sullivan scores and memorabilia, and of cryptography and cryptanalysis, which he bequeathed to Cornell. He was a public-spirited man, and generously gave his time and money to worthy organizations. These organizations, including Cornell, profited by the fact that Professor Hurwitz was a sagacious man. In the summer of 1929 he thought the stock market had gone so high that he should sell every share of stock that he owned, and he did it.

His personal qualities included an uncompromising integrity which was always recognized and admired. His opinions, which were sometimes expressed in stirring speeches, very often influenced the decisions of his department and of the committees and faculties of his College and the University.

In his social relationships, he was a friendly bachelor. Many a young man, new to the University, found that Professor Hurwitz took a kindly interest in him, talked about University affairs, invited him to concerts and plays, and made him feel welcome. As the years passed, Professor Hurwitz maintained these friendships and the families of his friends became his friends. He took special delight in assembling friends, old and young, to read passages from humorous literature. All through his long career his social, as well as intellectual, value to the University was tremendous.

R. P. Agnew, Harry Caplan, W. H. French

Elias Huzar

February 14, 1915 — December 28, 1950

Elias Huzar, Associate Professor of Government, died unexpectedly in Washington, D. C, December 28, 1950. A young man of great promise, he had just been recommended at the age of 35 for a Professorship in the Department of Government.

Born February 14, 1915, in New York City, Mr. Huzar received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts at William Jewell College in 1935, of Master of Arts at Princeton University in 1937 and of Doctor of Philosophy at Princeton in 1938. At Princeton Mr. Huzar received the outstanding award of the Graduate School—the Procter Fellowship.

Coming to Cornell in 1938 as Instructor in Government, Mr. Huzar was advanced to Assistant Professor in 1943 and to Associate Professor in 1946.

During the Second World War, Mr. Huzar made determined efforts to enter the Army or the Navy but was rejected by both services because of defective eyesight. In May 1943 he embraced the opportunity to serve in Washington as Administrative Analyst, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, in which position he was able to contribute his specialized skills to the furtherance of the war effort until October 1945. It is indicative of the quality of his services that he was given temporary appointments with the Bureau of the Budget again in 1946, 1948 and 1950, and was urged to accept full time appointment with that agency. From June to September, 1948, Mr. Huzar served as consultant to the Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, making an administrative survey in Alaska and in Washington of the Alaska Indian Service.

Despite his teaching duties and his professional administrative activities, Mr. Huzar found time to publish a dozen articles and an outstanding volume entitled *The Purse and the Sword: Control of the Army by Congress through Military Appropriations, 1933-1950*—a work which has won the commendation of military, political and academic authorities.

In June 1950, Elias Huzar married Eleanor Goltz, who survives him.

Elias Huzar was a retiring person; yet a deep-seated kindness and thoughtfulness about others illumined his personal relations. With the tragic loss of so promising a teacher and scholar has come to those who knew him a realization of the value of his life and a deep feeling of personal sorrow.

H. W. Briggs, M. L. W. Laistner, P. M. O'Leary

Henry Sylvester Jacoby

April 8, 1857 — August 1, 1955

As an immigrant from the Palatinate, Germany, in September 1741, Peter Jacoby, the Pioneer, landed in Philadelphia and settled in nearby Bucks Co., Pa. Between the landing of the pioneer and the birth of his great, great, great grandson Henry Sylvester Jacoby four generations of farmers intervened, two skilled as blacksmiths, one as a mason, and all of them residing in Bucks Co., Pa. or nearby. This background of farming and trades in the lives of his paternal ancestors led Professor Jacoby, in the preface of the Jacoby Family Genealogy published in 1930, to say, “The author will never cease to be grateful to God that he was born in the open country and spent his childhood and early youth on a farm with all its opportunities for unhurried observation of plants (including weeds), flowers, and fruit; of insects and birds; of domestic animals as well as a few wild ones; and which instilled a love of nature which has been a constant joy in life.” “If the advantages of present day Agricultural education” (1930), “had then been available the author’s life work might have been quite different.”

The life activities of Henry Sylvester Jacoby centered around his family, his chosen vocation of technical education, and his avocations of genealogy, and church service.

His formal education began in 1861 when he entered public school, and he continued in the public school until 1870. During the summers of 1864-1868 he attended a private summer school under David W. Hess. From 1870-1872 he attended the Excelsior Normal Institute (an Academy) ; for the school year 1872-73 he was enrolled in the preparatory department of Lehigh University; and from 1873-77 he attended Lehigh University. He pursued a course in civil engineering and upon graduation received the degree of civil engineer, C. E. Throughout his life, while health permitted, he was an enthusiastic supporter of the educational work carried on at Lake Chautauqua, N. Y. Beginning in 1878 he completed the four-year course of study of the pioneer class of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. During the next four years he completed a number of supplementary reading courses, and the Chautauqua Normal Course as an aid in conducting Teacher Training Classes.

His technical engagements, beginning at the age of 16, included a summer in an architect’s office in Allentown, Pa.; another summer on surveys for the location of the Allentown and Coopersburg turnpike; research in the Recorder’s office of Bucks Co. and the necessary drawing to trace the history of certain lands in Durham and Springfield Townships. He worked seven months as a stadia rodman on the Lehigh Topographical Corps, Second Geological Survey of Pa.; a year as transitman on gauging the Red River in Louisiana; six years as chief draughtsman

in the U. S. Engineer office in Memphis, Tenn.; and four years as an Instructor in Civil Engineering at Lehigh University. From 1890 to 1922 he served successively as Assistant Professor, Associate Professor, and Professor of Bridge Engineering and Graphics in the College (later School) of Civil Engineering at Cornell University. He was Professor in charge of the Department from 1890 until his retirement in 1922.

While teaching he was also busily engaged in writing textbooks to be used in the courses he was teaching. He was the joint author with Mansfield Merriman of "Roofs and Bridges, Parts I, II, III, and IV," a college text widely used and frequently revised; and a joint author with Roland P. Davis of "Foundations of Bridges and Buildings". He also was the author of "Plain Lettering", and of "Structural Details", as well as smaller texts in pamphlet form, and articles on technical subjects which from time to time appeared in engineering periodicals.

Professor Jacoby was a member of many professional and educational societies, and served actively in the work of some of those organizations. As a long-time member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, he was elected in 1939 to Honorary membership in that Society. He entered into the activities of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education (now known as the American Society for Engineering Education), serving as Secretary from 1900-1902, and as President for the year 1915-1916. From 1906 to 1911 he served as Chairman of the Committee on Wooden Bridges and Trestles of the American Railway Engineering Association. For a year, 1894-1895, he served as Secretary, and during the year 1900-1901, as Chairman of the Section on Mechanical Science and Engineering of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Other Society affiliations included the American Society of Testing Materials, Washington Academy of Sciences, American Association of University Professors, Pennsylvania-German Society, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Lehigh Co. (Pa.) Historical Society, National Genealogical Society, Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, Cosmos Club of Washington, D. C, the Cornell Society of Engineers, and the Cornell University Club. In recognition of his technical and research abilities he was elected to the honorary societies of Sigma Xi, and Tau Beta Pi. In 1931 he was elected to Honorary membership in the Washington Society of Engineers. During the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Lehigh University, he was awarded the Honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering by that University.

Most of his paternal ancestors were members of the Reformed Church or of the Mennonite Church, and a family background of church loyalty and support characterized Professor Jacoby throughout life. From early years he was active in the work of the local Methodist Church to which he belonged. He gave much time and energy to the field of religious education in the leadership of Bible classes, both in his church and at Cornell University. He also

served as a Director on the Board of Directors of the Cornell University Christian Association, and of the Ithaca Young Men's Christian Association.

His efforts in the interest of interdenominational Sunday School work included service as Secretary of the Northampton County (Pa.) Sunday School Association for the year 1899-1900; President of the Tompkins County (N.Y.) Sunday School Association from 1899 to 1915; and as a member of the Executive Committee of the New York State Sunday School Association from 1900 to 1921, the last four years of which he was chairman of this committee. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the International Sunday School Association from 1914 to 1925, and Chairman of its Committee on Field Work for four years. Other service included the position of Director of the Community Training School of Religious Education, Ithaca, 1915-1917.

As an avocation, Professor Jacoby began the collection of genealogical data concerning his near relatives during the summers of 1875 and 1876. The death of his father in July of the latter year increased his desire to collect more data of this nature. From 1875 to 1914 his work in the field of genealogy was more or less regular but in the latter year he began to devote much more time to correspondence with members of the family. In a few years he came to the conviction that it might be possible to trace practically every descendant of the pioneer, Peter Jacoby. After his retirement from active service at Cornell University, Professor Jacoby devoted most of his time to continuing the correspondence, visiting members of the family, especially the older members. He carried on research in the Library of Congress; in the records of the Geographic Division of the U. S. Census Bureau; and in the U. S. Pension Bureau. To enable him to devote more time to the work, he took up residence in Washington, D. C. In 1930, at the age of 73, he submitted for publication the wealth of information contained in the "Jacoby Family Genealogy, Henry S. Jacoby", a volume of nearly 700 pages. Eleven years later he published the "Supplement to the Jacoby Family Genealogy". This latter volume contained additional family history that he had accumulated. The Council of the Institute of American Genealogy, in recognition of his work in this field, awarded him a "Certificate of Merit in Genealogy".

On May 18, 1880, he married Laura Louise Saylor of Bethlehem, Pa. Their three sons were graduated from Cornell University; John Vincent in 1908 with the degree of B.S. in Agriculture; Hurlbut Smith in 1908 with the degree of A.B., and C. E. in 1910; and Freeman Steel in 1910 with the degree of B.S. in Agriculture.

Professor Jacoby was a student and a scholar throughout life. As a teacher he had a keen and analytical mind, high educational standards, and a vast accumulated storehouse of pertinent matter as an aid in his teaching. His was a master-mind in collecting, codifying and correlating information in various fields. He was an outstanding

example of patience and perseverance; a man of deep religious convictions and loyalty to his church affiliations; and an educator who became nationally and professionally known and respected in his fields of endeavor. Professor Jacoby was a man who brought fame and recognition to Cornell University as well as to himself.

Carl Crandall, John E. Perry, Charles L. Walker

Horace Leonard Jones

March 15, 1879 — October 31, 1954

Horace Leonard Jones, native of Tennessee, came to Cornell University in 1907 as a Graduate Scholar in Archaeology and Comparative Philology, after receiving the A.B. degree at Carson-Newman College, and the A.M. degree at George Washington University. His association with Cornell University continued until his retirement in 1947, except for one year of service (1909-10) as Acting President of Virginia Intermont College for Women. He received the doctoral degree here in 1909, was appointed Assistant Professor of Greek in 1910, and Professor in 1920.

Professor Jones had a rare mastery of the Greek language. His first book, the *Poetic Plural of Greek Tragedy in the Light of Homeric Usage*, won high praise from students of Greek literature, but his scholarly monument is his eight-volume edition and translation, in the Loeb Classical Library, of the *Geography* of Strabo. He was honored by Carson-Newman College with its first award of the LL.D. degree (in 1917), and by American Hellenists with an appointment (in 1929-30) as Annual Professor in the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Greece. He was a devoted scholar and well-liked teacher, kind, helpful, and loyal to his students, of whom he trained a goodly number for productive scholarship. And he participated actively in the life of the University. He was President of the local Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa in 1928-29. A member of Phi Kappa Sigma, he served his fraternity for years as a guide of its destinies, giving freely of his time and counsel; he was for long President of the fraternity's Corporation.

Professor Jones had a strong sense of civic responsibility. During the First World War he was Director of the War Camp Community Service for the camps in the Virginia Peninsula, and spoke often on behalf of the War Chest and the Liberty Loan Campaigns. With the same ideal of public service he held office for six years (1936-42) as Mayor of Interlaken, N. Y., carrying out his duties with distinction, as was publicly recognized by his fellow townsmen when he resigned because of ill health.

He married Edna Earle Lyle in 1909, and after her death (in 1920), Frieda Louise Sullivan, in 1922. His home, enlivened by seven children, was a pleasant centre of social life for his students and friends, who will remember him with gratitude and great affection.

M. G. Bishop, Harry Caplan, James Hutton

Walter Roy Jones

August 9, 1902 — March 8, 1954

Walter Roy Jones, Professor of Electrical Engineering, was born in Ossining, New York. His early schooling was in Poughkeepsie and led directly to Cornell where he entered in 1921. The characteristics of the man which were to profoundly influence his later life were apparent in his undergraduate activities. Small of physical stature, he was coxswain of Cornell crews for two years. Completely self supporting as an undergraduate, his tremendous vitality and driving energy were noted by the faculty long before graduation. He received the E. E. degree in 1925.

First activity after graduation was a short stay with Western Union Telegraph Company, in Buffalo, New York. Always interested in radio engineering he found the Federal Radio Corporation of Buffalo more to his liking, and by 1929 he had become engineer in charge of development and research. When it became apparent that the company would not survive he left, taking with him two of his best men to positions in Sylvania Electric Products Inc. where he spent several years traveling extensively as commercial engineer. In the course of these travels he built a large circle of friends including engineering executives of most of the radio equipment manufacturers of the nation. These contacts were to serve him well later at Cornell. He also developed a unique style of addressing technical meetings, which placed him in great demand as a speaker, particularly at radio technician's gatherings. While at Sylvania he kept up his interest and contacts as a Cornell alumnus. He was at his best entertaining a class of Cornell engineers visiting the Sylvania tube factory in Emporium, Pennsylvania. Starting in the early 1930's such trips became annual affairs for students majoring in communications and electronics. In his 19-year stay with Sylvania, Walter Jones rose to the position of chief engineer of the radio tube division.

Professor Jones received his first appointment to the Cornell Faculty as Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering in 1948, and in 1951 he was made Professor of Electrical Engineering.

Professor Jones' activities while on the Cornell faculty went far beyond routine teaching. Shortly after his appointment he was made coordinator of research for the School of Electrical Engineering. His very considerable managerial talents and nationwide contacts led to rapid expansions of his two favorite projects, the vacuum tube laboratory and sponsored research in vacuum tubes. His friends in industry donated substantial quantities of equipment helping him to bring the vacuum tube laboratory from a small corner in a basement room to one of the best of college laboratories in the country. In the field of sponsored research Professor Jones brought to Cornell several contracts. One in particular is concerned with evaluation of vacuum tubes in government and industrial

service and involves the testing and analysis of thousands of tubes which have failed in service. This project is large enough to require the services of a full time staff, and offers valuable and instructive employment to a number of engineering students, both graduate and undergraduate.

Outside of the University, Professor Jones gave prodigally of his time and ability to his church, fraternity, and community. Always interested in young people, he was superintendent of youth activities for the Methodist Church of Ithaca. Before coming to Ithaca he was president of the Elk Lick Council, Boy Scouts of America, and received the Silver Beaver Award for distinguished service from this organization. Long a member of the Masonic order, he attained the 32nd degree in the Scottish Rite, and was at the time of his death adviser to the Order of the Rainbow. His membership in honorary and technical societies included Eta Kappa Nu, Sigma Xi, Institute of Radio Engineers, American Institute of Electrical Engineers in which he was chairman of the Ithaca Section, Radio Club of America of which he was a Fellow, and the Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers.

His untimely death at the age of 51 years terminated a rich and colorful career just approaching a climax of achievement and value to the University community. The personal loss felt by his colleagues and the many students who sought his help and advice is profound.

C. W. Gartlein, True McLean, B. K. Northrop

Riverda Harding Jordan

April 12, 1873 — September 11, 1950

Riverda Harding Jordan, professor emeritus of education, suffered a fatal heart attack September 11, 1950 in Atlantic City while attending a national meeting of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. Devoted to his family throughout his lifetime, his death was deeply mourned by the surviving members— his mother, Clara Harding Jordan; his wife, Mary Vinette Hoover Jordan; and two sons, Richard Hollister Jordan and Hoover Harding Jordan. He had in fact broken his annual trip to visit his mother in order to attend the fraternal convention.

Professor Jordan received his A. B. degree at Yale in 1893, and his M. A. from the same institution in 1913. In the years between, he engaged in business and teaching, having been successively, after 1897, teacher, director of athletics, principal of the Central High School, and director of the Normal Training School in St. Joseph, Missouri. In 1911 he was appointed principal of West High School in Minneapolis and in 1917 he entered the University of Minnesota as a graduate student and instructor in rhetoric and education. He received the Ph. D. at Minnesota in 1919 and was immediately appointed professor of education and chairman of the department at Dartmouth College. In 1921 Professor Jordan accepted a call to the Department of Education in the College of Arts and Sciences at Cornell.

The years following were busy years, indeed, for he gave full measure of his strength and energy to teaching, writing, administrative duties, committee work, and to student advisory responsibilities. He always taught a full program of courses both undergraduate and graduate. He attracted many students to education and over the years saw them placed in responsible positions. His Summer Session course in school administration was considered a sine qua non by generations of graduate students of education. In fact, membership in this course had prestige and a status value over and above ordinary academic considerations. His general methods course for seniors, the primary source of teacher training in his time, remained a cherished memory in the minds of many who entered teaching after graduation.

During the ten-year period, 1924-1934, Professor Jordan was director of the Cornell University Summer Session and a member of the National Association of Summer Session Directors, of which he became the secretary in 1927 and president in 1931. He was active in the Society of College Teachers of Education and was a member of its executive committee for three years. He was vice-president of the National Association of Colleges and Departments of Education in 1929, and chairman of its executive committee in 1937-38. Professor Jordan was a

member of the New York City School Commission, in 1924-25, and the Youngstown, Ohio, Survey in 1932. He was a member of the New York State Examination Board from 1926 to 1941.

Professor Jordan contributed to numerous professional periodicals and was a member of the Board of Editors of *Social Science*. He was the author of the following volumes: *Nationality and School Progress*, 1921; *Educational Measurement and the Classroom Teacher* (with A. R. Gilliland), 1924; *Extra-classroom Activities*, 1928; *Manual on how to study*, 1929; *Junior High School Course of Study*, 1930; and *Education as a Life Work*, 1930. The last title summarizes well Professor Jordan's career, and his sympathetic treatment of the subject reflects very exactly his own attitude toward education.

Professor Jordan was a friendly person and sought the association of other people. He belonged to many societies and fraternities, among them the following: Phi Kappa Phi, Phi Gamma Delta, Phi Delta Kappa, Kappa Phi Kappa, Pi Gamma Mu, Alpha Kappa Delta. Of these he was most active in Phi Delta Kappa which recognized his contribution by the award of an honor key; in Kappa Phi Kappa, of which he was a founder, national president, 1922-1927, and councilor, 1928-1939; and in Phi Gamma Delta. Doubtless the latter captured his interest to the greatest extent. He served the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity loyally during his lifetime, encouraging the local chapters and the national society to place greater emphasis on scholarship. He was chairman of the national scholarship committee of the fraternity from 1926 until his death. At its meeting in Atlantic City the fraternity paid their respects to Professor Jordan by endowing a scholarship in his name. He knew of this action prior to his death and greatly appreciated the recognition of his efforts to promote scholarship in his fraternity.

Professor Jordan retired from Cornell in 1941 and he and Mrs. Jordan established a new residence at Avon Park, Florida; but he did not retire from active participation in human affairs. He held for two years a visiting professorship at the University of Tampa and was chairman of a committee on cultural relations sponsored by the Florida Inter-American Center. Long a member of Rotary International, he was elected president of the Avon Club in 1944-45. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Avon Chamber of Commerce and became a national councilor of the United States Chamber of Commerce. So until the close of his life, he continued, characteristically, to add new activities and new laurels to the old and familiar tasks which he never quite relinquished.

Seldom does the academic man establish himself so firmly in the ranks of his profession and range so widely in associated activities and community affairs as did Professor Jordan. His loss will be deeply felt in many quarters.

M. L. Hulse, C. B. Moore, R. M. Ogden

Andre Laurent Jorissen

January 17, 1913 — February 27, 1958

Andre L. Jorissen, Professor of Civil Engineering, died in Ithaca on February 27, 1958, after a short illness. His untimely death deprived the College of Engineering of the services of one of its most capable teachers and prominent engineers.

Professor Jorissen was born on January 17, 1913, in Liege, Belgium. He studied at the University of Liege and was awarded a civil engineering degree in 1935. Subsequently, he was elected a Fellow of the Belgian-American Educational Foundation and studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he earned a master of science degree in 1936. He returned to his Alma Mater as an assistant to conduct research and continue graduate studies in fluid mechanics, water power, naval construction and sanitary engineering until 1943, with time out for military service. In World War II, he served in his country's army as a Lieutenant with distinction. He was captured and held prisoner by the Germans for one year.

He was an Associate of the Belgian National Fund for Scientific Research from 1943-1949. He also was an Advanced Fellow of the Belgian-American Educational Foundation during 1946, charged with a study of American fluid mechanics laboratories and the design of a new hydraulic laboratory at the University of Liege. In 1947, the Laboratoire central d'Hydraulique of Paris, France, retained him as a scientific advisor on model studies of river and harbor installations. The Doctor of Science degree was awarded to him by the University of Liege in 1949.

The Pennsylvania State University invited Professor Jorissen to join its teaching and research staff in the same year. As Professor of Civil Engineering he was in charge of the hydraulic laboratory and taught undergraduate and graduate courses. In 1951, he was awarded a Hooker Fellowship by Cornell University in order to visit European laboratories and subsequently became Head of the Department of Hydraulics and Hydraulic Engineering in its School of Civil Engineering. At Cornell, Professor Jorissen devoted time and energy to the welfare of the school and its students. He worked and planned diligently to further and improve the aims and objectives of the institution through his active membership on many committees and by exhibiting quiet and genuine concern in student-faculty relationships. His temperament and wide experiences made him a particularly effective teacher and his advice was sought by many in planning their careers.

Because of his professional eminence and his engaging personality, Professor Jorissen was widely known and respected. His major research interests were in the field of fluid metering devices, which was reflected by the many

papers contributed to scientific journals. He was an active member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, participating prominently in research and standardization of fluid meters. In the American Society for Engineering Education he served as secretary of its graduate division. As a member of the International Standards Organization he served on numerous technical committees where his linguistic skills were an additional asset. He was also affiliated with the International Association for Hydraulic Research, the Association des Ingenieurs sortis de l'Ecole de Liege, and the Society Royal Beige des Ingenieurs et des Industrials. Professor Jorissen was a member of Sigma Xi, Tau Beta Pi, Chi Epsilon, and Pyramid. As a licensed Professional Engineer of the State of New York, he was called upon frequently for consultation and services. He became a United States citizen in 1954.

He had long harbored the hope to write a treatise on fluid measurements. The opportunity seemed at hand when he was awarded a Guggenheim Grant for his approaching Sabbatical leave. He and his family had planned to travel to Europe, where he was to lecture, study and write. Unfortunately, illness and death interfered.

His immediate associates will remember him mostly as one who sought and enjoyed the friendship of his colleagues and neighbors. He was a scholarly person interested in Napoleonic history and the history of the United States. He was an ardent stamp collector and very fond of travel. His home was open to his graduate students who valued his never failing ability to encourage the weary and to enthuse the capable. The scientific community will miss Professor Jorissen as one of its prominent members and more will share the sorrow of his wife, Lucy, and daughter, Anne.

P. G. Mayer, Carl Crandall, W. O. Lynch

Foster Kennedy

February 7, 1884 — January 7, 1952

To Foster Kennedy life was so attractive and to life he brought such a rich, warm personality, that it is not easy to write of him as one who has parted company with us.

His friends will always remember his sparkling conversation, his flashing humor, and his intellectual activities which were far beyond the conventional pattern. His mind was keen and flexible. The vast range of his curiosity is reflected in the diversity of his writings which were enriched by a unique gift for dramatic expression as well as distinction of style. Kennedy was a comprehensive observer. Experience wrote his ideas. For him, science was not mere observation, nor the docile following of authority. In his Presidential Address “Science, Civilization and Faith”, before the American Neurological Association, he wrote: “So in science, we risk degenerating into a medley of hypothesis if we join not science to philosophy, which the Greeks used to integrate all knowledge. And philosophy lacks meaning if there be little feeling for beauty and the arts that make a pattern for us out of the unknowable; for life, ‘like a dome of many colored glass, stains the white radiance of eternity.’ Science can be no cloistered or fugitive thing. It cannot sit cowering in its laboratory, while freedom dies.”

Kennedy worshipped freedom of the spirit and fought for it. During World War I he was granted leave of absence to go to France with the Harvard Unit, February 26, 1917. He served as Medicin-Chef, Hospital Militaire V. H. No. 76, France; he was commissioned Lieutenant, Royal British Army Medical Corps, France, and soon promoted to Captain and Major. His name appeared in dispatches of that period.

As Director of the Neurological Service, Second (Cornell) Medical Division, Bellevue Hospital, to which he took office December 7, 1915, he became a recognized leader in medicine throughout the world and brought distinction both to the Neurological Service and to Bellevue Hospital. His merit was acknowledged by the neurological societies of London, Paris, Mexico, Cuba, Sweden and Budapest. He was made President of the American Neurological Association. He received from Cuba the decoration, Orden Nacional de Merito, Carlos F. Finley en el brado de Official; from France, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Kennedy was a great doctor, a great scholar, a great friend, a great public figure—a great man. We feel deeply the true measure of his personality and friendship in his passing. Fortunately, his dynamic spirit, his inspiration, and the memory of his iridescent wit will keep his greatness before us for our contemplation.

Dexter Simpson Kimball

October 21, 1865 — November 1, 1952

Dexter S. Kimball was born in New River, New Brunswick, several months after the Civil War ended. A full account of his life would read like a typical American success story of a career during the post-war years of rapid industrialization and mechanization. He grew up in the lumbering districts of New Brunswick and western Washington, became a journeyman machinist, a designer of heavy machinery, a works manager, and finally a national reformer in the field of engineering education.

His family, part English, part Scottish, part Irish, swung between Maine where his grandparents lived and New Brunswick where he was born, as the occupations of millwright and ship carpenter beckoned them. When Dexter, the eldest of the four children, reached five the family moved to Marysville, a small mill town in the outskirts of Fredericton, capital of New Brunswick. There he spent ten happy years, and profited greatly from a grade school of exceptional quality and an excellent school library. When Dexter reached fifteen, family connections lured the Kimballs to an even richer lumbering district around Puget Sound. The family of eight spent a week on the railroad from Boston to the Pacific Coast and another in San Francisco waiting for the steamer from which they disembarked at Port Gamble on the Sound, where they were welcomed by residents most of whom had themselves come earlier from Maine.

Shortly after Dexter's arrival he secured employment as an apprentice in the machine shop of the Puget Mill Company. The resident engineers, machinists, millwrights, and blacksmiths at and around Port Gamble had to keep the machinery of the sawmills running. Dexter as the only apprentice was called upon to work at various kinds of jobs, some new, others emergency repairs. At nineteen he was substituting for engineers in the Port Gamble mills and made a number of trips as assistant engineer on the company's towboats. A year later he substituted for a short time as engineer and machinist in charge of the Port Ludlow mill, one of the largest and newest on Puget Sound. At twenty-two he left Port Gamble for San Francisco looking for work with a brighter future and found it with the Union Iron Works, then the most important engineering company on the Pacific Coast. It employed thousands in building ships, mining machinery, land and marine boilers and stationary and marine engines. For six years Kimball worked there as journeyman machinist gaining practical engineering experience of a varied kind. Then he resigned in order to get an engineering education. Stanford University had just opened only a few miles away. At the age of twenty-eight Dexter registered there, first as a special and later as a regular student. Three

years later he received the degree of A.B. in engineering. He was greatly helped and inspired at Stanford by the professor of mechanical engineering, A. W. Smith, who did much to shape Dexter's future career.

After graduating he returned to the Union Iron Works where the theoretical training he had acquired at the university gave him an advantage and brought rapid advancement. The 500 ton hydraulic press which he designed for shaping cold steel plates is still in use. When the two sets of hoisting engines he had designed were finished he moved with them to Butte, Montana, first to supervise their installation and then to run them. After a brief stay there he went to Cornell University to organize and offer a pioneer course in designing heavy machinery under Professor Barr and Director Thurston who had been for thirteen years at the head of Cornell's Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering and the Mechanic Arts, and as Kimball later declared had "raised the standard of entrance requirements and undergraduate instruction to the highest level ever attained in American engineering schools." After three years of teaching, however, Kimball's slow academic advancement combined with an alluring invitation from one of his former Stanford teachers, Dr. F. A. C. Perrine, who had gone into business as president of the Stanley Electric and Manufacturing Company, took him to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, to build and equip a new factory.

While he was there, Thurston died, Kimball's Stanford friend A. W. Smith succeeded him, and persuaded Kimball to return to Cornell as Professor of Mechanic Arts charged with modernizing the shops and shop courses. He introduced a course then unknown to the engineering world which dealt really with the economics of production, but which, in order to win the acceptance of a conservative faculty, had to be disguised under the less revealing title of Works Administration.

While Kimball was developing his courses in engineering at Cornell, Stanford University planned to offer a professional degree to graduates who had later achieved distinction and who submitted a thesis as evidence of what they had done. Stanford made Kimball and his career an exhibit on which to rest its case for creating the new degree, that of Mechanical Engineer, and it was conferred on him in 1913.

For thirty-two years Kimball was a member of the Cornell faculty and for a longer time a lecturer popular in many places. He was active also in many educational and professional societies and served twice as temporary president of the University. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him by the University of Rochester, Doctor of Science by the Case School of Applied Science, and Doctor of Engineering by Kansas State College, by Northeastern University, and by Lehigh University. He was awarded four gold medals, one by an educational and

three by engineering societies. For two years during the Second World War he was Chief of the Priorities Section in the Machine Tool Division of the War Production Board.

Perhaps no other member of the faculty in recent years has had as much rich association as Kimball with alumni and undergraduates. When Willard Straight Hall, the student union, opened, he became one of the members of its first Board of Governors and was reappointed until his retirement eleven years later after a longer term of service than any other member, a service recognized by the student Board of Managers when it dedicated to him one of the special dining rooms and adorned its walls with photographs which he selected to illustrate the university's early years.

The most recent engineering building on the campus likewise has been named jointly for him and Thurston, Cornell's other great pioneer in engineering education.

The reputation of an administrator or teacher is ephemeral: what one writes in a scientific field lasts a little longer either in the writer's own words or as built into thinking of later scholars. Probably the most definable and durable part of Kimball's work is to be found in his books; of them the most important was *The Principles of Industrial Organization*, which appeared forty years ago, has run through six editions and is still standard. An authoritative review said of it:

"From the first page to the last, the reader is aware that he is being given the fruits of a wise and mature scholarship and the benefits of a broad experience. The book portrays and illuminates the influence of our developing mechanical arts upon our economic problems more adequately than any that has previously appeared."

In 1919 the Cornell Schools of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering were combined and Kimball became dean of the consolidated college, a position he retained for seventeen years. When he reached the retiring age, the Cornell Society of Engineers paid tribute to him in these words:

"We are proud of Dean Kimball's national fame as an engineer and leader in engineering education: we are mindful of his outstanding professional achievements which have contributed to the prestige of our College. Yet, in the intimacy of this Cornell group, our main desire is to record our respect and affection for one who in the discharge of his duties has evinced qualities of gentle humanity and gracious friendship adorning his technical skill and attainments.

"He has done perhaps his most important work for education in two fields, as Dean of the College of Engineering and as writer of successful books in a newly opened and most important field.

“By the breadth of his intellectual interests and by his literary and artistic knowledge and sympathies, he has set a lofty standard for his fellow engineers who wish to add to their scientific accomplishments something of his maturity and richness of understanding of the finer things of life.”

For seventeen years after he nominally retired and received this tribute, Kimball continued to render invaluable services to his university, his town, his country and mankind.

C. D. Albert, A. E. Wells, W. F. Willcox

Lewis Knudson

October 15, 1884 — August 31, 1958

In his fifty-first year of scientific achievement following his initial appointment to the staff of the New York State College of Agriculture and Cornell University, Lewis Knudson, Professor Emeritus of Botany, died at his home in Ithaca on August 31, 1958. He is survived by his widow, two sons and several grandchildren.

Lewis Knudson was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on October 15, 1884. Upon graduation from the University of Missouri in February, 1908, with the degree of B.S.A., he came to Cornell as assistant in plant physiology and began his teaching under Professor B. M. Duggar. He advanced to the rank of instructor at the end of the term, received the Doctor's degree, and was appointed Assistant Professor of Plant Physiology in 1911. Upon the resignation of Professor Duggar in 1912, he was made acting head of that department.

In 1916, three years after, the Department of Plant Physiology was incorporated into the newly created Department of Botany and Dr. Knudson became Professor of Botany.

During 1919-1921 he spent a year in France and six months in Spain, lecturing in Madrid and Barcelona, carrying out research at the Sorbonne, and attending lectures in the Pasteur Institute. In 1941, on the retirement of Professor Karl M. Wiegand, he became head of the Department of Botany. He retired, after 45 years with the College, on June 30, 1952.

Professor Knudson was an exceptionally effective teacher of both elementary and advanced courses in plant physiology and, during the absence of a colleague, also lectured with marked success in the general botany course. His sympathetic and stimulating direction of graduate work led 25 students to complete the work for the Doctor's degree under his direction. Among these are some of the most widely known names in plant physiology, horticulture, and related sciences.

In research, Dr. Knudson's work dealt with a variety of problems of fundamental importance to the field of plant physiology. His first major research was on tannic acid fermentation. Turning his interest then to a consideration of the physiology of the bacteria, he and his students developed a widely used method of culturing the nitrogen-fixing bacteria associated with legumes. His pioneering work on the organic nutrition of green plants produced highly useful methods of growing these plants in pure culture. This same work, applied to the nonsymbiotic germination of orchid seeds, was to revolutionize the commercial growing of orchids. Professor Knudson also applied these pure

culture techniques to the study of induced mutations in the haploid phase of ferns and demonstrated permanent changes in the chloroplasts by treating the fern spores with X-rays.

Professor Knudson's investigations of the physiology of the ripening of bananas, and of banana diseases, made major contributions to the economy of the Central American countries which raise this fruit. He also worked on rubber-producing plants in collaboration with several of his colleagues during and after the Second World War. Dr. Knudson's activities in consulting service and research continued after his retirement, and he had practically completed a monograph on the banana at the time of his death.

During his period of active service Dr. Knudson, in recognition of his clear judgment, was named to many of the most important committees of the Cornell faculty. Following retirement, he received the Gold Medal award of the Federated Garden Clubs of New York State in 1956 for "distinguished service in scientific research on the physiology and nutrition of plants," an honor accorded only one other scientist, the late Liberty Hyde Bailey. In 1957, Dr. Knudson was the recipient of an honorary Doctor of Science degree from his alma mater, the University of Missouri.

Dr. Knudson was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. His professional, scientific, and honorary society affiliations included the Botanical Society of America, American Society of Naturalists, Real Sociedad Espanola de Historia Natural, American Society of Plant Physiologists, Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Alpha Zeta, and Gamma Alpha.

Dr. Knudson's distinguished contributions to science are in the record, and his inspiring lectures will live long in the memory of his students.

While he was famous as a research investigator and teacher, his innate human friendliness is also a memorial in the minds of many. However occupied he might have been with his own affairs, he was never too busy to listen sympathetically to the problems of others, and to offer kindly advice. He knew and loved many men of low and high degree, and they in turn loved him. He enjoyed life to the full.

D. G. Clark, L. C. Petry, A. W. Gibson

Elise Strang L'Esperance

— *January 21, 1959*

The illustrious career of one of America's outstanding women of medicine came to an end when Dr. Elise Strang L'Esperance died on January 21, 1959. For a large part of her professional career, Dr. L'Esperance was a member of the faculty of Cornell University Medical College, first in the Department of Pathology and later in the Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine. Dr. L'Esperance was born in Yorktown, New York, the daughter of Dr. Albert Strang, physician, and Kate DePew Strang. She received her medical degree from the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmity for Women and Children and then served an internship at the Babies Hospital in New York City. After several years in practice, Dr. L'Esperance returned to laboratory and research work on the staff of Dr. William H. Park of the Tuberculosis Research Commission of the New York City Board of Health. In 1910 she joined the staff of Dr. James Ewing in the Department of Pathology, Cornell University Medical College, first as assistant, then as instructor, and finally as Assistant Professor, which post she held from 1920 to 1932. This appointment marked the first time that a woman had attained professorial rank at Cornell University Medical College. In addition to her work with Dr. Ewing, Dr. L'Esperance served as pathologist on the staff of a number of hospitals in New York City. During this period, she published reports of work in tuberculosis immunology and then a series of studies on cancer problems, including primary hepatoma, gynecological tumors, and Hodgkin's disease.

In 1932, Dr. L'Esperance together with her sister Miss May Strang founded the Strang Tumor Clinic at the New York Infirmity in memory of their mother, Kate DePew Strang. It was during her directorship of this clinic that she came to realize the need for a clinic, in addition to the tumor and diagnostic clinic, which could provide periodic examinations for asymptomatic patients as a preventive measure against the development of cancer. As a consequence, in 1937, Dr. L'Esperance and her sister founded the Kate DePew Strang Cancer Prevention Clinic at the New York Infirmity. This was followed in 1940 by a similar clinic of the same name at Memorial Hospital. These clinics, in continuous operation since their founding, have demonstrated the feasibility of periodic examination as a tool in preventive medicine and have served as forerunners of a large cancer detection center program throughout this country and abroad. In addition to the public service rendered in this important area, Dr. L'Esperance devoted much of her attention to professional education in the field of cancer preventive examinations and cancer control. This included an encouraging welcome to doctors who wished to observe or participate in the clinic and the support of physicians and surgeons in training, particularly women. Dr. L'Esperance always

maintained a vigorous devotion to the importance of women in medicine, and was helpful to many during their period of undergraduate and postgraduate training.

For her outstanding achievements in cancer education, Dr. L'Esperance received in 1942 the Clement Cleveland medal of the New York City Cancer Committee, a division of the American Cancer Society. In 1946 she received the Friendship Award for eminent achievement from the American Women's Association, and, in 1947, the Medallion of Honor of the Women's International Exposition for outstanding achievements in the field of cancer. In 1951, Dr. L'Esperance received the Albert Lasker Award of the American Public Health Association in recognition of the "eternal inscription written by her inspired application of preventive medicine to cancer control."

In 1946, Dr. L'Esperance was drafted by the American Medical Women's Association to establish and act as editor of its official publication, the *Journal of the American Medical Women's Association*. In 1948, she left the editorship of the *Journal* to become president of the Association. She served on the board of this organization for many years as well as on the executive committee of the board of trustees of the New York Infirmary, and on the board of managers of Memorial Hospital and Memorial Center for Cancer and Allied Diseases—appointments to which she loyally devoted her attention until a very short time before her death. For many years, Dr. L'Esperance was a member of the board of directors and of the executive committee of the New York City Cancer Committee.

Outside her profession, Dr. L'Esperance attained a national reputation for horse breeding and horse showing. She owned and developed the Red Blind Stable in Pelham Manor and exhibited ponies in single and double, tandem, amateur, ladies, open, and state competitions throughout the eastern United States, including the National Horse Show at Madison Square Garden where she was a prominent exhibitor and the winner of blue ribbons and trophies on numerous occasions.

In the words of one of her close administrative associates, Dr. L'Esperance was unforgettable for "her energy, her vigorous intellectual approach to any problem, her humor and her generosity. She was a natural leader who could draw loyalty and hard work from all around her. Like all effective executives she had a good hard quality so that she could make decisions and stick to them even when decisions were painful. But back of this healthy hardness there was a big warm heart. No one knows how much she has done for others all through her life. She has always been a giver in the broadest meaning of the word."

In the words of a fellow physician and associate in cancer research, "It is impossible to estimate how many human lives the Strang Clinics which Dr. L'Esperance created have saved. . . . They are the first, largest, and most exemplary

of their kind, and have done much to stem the earlier public fear of cancer. . . . The public owes Dr. L'Esperance a great debt of gratitude because she has pointed out a new path for fighting cancer.”

Emerson Day

Max Ludwig Laistner

1890 — December 10, 1959

Max Ludwig Wolfram Laistner, John Stambaugh Professor of History, Emeritus, died in Ithaca, December 10, 1959. He had retired from his active professorship on June 30, 1958. One of the eminent men who made their academic home in Boardman Hall—professors of law, of government, and of history—he had few equals among the scholars who have served Cornell University.

Born in 1890, the son of Max and Lisette Laistner, he had his education at the Merchant Taylor's school in London and at Cambridge University. At Cambridge he gained distinction, winning first class honors in classics and the Craven scholarship for archeological studies. His studies took him to Greece and widened his knowledge of the European scene and of European languages. German he knew as familiarly as he knew English; he spoke and read French and Italian. He now gained a working knowledge of modern Greek. The Greek and Latin of the ancients he had mastered so well during his formal education that on returning to England he won appointment as assistant lecturer in classics at Birmingham University. Following a brief period of service in the British Army, where he held the rank of sergeant, he took up academic life again and lectured on ancient history at Manchester University and at the University of London.

He came to Cornell University as Professor of Ancient History in 1925 and soon made his mark among the historians and classical scholars of this country. Cornell bestowed upon him the title of John Stambaugh Professor of History in 1940. As such he was successor to the late Professor Carl Becker. In later years he served for brief periods as special lecturer at the University of California and the University of Virginia.

Professor Laistner's fame rests upon his achievement as a scholar and as a teacher of graduate students. The most widely known of his books is *Thought and Letters in Western Europe, A.D. 300-900*, but his scholarship ranged over many topics in the ancient and medieval history of the West and included work of great importance regarding the writings of the Venerable Bede. The high standard and considerable volume of his scholarship gained for him the degree of Doctor of Letters, which Cambridge awarded him in 1944. His old college, Jesus College, Cambridge, elected him an honorary fellow, a mark of distinction he treasured with special pride. Scholarly societies in the United States and in Europe accorded him membership and used his services in positions of authority. Among students of the humanities he was known throughout the world.

Professor Laistner had a mind of unusual power. Exactness of knowledge was its first quality, capaciousness the second. What he knew he knew precisely. He knew much. The literature and thought of early Western civilization were open to him, and in these wide, rich fields he journeyed throughout his life. He read constantly in modern European history and had a knowledge of certain aspects of British history in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries surpassed by few in this country. During the second World War he joined the motley crew of professors who taught American history to the Army and Navy students who came to Cornell.

The sciences were outside the range of his knowledge. Music he knew well and enjoyed deeply, as became a member of a distinguished musical family. He served for many years on the University's Music Committee.

Professor Laistner's taste in music and other arts was conservative. He was conservative too in his attitude toward the social and political life of our times. He had too large a mind to be a die-hard Tory. Perhaps, as one who remained a British subject throughout his life, he would have claimed Victorian liberalism as his creed, the liberalism and urbanity of a Morley shading into the liberal conservatism of a Macmillan, with a touch of Churchill too. But while he adjusted his political views to the twentieth century he rejected many creations of our times. Not for him the automobile, the gramophone, or the radio. Even the telephone stirred him to loud abuse unless it served his purpose and then was hung up. Taxi and bus he took in time of necessity. More commonly he walked, and with a firm step as though to demonstrate his self-reliance.

Self-reliant he was on one side. On the other he depended much upon the few people who made up his intimate circle. Of these by far the most important while she lived was his mother. She had joined him in Ithaca the year after he came here, and she, strong as of the earth, wise, witty, warm-hearted, remained the center of his household for thirty years. No mother had a more devoted son.

He was constant as a friend to the dozen or so men and women who were members of his circle. To them, as to his graduate students, he was a sound, steady, frank adviser, a man to turn to in time of need, for there was within him a rock-like integrity. The quality of mind that made his scholarship purposeful and exact shone out in his judgments on matters of principle, however slight or personal the topic. He made clear choices and did not waver. Nor did he hesitate to avow his prejudices. But though the quality of his mind was rock-like, he was a man of warm heart and deep emotion. These also he did not hide. He was quick to assuage the grief of others, to concern himself over their health, to rejoice in their happiness.

Ill health had gained upon him in the last few years. Death took away a great scholar, a humanist of many gifts, whose mind had been trained in a discipline rare in the world of today. As members of the Cornell community we mourn the passing of one who shared his learning with us and enlarged the reputation of this University. Those who were in the fellowship of his acquaintance know that they have lost a loyal friend, a man upright, spirited, wise, and generous.

F. G. Marcham, Knight Biggerstaff, Harry Caplan

Allister M. Macmillan

June 20, 1909 — August 13, 1958

Allister Miles Macmillan, who died on August 13, 1958, of a coronary attack, had been associated with the Stirling County Study of Cornell University since 1950 and with the Yorkville Study of Cornell University Medical College since the fall of 1956. During the latter year, he acted as the chief administrative officer for both projects. In this position he showed his great abilities as a leader in a diversified group of investigators from the fields of social and medical sciences. His grasp of a wide variety of problems and his interest in all aspects of study in the broad field of human behavior made him a valuable member of the Medical College and especially of the Department of Psychiatry.

Dr. Macmillan was born in Boiestown, New Brunswick, on June 20, 1909. After two years at Mount Allison University in Sackville, New Brunswick, he worked for fourteen years in the McLennan Foundry and Machine Works, advancing to the position of manager of the firm's car sales and service department. During World War II he served in the Canadian Army in Nova Scotia and later in North Africa and Italy. He received various promotions and was discharged in April, 1946, in the confirmed rank of lieutenant-colonel, having recovered from his wounds after a year in various hospitals. He then returned to college, receiving his B.A. in psychology in 1947, his B.Ed. degree in 1948, and his M.A. in psychology from Acadia University in 1949. In 1954 he obtained his Ph.D. from Cornell University. In the summer of 1949 he began social research in Digby County and in 1950 became a member of the staff of the Stirling County Study. In 1956 Dr. Macmillan was appointed senior research associate in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Cornell University, and in 1957 Associate Professor of Sociology in Psychiatry at Cornell University Medical College.

In 1939, he married Lydia Coral Bigelow, and they had five children whose ages, at the time of his death, ranged from one to seventeen.

His many administrative duties did not give him as much opportunity for research as he would have liked. His publications in the field of social science, especially as they applied to basic knowledge of mental health and social psychiatry, reveal his wide knowledge of his field and his sound attitude toward the new sociological developments in medicine in general and in psychiatry particularly. His cheerfulness, his constant willingness to assume administrative burdens and his ability to understand his colleagues and to work with them soon made him a valuable and greatly esteemed member of the Department of Psychiatry. His loss is deeply felt.

Oskar Diethelm

Robert Matheson

December 20, 1881 — December 14, 1958

Robert Matheson, for many years Professor of Entomology at Cornell, died December 14, 1958, in Princeton, New Jersey. A native of West River, Nova Scotia, he came to Cornell in 1902, obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science in agriculture in 1906, the M.S. in 1907, and the Ph.D. in 1911. After a brief tour as instructor in entomology at South Dakota State College, he served Cornell as assistant, instructor, and Assistant Professor in the teaching of biology during the period from 1909 to 1912. For a brief period during 1912 and 1913 he was Professor of Zoology and Entomology at Nova Scotia Agricultural College. He returned to Cornell in 1914 as Assistant Professor of Entomology, became Professor of Entomology in 1922, and served in this capacity until his retirement in 1949.

Although his research, teaching, and publications covered many divisions of the field of entomology, his principal interest was in the field of medical entomology. The many papers and books resulting from his research in this field have been used in classrooms around the world and have contributed significantly to human health and comfort. His stature in medical entomology was widely recognized by physicians and public health authorities, many of whom came to him for advice and assistance. His outstanding investigations on the biology of mosquitoes and their role as transmitters of the Plasmodia causing human malaria led to his appointment as a consultant to the Tennessee Valley Authority. The vast system of lakes created by damming the Tennessee River and its tributaries made an ideal habitat for mosquitoes, and large areas in Tennessee, Alabama, and Kentucky were threatened not only with the mosquito nuisance but with a serious increase in the incidence of malaria. Professor Matheson had a key role in organizing the research, and later the control work, that stopped mosquito breeding in the area and doubtless saved many lives that might have been taken by malaria.

Although his published works will provide an enduring monument, it is probable that Professor Matheson's greatest contribution to the field of medical entomology was in the training of a long succession of graduate students, many of whom became distinguished leaders in medical entomology. He had a talent for selecting students of high potential and held them to an unusually strict discipline, not only in the major field but also in the broad aspects of biology. Several of his students served the Tennessee Valley Authority, and others served with distinction as malaria control officers in the Eastern Theater of Operations during World War II.

His *Handbook of Mosquitoes of North America* probably was the most widely used of his three textbooks. Since it provided means of identifying both larval and adult forms of all known mosquitoes in North America, and in

addition listed such biological information as was known, this little volume was equally useful to the teacher of medical entomology and to the control official. His *Entomology for Introductory Courses*, *Laboratory Guide in Entomology for Introductory Courses*, and *Medical Entomology* were highly regarded by the profession and widely adopted for classroom use.

Titles and contents of the nearly fifty scientific papers that Professor Matheson published show clearly both the breadth and the depth of his interests and abilities in the whole field of entomology. He monographed the North American species of the beetle family Haliplidae and wrote extensive papers on such subjects as plant lice injury to the foliage and fruit of the apple, the insects, fungi, and weeds injurious to farm crops, and the silk glands of *Apanteles glomeratus*.

Professor Matheson was a member of the American Association of Economic Entomologists, the Entomological Society of America, the Ontario Entomological Society, the Society of Parasitologists, and the Society of Tropical Medicine; he was a correspondent of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science and a corresponding member of the Sociedad Venezolana de Ciencia and the Academie Chilena de Ciencia.

An intellectual with strong convictions, and capable of forceful and convincing expression, Professor Matheson's voice was heard in any company of which he became a party. If slightly inclined toward pessimism in his appraisal of mankind, it must be admitted that in most respects he was right. His office door was always open to student and staff member alike. Those of us who knew him will always remember the fine counsel and friendly encouragement he gave us so often.

H. H. Schwardt, Henry Deitrich, B. V. Travis

Malcolm Strong McIlroy

August 28, 1902 — March 4, 1956

Malcolm Strong McIlroy, Professor of Electrical Engineering, died March 4, 1956, at Tompkins County Memorial Hospital, Ithaca, N. Y. He is survived by his wife, Dorothy Wellington McIlroy, a son, Douglas, EP, '54 and a daughter, Nancy, an Arts student of the class of 1957.

Born in Rochester August 28, 1902, Professor McIlroy received his early education in Newark, N. J., and subsequently attended Cornell, where he was granted the E. E. degree in 1923. After industrial experience with the General Electric Company as a test engineer and with the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corporation as equipment inspector in 1926, he joined the staff of the Central Hudson Gas and Electric Company of Poughkeepsie, where he progressed through positions of distribution engineer, district engineer, and district superintendent.

Unsatisfied with his industrial achievements, although secure and successful, McIlroy felt that his real interest was in the field of Engineering Education. Early explorations into the possibilities of this field were discouraging since it seemed that the change could be made only with prohibitive reductions in income. It was probably a course in writing offered by the Central Hudson Company to employees which unexpectedly gave McIlroy the opportunity for which he had been looking. As encouragement to other employees, he had registered for the course and chose as his project a letter to a hypothetical college president outlining the problems and needs of industry and the manner in which he felt that educators might meet these challenges. After weeks of work, in which the letter was torn to pieces and rewritten many times, it seemed just too good to be filed away as a class exercise, and so he decided to send it to President Compton of Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge. The results were almost explosive. President Compton called McIlroy and asked for an interview. A few months later in 1937 McIlroy joined the staff of M. I. T. where he served as an instructor and assistant professor and registered for the doctorate. During World War II, he served as assistant director of the M. I. T. Radar School. He was awarded a Doctor of Science degree by M. I. T. in 1947 and returned to Cornell as Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering.

Upon his return to Cornell Professor McIlroy continued the development of a nonlinear resistor that had been the subject of his doctoral thesis at M.I.T. This research resulted in an analog computer that has been a significant contribution to the solution of fluid pipeline network problems and that has brought honor to its inventor and to Cornell. Professor McIlroy was awarded the John M. Goodell prize of the American Water Works Association in 1949 for his achievement and he saw nine McIlroy Pipeline Network Analyzers, the first being at Cornell, installed

before his death. His many published papers on the subject of fluid network analysis by means of the computer he developed resulted in inquiries from many parts of the world and necessitated his appearance at many professional society meetings.

In addition to commitments resulting from the development of the Fluid Pipeline Network Analyzer, Professor McIlroy found time to be a teacher, an administrator, and a leader in professional societies.

His ability as a teacher became apparent soon after his arrival at Cornell, and he was promoted to Professor in 1948. A vigorous classroom lecturer who took great interest in the progress of his students, he did not limit himself to the technical sphere but applied his abilities in the realms of technical writing and engineering economics to courses on these subjects. These courses were as popular as those of a technical nature because of Professor McIlroy's teaching.

His ability as an administrator led to his appointment to the chair of important committees and eventually to his being appointed the Assistant Director of the School of Electrical Engineering and in 1952 to his nomination to be an Assistant Dean of the College of Engineering. Before he could begin full-time duties as the Assistant Dean he suffered a heart attack that necessitated his resignation.

In professional societies he was a member of several committees of the A. I. E. E. and was in complete charge of the technical program for a district meeting scheduled for Binghamton, N. Y., shortly after he was stricken. The excellence of the program that he had arranged was representative of his efforts in anything that he undertook. In addition to the A. I. E. E. he was a member of the A. S. E. E., the American Water Works Association, and the American Gas Association, and the professional honoraries, Tau Beta Pi, Eta Kappa Nu, and Sigma Xi.

Avocationally Dr. McIlroy was interested in Nature and especially in birds. Even in this field he applied his engineering training. While actively engaged in power distribution he observed that birds seldom if ever alighted on lines energized to potentials of 33,000 volts or more and surmised that the electrostatic effect on the bird's feathers was the probable cause of this behavior. Biologists have shown considerable interest in this observation as possibly pointing the way to a method for preventing bird damage to crops.

After he was stricken in 1952, Professor McIlroy took a leave of absence for a year before returning to duty on a part-time basis with his activities greatly curtailed. He taught his specialty courses and worked on his analyzer until his death.

It now appears that Professor McIlroy's name will remain alive in the technical field because of his development of the Fluid Network Analyzer, but his other technical papers and ideas may have more impact in the future. He will be revered by his colleagues as an inspiring teacher, an able administrator, a true professional engineer, and a faithful friend.

A. B. Credle, W. H. Erickson, Paul Kellogg

Howard Jay Milks

June 25, 1879 — March 30, 1954

Howard Jay Milks served Cornell University continuously for thirty-eight years, and was Professor of Therapeutics and Small Animal Diseases, and Director of that Department in the College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell at the time of his retirement in 1947. He was born in Candor, New York on June 25, 1879. His death on March 30, 1954 was too soon. Between those dates Doctor Milks lived a full life. He is survived by his wife, Lena Vose Milks, and three sons, Clifford H. Milks of Owego, New York, Raymond C. Milks of Ithaca, New York, and Richard V. Milks of Penfield, New York.

Following graduation from the Candor High School in 1898, a spell of school teaching and two years in the Cortland Normal School, he entered the Veterinary College at Cornell, from which he received his D.V.M. in 1904. In 1904 he was appointed assistant to Doctor P. A. Fish in Physiology and demonstrated his ability as an investigator, being the first to show that mucin was actually produced by the kidney of the horse. He had over a year of general practice in Watertown, New York and Cincinnati, Ohio before doing further research, for two years, as Animal Pathologist in the Louisiana State University Veterinary Experiment Station at Baton Rouge, Louisiana. While there, he demonstrated the lesion of equine encephalomyelitis for the first time. In 1908 and part of 1909 he engaged in general practice in Owego, New York. His ability to teach and to investigate led Dean Veranus A. Moore to appoint Doctor Milks, in 1909, to head the newly formed Department of Materia Medica and Small Animal Clinic.

Doctor Milks had the unusual ability to teach students to become successful surgeons and leaders in small animal and general practice.

Doctor Milks wrote the first comprehensive book in the field of veterinary pharmacology. His "Practical Veterinary Pharmacology and Therapeutics" has become the standard textbook among veterinary colleges in America, necessitating some seven editions. He also was author of the "Laboratory Guide in Pharmacology and Materia Medica." He wrote on many canine disease conditions, producing over thirty papers in all. His paper on diabetes in the dog was the first in this country, as was also his paper describing lung worms in the dog.

Doctor Milks gained much enjoyment from associations with people, being a member of the Congregational Church and the Rotary Club of Ithaca, a member of Hobasco Lodge 716 F. & A. Masons of Ithaca and the Scottish Rite Bodies of Ithaca and Binghamton, New York. He was a charter member of the Southern Tier Veterinary

Medical Association (New York) ; a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association and the New York State Veterinary Medical Society, of which he was secretary from 1909 to 1914 and president in 1934. He founded the small animal section of the American Veterinary Medical Association and served as section secretary from 1928 to 1932. He was honored as a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and by memberships in Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi and Phi Zeta.

We could go on and on listing the important contributions to veterinary medicine made by Howard Jay Milks. However, we would like to stress his influence on his fellow faculty associates and upon his students. We would like to remember him as one who did not make snap judgements; who could understand; who loved his family and his fellowmen; who was imbued with the Cornell Spirit that led him to believe in freedom of thought accompanied by a sense of responsibility; who was devoted to veterinary medicine and finally, who was a friend of all of us. His monument will be the contribution he has made toward the advancement of the art and science of veterinary medicine.

M. G. Fincher, H. C. Stephenson, D. H. Udall

Edward Gardner Misner

January 23, 1891 — September 20, 1958

With the retirement to emeritus rank on September 30, 1957, and death on September 20, 1958, of Professor Edward Gardner Misner, Cornell University and the field of agricultural economics lost one of their most accurate, thorough, and careful research workers.

Professor Misner was born and grew up on a dairy farm in the community of Dairyland in the Township of Wawarsing, Ulster County, New York. After graduating from Ellenville High School, he entered the College of Agriculture at Cornell in the fall of 1909 and received the degree of Bachelor of Science in agriculture in June, 1913.

Following the completion of his undergraduate work he entered the Graduate School at Cornell where he received his degree of Doctor of Philosophy in May, 1918. His major field of work for his doctorate was in the area of farm management, and his doctoral thesis was published as Cornell Experiment Station Bulletin 409, "An Economic Study of Dairying on 149 farms in Broome County, New York."

While taking his graduate work, Professor Misner was appointed an instructor in farm management and on receiving his Ph.D. degree was appointed to an assistant professorship in the College of Agriculture. In 1920 he was advanced to the rank of full professor.

Early in his life, he developed a keen interest in two aspects of dairy farming. He liked to work with dairy cattle; he was seldom happier than when he was in a dairy barn with a herd of good dairy cows. The other aspect of dairy farming in which he was always greatly interested was scientific research aimed at increasing the net financial returns from a dairy farm business by improved methods of organization and management.

Soon after completing his graduate work, Professor Misner purchased a dairy farm near Homer, New York, and from then to the time of his death he owned and managed a herd of high-producing dairy cows. From the start of his graduate work until his retirement, he was always engaged on one or more research projects in the field of dairy farm management.

Professor Misner was widely known in both farm and experiment station fields for his research work in the area of management of dairy farm businesses. He cooperated with the late Professor G. F. Warren in developing the Warren-Misner formula for calculating the cost of milk production. This was one of the first formulas of its kind and was widely accepted as the most accurate and practical of its time.

In addition to his work in the field of dairy farm management, Professor Misner also did research work dealing with management problems of poultry and vegetable farms.

He was considered an expert on the pedigrees and production records of dairy cattle. He did several valuable and outstanding pieces of research work dealing with the relation of size of dairy cattle to annual production of milk and butter fat.

Although Professor Misner was greatly interested in all breeds of dairy cattle, his personal choice of breeds was the Holstein-Friesian. He served as a milk marketing and pedigree consultant for both the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and the New York Holstein-Friesian Association. The secretary of the latter association, W. D. Brown, praised Professor Misner as a “powerhouse as an adviser and counselor to our organization.”

Professor Misner held many honorary positions and rendered valuable services on many special assignments. For three-month periods in 1945 and 1946, he was a special consultant for the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. In 1942, he was on a special assignment to Tuskegee Institute for the General Education Board. For six months, in 1934-1935, he was an Advanced Fellow to Belgium with the C. R. B. Educational Foundation, Inc. In 1934 he served as an agricultural economics expert for the Federal Farm Credit Administration. During 1930 he served as director of a dairy industry economics survey in Saskatchewan, Canada.

One of the outstanding characteristics of Professor Misner as a research worker was the demand he made on himself and those working with him for high standards of accuracy, completeness, and reliability of data. He was the author of many publications giving the findings of his research projects, but none of them carried a footnote to a table or statement of text saying “Based on Fragmentary Data,” or “Original Data Possibly Questionable.” The results of his research work had to be such that they would stand up under the careful scrutiny of the most critical student, or else they were not published.

At the time of his death Professor and Mrs. Misner were living on their dairy farm at Homer, New York, where he had spent many enjoyable vacations and weekends caring for his own individual herd of Holstein cattle and planning research studies in the field of dairy farm management.

V. B. Hart, M. C. Bond, S. W. Warren

Theodor Ernst Mommsen

1905 — July 18, 1958

Theodor Ernst Mommsen, Professor of Medieval History at Cornell, died at Ithaca, New York on July 18, 1958. Born in Berlin in 1905, Professor Mommsen was a grandson of the eminent German historian, Theodor Mommsen, and had as uncles by marriage the sociologists Max and Alfred Weber. Professor Mommsen was given the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by the University of Berlin in 1929. From 1929 to 1935 he was a research assistant associated with the great historical enterprise called *Monumenta Germaniae Historica* and worked in Germany and Italy. He began his academic career in the United States as an instructor at Johns Hopkins University in 1936. Subsequently he held appointments at Yale University, Groton School, and Princeton University; at Princeton he was an associate professor of history from 1949 to 1954. He joined the faculty of Cornell University in 1954. He served as visiting professor at the University of Chicago and at Bryn Mawr College. He was a Guggenheim Fellow in 1948.

Professor Mommsen wrote more than twenty articles on medieval European history, covering topics as varied as St. Augustine and the Christian idea of progress, the topography of medieval Rome, and football in Renaissance Florence. Petrarch was a special subject of study both in his articles and his more elaborate works. He wrote a substantial introduction to an edition of Petrarch's songs and sonnets. Petrarch's *Last Will and Testament* he translated and edited in 1957. His early association with *Monumenta Germaniae Historica* continued throughout his life, and he edited one of the volumes of this great undertaking, *Italienische Analekten zur Reichsgeschichte des 14 Jahrhunderts*. He was corresponding member of the executive committee of Monumenta and of the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Lucca.

Professor Mommsen had an outstanding career as a teacher at Princeton and Cornell and served on many committees concerned with academic affairs at both universities. Particularly important was the work of his seminar in which his purpose was to give students the tools of historical research rather than a detailed knowledge of history. His model was the training he himself had received in Germany, where the seminar was a cooperative workshop, the professor leading and directing but not dominating his students. He believed medieval history to be an ideal subject for teaching young historians because the relative scarcity of the records available for study made every fragment precious. They must learn, as he said, "to squeeze the sources dry."

Professor Mommsen was a bachelor. He gave much time to friends, colleagues, and students and shared with them his memories of life among persons of academic and professional distinction in Germany, and his rich knowledge

of books and music. Perhaps he was happiest when a group of graduate students gathered in his apartment to enjoy a light meal, listen to his records, and talk on into the night.

When Professor Mommsen left Germany in 1935 he did so to register a protest against the totalitarian and anti-Semitic policies of Hitler. He came to the United States to affirm his faith in democracy, the equality of man and man. This choice was a continuing source of joy to him. The disasters suffered by Germany in World War II hurt him deeply, however, all the more so because on revisiting Germany in 1948 he judged that the Germans had learned little from experience. These thoughts and others arising from the state of world affairs in the postwar period saddened him; the effects of ill health made him still more unhappy in his last years. His death took from the Cornell community and from the academic community of the United States and Europe an expert scholar and a wise, witty, warm-hearted companion.

F. G. Marcham, Knight Biggerstaff, Felix Reichmann

Helen Monsch

January 28, 1881 — July 31, 1959

Helen Monsch came to Cornell University in 1918 and was a teacher of food and nutrition throughout the period when home economics progressed from a department to a school in the New York State College of Agriculture, and then to the New York State College of Home Economics in Cornell University. Professor Monsch was appointed head of the Department of Food and Nutrition in 1925 when the Board of Trustees of Cornell University officially recognized the departments which had been in operation since home economics became a school; she served in this capacity for twenty years. Under her leadership the program of the department was expanded to include, in addition to undergraduate teaching and the Cooperative Extension work in the state, graduate teaching and research. The department's Faculty increased from five members in 1918 to twenty members in 1947; at this date there were also fifteen graduate assistants.

Helen Monsch was born in Louisville, Kentucky, January 28, 1881. She received the Bachelor of Science degree from the Kansas Agricultural College in 1904 and from the University of Chicago in 1909, the latter degree in chemistry and physics. In 1916 she was awarded the Master of Arts degree in nutrition by Columbia University. Professor Monsch also studied at the Iowa Child Welfare Research Station, Rush Medical College, and the Illinois College of Medicine, specializing in infant and child nutrition. She was head of food and nutrition instruction in the public schools of Gary, Indiana, from 1909 to 1913; an instructor at Simmons College, Boston, Massachusetts, in 1913-1914; head of the food and nutrition department at Iowa State College from 1914 to 1918 when she came to the then Department of Home Economics in the College of Agriculture at Cornell University. She retired as Professor Emeritus of Food and Nutrition at Cornell University in 1947.

In addition to the administration of the Department of Food and Nutrition and her classroom teaching, Miss Monsch supervised the nutrition of the children in the College nursery school and of the infants who were cared for by the students in the home management houses of the College. She also had a unique relation with mothers and babies in many homes in the community. These homes, the nursery school, and the home management houses were all used as laboratories for the teaching of child nutrition in practical situations.

Professor Monsch was co-author with Marguerite K. Harper of the book, *Feeding Babies and Mothers of Babies*. With the late Miriam Birdseye of the Federal Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, she organized

and directed the movie *For Health and Happiness*. She was the author of several Cornell Extension Bulletins and of articles on the feeding of infants and preschool children.

Miss Monsch was a member of the American Home Economics Association, the American Dietetic Association, and of Phi Kappa Phi, Omicron Nu, and Pi Lambda Theta. Locally she was affiliated with the Bethel Grove Home Bureau and the Family Welfare Society of Ithaca having served as an officer of the latter organization.

A friendly person, Helen Monsch will long be remembered for her genial smile and quick cordial greeting. Her friendly concern for people was characteristically expressed in action as well as in words. Her enjoyment of colleagues and friends, students, the children with whom she worked and their families, her neighbors, and her own immediate family was made evident by her hospitality, her generosity, and her helpfulness in many thoughtful ways. These qualities endeared her to her associates. Her great love of the outdoors, especially of her flower gardens, was continued during her retirement years in Florida. Her death occurred at her home in Winter Park July 31, 1959.

Professor Monsch was an outstanding, dynamic, and effective teacher. Students remember her strong personality, her great sense of humor, her integrity and vision. She was respected by all with whom she worked for her accomplishments and success in the area of child care and nutrition. Many students acknowledge her inspiration and guidance in their professional careers.

Catherine Personius, Beulah Blackmore, Lillian Shaben

Frank Barron Morrison

May 17, 1887 — April 7, 1958

Frank Barron Morrison, Emeritus Professor of Animal Husbandry and Animal Nutrition, died unexpectedly on April 7, 1958. With his passing, agricultural science lost one of its greatest leaders.

Born at Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, Professor Morrison received a B.S. degree in Agricultural Chemistry from the University of Wisconsin in 1911. From 1911 until 1927, he served his Alma Mater as an instructor, Professor of Animal Husbandry and as Assistant Director of the Experiment Station. In 1927 he accepted the Directorship of the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station and the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, but transferred to the Ithaca campus in 1928 as Professor of Animal Husbandry and Animal Nutrition and Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry. He served Cornell in this capacity until 1945 when he resigned as Head of the Department to devote more time to his writing assignments. He retired in June 1955.

In viewing Professor Morrison's accomplishments as an educator, an administrator and as an author, it is most difficult to single out any one role and assign it dominance. He probably took most pride in the large numbers of graduate students that came from dozens of different domestic and foreign universities to obtain advanced degrees in Animal Husbandry. Many of these men now occupy key positions in universities, governmental agencies, and agricultural businesses. Among these are three university presidents, two deans and several directors. As an administrator, and with the backing of a council of prominent livestock men, he guided the Department of Animal Husbandry to the point where it became one of the largest and best known in the country.

Many will probably remember him best as the author of *FEEDS AND FEEDING* and its abridged editions. This text and reference book has been so outstanding that it has never been seriously challenged in its field. Started by Dean Henry of the University of Wisconsin in 1898, Professor Morrison became coauthor in 1915 and then sole author in 1932. This book, now in its 22nd edition, has been translated into Portuguese, Spanish and Russian and is used the world over.

Professor Morrison was an avid traveller and lectured in almost every state and some half-dozen foreign countries. He served on several commissions to recommend improvements in the livestock industries of Germany, the Philippines, Argentina and Venezuela.

His vigorous leadership was recognized formally on several occasions. He served as President of the American Society of Animal Production. His portrait was hung among the great in the livestock industry at the Saddle and Sirloin Club in Chicago and another was presented to Cornell University at the time of his retirement. He holds honorary D.Sc. degrees from the University of Vermont and the University of Wisconsin.

Professor Morrison was a member of several scientific and fraternal organizations, among which were the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Society of Animal Production, American Dairy Science Association, American Chemical Society, Alpha Zeta, Phi Kappa Phi, British Nutrition Society and the Rotary Club.

Through his generosity, the Morrison Award, given annually to a notable scientist in the field of Animal Production, was established in the American Society of Animal Production. In addition, he endowed a fellowship at Cornell University for worthy graduate students in the field of livestock feeding.

Two sons, Roger and Spencer, and his wife, the former Elsie R. Bullard, survive and will continue to publish his books.

Professor Morrison had many friends on this campus and elsewhere. To them his sterling character and enthusiasm for his field of work were a constant source of inspiration. They greatly respected him in particular for his accomplishments, his keen insight and his sound judgment. His passing has left a void in the fields of Animal Husbandry and Animal Nutrition which will not be easily filled.

S. E. Smith, L. C. Norris, K. L. Turk

Mancel Thornton Munn

January 31, 1887 — November 16, 1956

Mancel Thornton Munn, Emeritus Professor of Seed Investigations and formerly Head of the Department of Seed Investigations, New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, died at his home in Arcadia, California, November 16, 1956, following a long illness.

Professor Munn was born on a farm near Plainwell, Michigan. He received the B. S. degree from Michigan State College in 1912 and the M. S. degree in 1917. He was appointed Assistant in Research in the former Department of Botany at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in 1912, becoming Assistant Botanist in 1918, Associate Botanist in 1929, and Professor and Head of the present Department of Seed Investigation in 1936. With his retirement July 31, 1952, the Board of Trustees of Cornell University approved his appointment as Emeritus Professor of Seed Investigations, effective August 1, 1952.

The year 1912 which marked the beginning of Professor Munn's 40 years of service to the agriculture of New York State was also the year in which the Legislature enacted the first of a series of laws governing the inspection and sale of seeds within this State. Professor Munn supervised the official seed testing from that date forward until his retirement. He devised many procedures and technics for testing seeds in the laboratory that are now routine operations in seed laboratories everywhere. He also pioneered the practice in this country of making field performance tests an integral part of official seed testing. This innovation of trueness-to-type testing is of great importance because it recognizes the increasing contribution of superior germ plasm in improving crop production efficiency.

Among scientific and professional societies in which he held membership are the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Phytopathological Society, the Association of Official Seed Analysts of which he was President in 1920, the International Crop Improvement Association, and the New York State Agricultural Society. He was also a member of Theta Chi and Sem Bot, an honorary botanical society at Michigan State University.

Professor Munn traveled extensively throughout the United States in connection with his official duties and attended International Seed Congresses in several European countries as an official United States delegate. He played an important role in formulating regulations governing the movement of seeds in international trade.

Exceedingly productive in the publication of technical articles in scientific and trade publications and of bulletins of the Experiment Station, he also contributed extensively to farm papers and other popular mediums. In collaboration with the Bureau of Plant Industry of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, with which he cooperated closely in the seed inspection work, he issued a long series of official seed inspection reports. He also served for many years as Editor of the *Proceedings* of the Association of Official Seed Analysts.

Forty years of tireless effort on Professor Munn's part are reflected in the exceptionally high standards which characterize the seed-producing and seed-dispensing business, particularly for farm, vegetable, and flower seeds in New York State, and have won for him the abiding respect of seedsmen, farmers, and professional colleagues alike. His influence for good in the seed industry, resulting in better seed for the planter, will be felt for years to come.

Professor Munn married Eunice Rosser of Traverse City, Mich., July 1, 1913, who survives him. Also surviving are five children, Rachel, Myrta, Helen, Irving, and Roger. Throughout his active career he was interested in young people, particularly in Scouting. He pioneered many innovations and achieved an outstanding record in local Boy Scout circles. He was also quite active in the Baptist Church in Geneva. With Mrs. Munn, he took a leading part in the social life of the Experiment Station and was the first President of the Station Club, a social organization of Station employees.

We share with his family the deep sense of personal loss and the memory of a gracious friend and colleague.

B. E. Clark, A. A. Johnson, J. D. Luckett

Henry Alonzo Myers

April 9, 1906 — May 2, 1955

Henry Alonzo Myers, Professor of English, died in Tompkins County Memorial Hospital on May 2, 1955, after an illness of some months. He is survived by his wife, Elsie Phillips Myers, M.A., Cornell, 1933, and two children, James Phillips and Helen Priscilla Myers.

Born in Newburgh, New York, he received his early education in schools in and near Lewiston. After graduation from Niagara University in 1929, he entered Cornell University to pursue graduate studies in philosophy and in English and American literature. Cornell awarded him the Ph.D. degree in 1933.

After an additional year as a teaching assistant in English at Cornell, he was awarded a research fellowship by the American Council of Learned Societies for a year of study at Harvard University. He returned to Cornell in 1935 as Instructor in English and two years later became Assistant Professor of English; in 1940 he became Associate Professor and in 1947 Professor. In 1952-53 he served as Acting Chairman of the English Department.

For many years his special interest was in dramatic literature, and it is in this connection that many Cornellians best remember him and his work. His effort to formulate a modern theory of tragedy resulted in many memorable lectures, a number of published articles, and in plans for a book on the subject. In 1945-46 he held a Visiting Professorship in Dramatic Literature at Stanford University.

His second major interest lay in American Studies. For nearly twenty years he taught courses in American literature, and more recently he helped to develop—and served as the first chairman of—an interdepartmental program in American Studies at Cornell. In 1951-52 as Fulbright Lecturer in American Literature and Civilization he offered the first course on American literature at the University of London, which initiated at King's College of the University a program in which American literature became a subject for the B.A. Honours Degree in English. He also lectured at Salzburg in the Seminar in American Studies and in various universities in the British Isles. The breadth of his philosophical and literary interests led to his appointment for 1953-54 as the first Visiting Professor of Humanities at Stanford University, where his task was to inaugurate a new type of program for a Doctorate in the Humanities.

A teacher and lecturer in whom students found unusual stimulation and appeal, Professor Myers had few equals in his College during his time. Possessed of rare intellectual capacity, a truly searching curiosity, and an intense

interest in his fellow men, he exerted a telling influence on successive generations of graduate and undergraduate students alike. His sense of humor, though quiet, was warm and generous; and he was both cherished and respected by persons of widely divergent backgrounds.

In his books and many articles he has left enduring testimony to his breadth and his strength. His books include *A Short History of English Literature* (written with Elsie Myers; 1938, revised edition, 1952); *The Spinoza-Hegel Paradox: A Study of the Choice between Traditional Idealism and Systematic Pluralism* (1944); and *Are Men Equal? An Inquiry into the Meaning of American Democracy* (1945), republished by the Cornell University Press a few months after his death.

Of his last book it may be said that no one can read it without being moved by the passionate and compassionate spirit evident in it from beginning to end.

It was written by a man who, though he saw the infinite worth of every human being, felt his own finiteness and was aware of his own and all men's frailty. It was of himself as well as of others that he wrote: "Only through loneliness and comradeship can one learn to accept others as his equals in ultimate value. Only after sharing sorrow and joy with others can one arrive at a tragic understanding that all men are subject to a common fate." For twenty years Henry Myers strove to formulate a theory of tragedy, as a key to the problems of life. Time failed him for the final formulation, but in the striving he achieved a rare insight into human beings and a warm sympathy for human suffering.

H. D. Albright, M. R. Konvitz, F. E. Mineka

James George Needham

March 16, 1868 — July 24, 1957

James George Needham, Emeritus Professor of Entomology, died on July 24, 1957. Throughout a long and busy life he served Cornell University as a great biologist and a productive scholar.

Dr. Needham was born in Virginia, Illinois, on March 16, 1868. He attended public schools and Knox College, from which he received his B.S. and M.S. degrees. In later years, he was fond of telling about the good fun he had with other youngsters while attending a country school on the prairie. After graduating from Knox College, he taught there from 1894 to 1896. During this time he prepared and published a text, "Elementary Lessons in Zoology". This was unique in its presentation of subject matter, and attracted the attention of Professor John Henry Comstock who invited him to come to Cornell to study with him as a Goldwin Smith Scholar. During this period he collaborated with Professor Comstock in establishing a new interpretation of the morphology of insect wing venation. This classical work became accepted by biologists throughout the world and did much to modify entomological procedures.

From 1898 until 1907, Dr. Needham was professor of biology at Lake Forest University. For several summers while teaching there, he worked for the New York State Conservation Department in the Adirondack region, studying aquatic life as a means of maintaining and increasing the food supply of fresh water fishes. In 1907 he was invited to return to Cornell as assistant professor of limnology, to establish for the first time in any American university the subject of limnology as a field of instruction and research. Out of his effort grew the excellent program in limnology that attracted students from many parts of the world. Dr. Needham worked for years at the biological field station in the Renwick Marsh area at the head of Cayuga Lake, studying fresh water biology.

In 1914, Professor Comstock retired as head of the Department of Entomology and with his recommendation, Professor Needham was appointed head of the department, a position he filled until his retirement in 1935.

In 1909, Dean Liberty Hyde Bailey asked Professor Needham to give a course in biology. This course, with modifications, still exists in our college curriculum and has long served as an introduction to biology for students who are majoring in other areas of subject matter. His keen interest in the broader aspects of human biology enabled him to develop a course in the biology of the human species which received widespread acclaim from students in many colleges of the University. The course was noted for his unique manner of presentation, for his wholesome philosophy of life, and reflected the thinking of a great naturalist. He loved students and they

responded with deep affection and respect. From all lands, they came to Cornell to study with Dr. Needham and found him a stimulating, sympathetic teacher, but also one who expected the best that one could give.

Ecology entered the teaching curriculum of the Department of Entomology because Professor Needham developed it along with limnology and biology. Any student who had the privilege of going into the field with him has a lasting memory of a great naturalist at work. Nature unfolded its intricacies around him and with warmth and enthusiasm he made one see the life in a pond, in a stream, on an alder bush, or a goldenrod plant as one had never dreamed it existed. Professor Needham was so much at home with all of his friends in the plant and animal world that students sensed his inspiration and shared his enthusiasm for nature. With a twinkle in his eye, he would show students a parasite attached to a caterpillar and muse about bigger fleas have smaller fleas upon their backs to bite them! He could portray the living interrelationships of plants and animals in simple, understandable terms that students grasped.

Among Professor Needham's most distinguished research is his work with the aquatic insects—the stoneflies, caddis flies, damsel flies and dragonflies. To the damsel flies and dragon flies particularly, he gave much of his time in study of the biology and classification. His outstanding work *A Manual of the Dragonflies of North America*, revised in 1954 with a former student, Dr. M. J. Westfall, as co-author, was published by the University of California Press only a few years before his death. During his career Professor Needham published more than 250 scientific articles, educational papers, and textbooks. His writing was clear, concise, and interesting to read. His style was typically and uniquely his own.

No tribute to the life and work of Professor Needham would be complete without mention of his poetry and philosophical writings. Some years ago friends and former students persuaded him to publish a collection of his poems. Often during his active years he invited groups to his home, and as they sat around the fireplace on a winter's evening, he read from his poems, or perhaps an article about life on the frontier, or an "Uncle Remus" tale, with a buoyancy of spirit that reflected in the entire gathering.

Always a staunch advocate of teaching biology where it existed—in nature, Professor Needham was instrumental in obtaining for Cornell University several of the biological preserves which presently are a great asset to all phases of the biological sciences. He was active in the Entomological Society of America, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Limnological Society of America of which he was a past president, and numerous other scientific societies. His teaching and research in China brought him widespread recognition. Many Chinese graduate students came to Cornell to study with him. Professor Needham's life was a wonderful example of

devotion to his family, his students, and his work. His genial personality and friendliness endeared him to his associates and students at Cornell for more than half a century of continuous association with the Department of Entomology. His great pioneering spirit advanced the work he loved so well until almost the very end of his days. His influence will always be felt on the Campus and, in a broader sense, throughout the world.

C. E. Palm, C. O. Berg, J. C. Bradley

Burdette Kibbe Northrop

June 23, 1893 — October 25, 1957

The death of Professor B. K. Northrop, on October 25, 1957, came as a shock to associates and students in the School of Electrical Engineering as well as to his many friends throughout the whole Cornell community.

Professor Northrop was born June 23, 1893, in West Danby, New York. His father was a clergyman who later moved his family to Florida. There, as a lad, Prof. Northrop attended school and entered Stetson University from which he transferred into Cornell and graduated with the degree of ME in EE, December 20, 1918.

While still an undergraduate, B. K. Northrop began his teaching career in Electrical Engineering as a student assistant. Upon graduation, he was appointed Instructor in E. E. In 1923, Prof. Northrop left Ithaca to accept an appointment as Asst. Prof. of Physics at Colgate University where he remained until 1929, when he returned to Cornell as Asst. Prof. of Electrical Engineering, becoming Associate Professor in 1943 and Professor in 1946.

In June 1920, he married Mary Etta Thatcher of Ithaca, who survives. Also surviving are two daughters, Mildred (Mrs. Rollin L. Wiseman) of Niagara Falls, and Geraldine (Mrs. Richard L. Jones) of Biloxi, Miss. There are three grandchildren. Professor Northrop was one of four brothers, all of whom entered educational work.

In addition to teaching at Cornell, Prof. Northrop was active in industry during the summers and sabbatical leaves. He was a registered professional engineer in the State of New York. For a total of eleven summer periods, Prof. Northrop worked with W. S. Murray, Inc. at Utica, N.Y. or with the Oneida Community, Ltd., at Sherrill, N.Y. For the former company he worked on the design of an automatic electric welder and on the design and building of a machine for expanding steel tubing. For the latter company, he worked on the improvement of chemical recovery and on special electroplating processes for which he obtained two patents. Since 1937 and during his sabbatical leave, Prof. Northrop was a consulting engineer for the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee. In this capacity, he worked on the mercury-arc rectifier and on radio and refrigeration equipment.

Working with the late Prof. W. C. Ballard, Prof. Northrop was one of the pioneers in the development of the electronic-tube machine facilities and high radio vacuum apparatus at Cornell. Together, they also established an early experimental broadcast station at Cornell. Prof. Northrop developed the industrial electronics program of the EE School. During World War II, he was in charge of the Cornell ESMWT radio and electronics teaching program. He published articles in technical journals on subjects in electronics and lightning.

For the past eight years, B. K. Northrop devoted much of his time to advising freshmen in the School of Electrical Engineering. In this capacity, he exerted great influence on many students. To most of the freshmen, he was not only their advisor but also their first friend on the faculty, and, for many, he was their best friend through all five years.

Prof Northrop was also admissions officer for the School of Electrical Engineering, and he was a member of the University Faculty Committee on Student Conduct. Until recently he was also a counselor at frosh camp, and for two terms he served on the Board of Control of Cornell United Religious Work.

Prof. Northrop was a "life member" of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and was past chairman of the Ithaca Section of that organization. He was also an active member of the Institute of Radio Engineers, American Society of Engineering Education, Eta Kappa Nu, (a professional honorary fraternity), the Power Squadron, and the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary.

Prof. Northrup was a member of Acacia Fraternity; a member and past master of the Masonic Blue Lodge, Hamilton, N. Y.; a member of the Methodist Church; and served on the Board of the Wesley Foundation.

The passing of B. K. Northrop is deeply felt by all who knew him. His influence in the college and on the students will never be forgotten.

C. L. Cottrell, E. M. Strong, W. W. Cotner

Clark Sutherland Northup

July 12, 1872 — May 18, 1952

When after forty-five years as an active member of the faculty, Clark Sutherland Northup retired in 1940, he had to his credit so many achievements and honors (including a Doctorate of Letters) that a mere enumeration would cover more than a page. Rather than list here the many things that he accomplished by the way, we shall speak chiefly of his major projects and services.

A history of his connection with Phi Beta Kappa Society is almost a history of its later years. Soon after becoming a member, he began a campaign to make it larger and more important; and before relinquishing active work, he had the satisfaction of seeing his hopes realized. For thirty years he held the office of Senator, except for two terms as National President; and he published two large records of the society's activities.

Although in his later years he might have contemplated such distinctions with great satisfaction, he never seemed to do so. Even in his last decade, he had his eye on the future and his chosen work. If he had to proceed more slowly with his projects, he still continued to keep several in hand, and until his health gave way, stood on the verge of further successes.

One motive runs consistently through his activities. He had arrived upon the academic scene just as serious study of literature entered upon a huge expansion, with scientific research displacing panegyric and ethical criticism. Workers in the new style needed special tools; and Professor Northup turned to the task of furnishing those invaluable helps to scholarship which made his name known everywhere: bibliographies of Gray and Mrs. Gaskell; the much-used *Register of Bibliographies*; and (for a time) an indispensable annual list of articles and books. He died as a bibliography of writings by and about Robert Browning (undertaken in collaboration with Professor L. N. Broughton) was about to appear.

The scheme of the new scholarship involved publication; here too Professor Northup did what he could to help. He supervised the publication of thirty volumes of the *Cornell Studies in English*; for forty-five years he was listed as cooperating editor of the *Journal of English and Germanic Philology*, for which he reviewed a book in almost every issue. A colleague spoke of him as "rendering indispensable services in his long and distinguished career;" and many a young scholar received an ungrudging appraisal or encouraging word when such things meant much.

His students at Cornell had him to thank for the establishment and operation of the Hart Memorial Library, with its ample desk-space and sets of reference-works. They also discovered in him a novel attitude toward study and research. He felt sure that any one who would school himself properly in the new techniques could contribute something important; by his example, he filled others with confidence in their powers and destiny. Many who doubted their own abilities received from him encouragement and cheerful assurance.

He set an even more important example with his industry. For most of his life he worked day and night as a matter of routine, without showing signs of fatigue or exhaustion. If he tired of one task, he found relaxation in turning to another of equal importance. He even regretted having to relinquish, as an individual project, a Middle English Dictionary—a labor of Hercules that for the past twenty years has received generous financial support and has enjoyed skilled direction and the full-time efforts of several expert collaborators.

Professor Northup's determination to keep himself continuously employed at preparing things of use to other scholars and teachers contrasted sharply with the negligent individualism found in so many quarters. He set a higher value upon utility than upon self-expression. He remained close to the Cornell tradition of finding and making available the durable materials of scholarship, no matter how hard to come by, or how enticing or ready to hand the proffered substitutes.

His colleagues can scarcely hope to express an estimate of his work that would have proved more satisfying to so good a Cornellian.

Harry Caplan, W. H. French, B.S. Monroe

Leland Bernard Norton

January 29, 1910 — June 10, 1953

After an illness of approximately a year, Leland Bernard Norton passed away at his home near Ithaca on June 10, 1953. His untimely death brought to an end an association with Cornell University which had extended over a quarter of a century as student, teacher, and research worker. This association began when Professor Norton was only eighteen years old and ran continuously until his death at forty-three. Its termination means a great personal loss to his many friends, the loss of an excellent teacher and research worker to the University, and the loss of a keen mind to the science in insecticidal chemistry.

Professor Norton was born at Inlet, New York, on January 29, 1910. He prepared for college at Watertown High School, attended Hamilton College, and received the Bachelor of Science degree from Hamilton in 1928 when only eighteen years of age. The next step in his education was the attainment of the Ph.D. degree in Chemistry at Cornell in 1934. Meanwhile he received practical experience in the field of chemistry of insecticides as a temporary assistant for three summers and one full year at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. At this same institution he served for two years, 1935-37, as Assistant in Research on feed and fertilizer analysis, and for six more months under the same title while working on maple sugar products.

In 1938 Professor Norton became Assistant Professor of Insecticidal Chemistry at Geneva. This was undoubtedly the real beginning of his career as it afforded him the opportunity to conduct research in a field of chemistry in which he had found interest as a temporary undergraduate assistant. Soon he was publishing papers on the use and safening of arsenical sprays on fruit. As the use of arsenicals became more and more restricted because of the residue problems, Professor Norton turned his attention toward the development of safer nicotine sprays. Then came World War II and a search for sources of insecticides to replace those made unavailable because of trade restrictions and the needs of our armed forces. With Professor T. R. Hansberry as Toxicologist, Professor Norton conducted research on a number of substitute materials, including the yam bean. During the latter days of the war his attention became focused on DDT;—its various formulations as dusts, sprays, and emulsions; the problems of its toxicity to spray operator and to consumer; and the controversial matter of how to determine most accurately by chemical means the residues of active ingredients left on or in the edible portions of crops treated for insect control.

The advent of DDT ushered in a new era of work in the field of synthetic organic insecticides. Each new material brought its own problem of formulation, toxicity, and residue determination. The entire field of insecticidal chemistry became full-grown in a period of two or three years and it was deemed absolutely necessary that the entomology department at Cornell should have a staff member well trained in this line of work. The purpose of such a man was seen to be two-fold in conducting research and in giving guidance to graduate students and staff members as they became involved in physical chemistry. Professor Norton most admirably filled this need. Having transferred from Geneva to Ithaca in 1945, he was made Associate Professor of Insecticidal Chemistry in the Department of Entomology and Limnology in 1946, and Professor of Insecticidal Chemistry in 1950. Shortly after his arrival in Ithaca he became surrounded by graduate students in economic entomology as they recognized the necessity of being well versed in the chemistry of insecticides. Soon he became a co-founder of a formal course in the chemistry and toxicology of insecticides, and the men he trained readily secured positions in other institutions. Chemists and toxicologists of private industry and the federal government were his friends and his co-workers in the solution of many difficult problems of residue analyses. Professor Norton published approximately thirty papers dealing largely with the chemistry of insecticides.

The capabilities and achievements of Professor Norton were not without recognition. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, the American Association of Economic Entomologists, the American Chemical Society, and the Gamma Alpha fraternity.

Professor Norton is survived by his mother, Mrs. Edith Fox of Barnes Corners, New York, and his widow, Mrs. Katherine Wheeler Norton of Ithaca. Also surviving are three children, a daughter Eleanor by his first wife, formerly Miss Eleanor Seeley, who died in 1943, and two sons, Peter and John born of his marriage in 1946 to Miss Katherine Wheeler.

In spite of his keen interest in his work, 'Nort', as he was affectionately known by his friends, found time for other activities. For a number of years he often played golf and bowled. In each of these sports he was the recipient of several trophies. He was an ardent fly fisherman, tying his own flies and bowing to no man in the skill of their use in the deception of trout. He liked to hunt deer and grouse, to play bridge, to garden, and to work at odd jobs around his home.

In all of his life's activities it may be said of 'Nort' that he was strong of conviction but amenable to reason, earnest and sincere but always cheerful, and always helpful but never obtrusive. These and other fine qualities endeared him to many. His passing is a keenly felt loss to his profession and to his many, many friends all over the country.

Edwin Nungezer

February 25, 1902 — July 10, 1950

Edwin Nungezer was born in Pooler, Georgia, on February 25, 1902, the son of a clergyman. His childhood and youth were spent in the South. In 1923, he received the degree of Bachelor of Science from Furman University where his major subject of study was Physics. Yet, Ed Nungezer's principal and abiding interests, which were to contribute to his distinction as an outstanding teacher at Cornell, were in the humanities. Thus, he came to Cornell where he earned the M. A. in 1925 and the Ph. D. in 1927. His intensive study of English literature began, however, when, as an undergraduate, he was a part-time compositor during the academic year, and during summers a full-time compositor in a printing company. In these non-academic interims, he read widely in English literature, apparently in anticipation of his later graduate studies.

Professor Nungezer was a member of the honorary societies, Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Kappa Phi. He regarded as an equal honor his election to honorary membership in Kappa Alpha Fraternity, in recognition by his students of his qualities as a friend. For the year 1938-39, he was awarded a fellowship at the Folger Shakespeare Library. At Cornell, he was a member of the Goldwin Smith Library Committee, of the Graduate Committee of the Department of English, and of the faculty Research Club.

As a graduate student at Cornell, Ed Nungezer worked under the direction of the distinguished Shakespearean scholar, Joseph Quincy Adams. He became Adam's favorite student and justified that high estimate by his doctoral thesis, *A Dictionary of Actors to 1642*, published by the Yale University Press in 1929 and well received by scholars. For some thirteen years Professor Nungezer had been working on a definitive edition on the writings of Samuel Daniel (1562-1619), poet, critic, and historian.

When J. Q. Adams was appointed Director of the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington, D. C, he again expressed his very high opinion of his former student by recommending that Ed Nungezer succeed him at Cornell. Thus, after having been assistant professor at the University of Oklahoma from 1927 to 1931, Ed Nungezer came to Cornell as assistant professor of English. In 1940 he was promoted to the rank of associate professor.

As a graduate student Ed Nungezer demonstrated some of the qualities that later were to make him a successful teacher, particularly with his graduate students, of whom he had a great many. He himself was an intensely devoted and serious student, working so single-mindedly as actually to impair his health, yet living in the joyous conviction of achievement and of the value of humanistic scholarship. As a graduate student and as a professor

he tackled whatever he believed needed to be done with a determination to see it through without regard for his personal pleasure or pain. In his teaching and research, Ed Nungezer was always methodical, thorough, concise, and comprehensive, the notations in every volume of his large personal library giving eloquent testimony of that fact.

Professor Nungezer expended the major portion of his time and energies on his students,—undergraduate and graduate—believing that first a professor must prove his worth as a teacher. He earned the respect and affection of his students,—of his graduate students in particular, many of whom developed for him a devotion and personal affection that have endured. They found in him a man who could share their problems and joys; a man who taught them humanism at its best; a man who demonstrated the responsibilities and satisfactions of scholarship. When his former graduate students were professionally successful, he shared their pleasure and satisfaction. In publications, which resulted from their theses directed by Professor Nungezer, his students invariably expressed their frank and sincere acknowledgment of his helpfulness and kindness. As a matter of fact, however, had he been concerned with the full recognition of his share in these publications, his name could justly have been on the title-pages as co-author of a number of them.

Between Ed Nungezer and his friends there was a strong and abiding affection. His friends were impressed by his sympathetic understanding, his generosity and ready appreciation, his complete unpretentiousness and honesty, his sturdy independence. His attitude was that the person before him was in all essential respects, as a human being, at least his equal.

R. C. Bald, F. S. Freeman, H. A. Myers

Robert Morris Ogden

July 6, 1877 — March 2, 1959

Robert Morris Ogden, born in Binghamton, New York, entered Cornell as a student of engineering. In his sophomore year, he transferred to the College of Arts and Sciences, from which he graduated in 1901 with the degree of B.S. Having as an undergraduate become deeply interested in psychology, he went for graduate study to the University of Wurzburg, one of the distinguished centers of research in that subject, and there earned the degree of Ph.D. in 1903.

Upon his return to the United States, Professor Ogden was, until 1905, an assistant in psychology at the University of Missouri. While at Missouri, he married Nellie Dorsey in 1905. Between 1905 and 1914, he advanced from the rank of Assistant Professor to that of Professor of Philosophy and Psychology at the University of Tennessee. The following two years he spent at the University of Kansas as Professor of Psychology. In 1916, he returned to Cornell, becoming Professor of Education and chairman of the department. He continued as chairman until 1931. In 1939, he was appointed Professor of Psychology. From 1919 to 1923, he was chairman of the administrative board of the Cornell Summer Session. During the spring semester of 1923, he was lecturer in psychology at the Harvard Graduate School of Education. On July 1, 1923, Robert Ogden began his term as Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, an office he held until retirement on June 30, 1945, when he became Professor Emeritus. In recent years, he devoted much of his time to selecting and editing certain newly discovered papers of Andrew D. White, which have since been published by the Cornell University Library.

Professor Ogden was president of the Southern Society of Philosophy and Psychology in 1912; and from 1913 to 1916 he served as secretary-treasurer of the American Psychological Association. He held the following offices as well: cooperative editor of the *Psychological Bulletin*, 1909-1929, and of the *American Journal of Psychology*, 1926-1958; councillor of the American Psychological Association, 1918-1920; vice-president of the psychology section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1936; president of the Association for the Advancement of Science, 1936; president of the Association of Colleges and Universities of the State of New York, 1938-1939; president of the Division on Aesthetics, American Psychological Association, 1954. In addition to these activities, Professor Ogden maintained an active interest in professional and academic societies: Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, and Phi Delta Kappa.

This mere recital of positions and offices held by Robert Ogden indicates his versatility and the range of his interests but does not provide an adequate description of the man. His distinction derives not only from the quality and duration of his services to Cornell and other institutions, but also from the banner in which he worked and from the kind of person he was.

Professor Ogden had tremendous capacity for work: teaching, administration, committee duties, research, writing. Yet he never appeared to be driven or impatient; he was always courteous, gracious, and free with his time, whether his visitor was a senior professor, a fledgling instructor, or a student.

As scholar and scientist, Robert Ogden was extraordinarily modest, his achievements notwithstanding. He was the author of *The Psychology of Art* (1938), *Hearing* (1924), *Psychology and Education* (1926 and 1932), and *An Introduction to General Psychology* (1914). With Max Meyer he translated from German, *The Problem of Form in Painting and Sculpture* (by Adolf Hildebrand) (1907), and also from German, *The Growth of the Mind* (by Kurt Koffka) (1924). In addition, he contributed many papers to learned journals.

Professor Ogden's rendering of Koffka's book was the first volume published in the United States in the field of *Gestalt* psychology—a psychological theory which Ogden introduced, expounded, and developed in this country also through his *Psychology and Education*, the first book written on the subject by an American scholar. Furthermore, he was responsible for bringing to Cornell, from Germany, three of four leaders in Gestalt psychology, men who later settled in this country. Thus Ogden was the first American “gestalt psychologist”; he was principally responsible for introducing a theory which has since had wide influence upon psychological theory and research.

As Dean, he maintained that his colleagues, the faculty, were the College; that his duties were to provide leadership and initiative, to coordinate and reconcile, to execute the mandates of the faculty; for he followed the principle that he represented a company of peers in teaching, science, and scholarship. With noteworthy success he guided the College of Arts and Sciences through a long period of development and progress, including the critical years of World War II. He impressed his colleagues by the quiet, easy efficiency with which he handled problems; by his open-mindedness; by his friendly but perceptive interest in younger members of the faculty; and, by the soundness of his judgments when he was presented with unusual problems.

Robert Ogden was a man of broad culture, charm, and urbanity. He was gentle but not weak in his personal relations; he was of good humor but well aware of values; he was generous in his judgments but not uncritical; in short, he was an ideal colleague and friend. All who knew him and worked with him realize that, as Professor

and Dean, he contributed greatly, though in a characteristically unobtrusive way, to Cornell's development in an illustrious period of her history.

F. S. Freeman, Harry Caplan, P. M. O'Leary

Ralph Spencer Overman

June 30, 1916 — September 10, 1953

Ralph Overman was born in Huron, South Dakota on June 30, 1916. He was brought up in Urbana, Illinois where he attended the public schools and graduated from Urbana High School in June, 1934. During his high school days he was very active in Boy Scout work and became an Eagle Scout. Dr. Overman was graduated from the University of Illinois in 1938 with a B.S. degree. He continued his education at the University of Wisconsin where he received degrees of M.S. and in 1942 a Ph.D. in Biochemistry. While at Wisconsin he worked under Professor Karl Paul Link and participated actively in the isolation and synthesis of the coumarin derivative, Dicumarol. These studies were reported in a very significant series of publications and the use of Dicumarol, the first of the coumarin derivatives to be used as an anticoagulant, opened up enormous new vistas in the study of blood clotting mechanisms and in the treatment of thromboembolic diseases of the heart and blood vessels. Dr. Overman was coauthor in a number of these reports.

In 1942, Dr. Overman joined the staff of the Maltine Company of Brooklyn as Assistant Director of Research for this organization. While there he was instrumental in the further development of preparations, including thromboplastin, which were of value in the study and treatment of thromboembolic conditions.

In 1946, he became associated with the Vascular Research Laboratory of the Department of Medicine of the Cornell University Medical College and the New York Hospital, here working closely with Dr. Irving S. Wright. He acted as Chief of the Laboratory for this research group with the title of Assistant Professor of Biochemistry in Medicine. During the remainder of his life he made numerous scientific contributions in his chosen field.

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Dr. Overman was a member of the American Chemical Society, the New York Academy of Science, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, The Harvey Society, and the scientific fraternities of Sigma Xi, Alpha Chi Sigma, Phi Lambda Upsilon and Gamma Alpha.

Dr. Overman was married to Josefina Maldonado.

Dr. Overman was an investigator of outstanding integrity. His contribution in education was largely confined to graduate fellows and the resident physicians of the New York Hospital staff. He was a wise counselor and many young men turned to him for advice in all types of problems dealing with the mechanism and pathogenesis of blood clotting. He was ever willing to share with these young men and his older confreres his knowledge and carefully conceived thoughts in these fields.

The work of Dr. Overman has been of a permanent nature and information which he has contributed will be used throughout the civilized world for many years to come. He was seriously ill for months prior to his untimely end. His confreres record with deep regret the passing of this fine man and splendid investigator before he had achieved the high goals which he had set for himself.

I. S. Wright

Arthur Palmer

August 30, 1889 — February 18, 1954

Dr. Arthur Palmer, Attending Surgeon in Otolaryngology at The New York Hospital and Professor of Clinical Surgery, Otolaryngology, at Cornell University Medical College, died February 18, 1954. He had been associated with The New York Hospital since 1932 and on the teaching staff of Cornell Medical College for 31 years.

Dr. Palmer was born in Oswego, New York, on August 30, 1889, the son of Jennie Roberts and the Reverend William H. Palmer. He was graduated from Brown University in 1911 with the degree of B.A., and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from Cornell University Medical College in 1915. Dr. Palmer served a one-year internship at St. Charles Hospital in Port Jefferson from 1915 to 1916. He then interned on the Second Medical Division at Bellevue Hospital during 1916 and 1917. In 1917 he joined the United States Army as a First Lieutenant in the Army Medical Corps and saw active service in France. He continued as a reserve officer after the war and held the rank of Major from 1925 to 1929.

From 1924 to 1925 he took post-graduate studies in bronchoscopy at the University of Pennsylvania. He also studied plastic surgery at the University of Cincinnati, and otolaryngology at the University of Vienna.

In 1927, Dr. Palmer became Assistant Professor of Clinical Surgery and Acting Director of the Department of Otolaryngology of Cornell University Medical College. In 1932 he was appointed Associate Attending Surgeon in Otolaryngology at The New York Hospital. In July, 1947 he was appointed Attending Surgeon, Otolaryngology, New York Hospital, and Professor of Clinical Surgery, Otolaryngology, Cornell University Medical College, which posts he held at the time of his death.

In 1948 Dr. Palmer originated the yearly award of a first and second prize for efficiency in Otolaryngology, to be given to the two students of the graduating class who showed the best performance in Otolaryngology during their third year.

In addition to Dr. Palmer's association with New York Hospital and Cornell University Medical College, he was also associated with the New York Infirmary for Women and Children as consulting laryngologist; with the Mather Memorial Hospital, Port Jefferson, L. I., as consulting otolaryngologist. He was also affiliated with the Southside Hospital, Bayshore, L. I., as consultant. From 1939 to 1942 Dr. Palmer served as President of the Society of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery. He had also been a past President of the Society of Alumni of Bellevue

Hospital. Dr. Palmer also was a member of a number of national and local medical societies, as well as a member of various local clubs, which include: the American Medical Association; New York County and State Medical Societies; Diplomate, American Board of Otolaryngology; Diplomate, American Board of Plastic Surgery; Fellow of the American College of Surgeons; American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology; Academy of Medicine; Association of Military Surgeons; American Association for the Advancement of Science; Harvey Society; Lambda Chi Alpha Fraternity; Nu Sigma Nu; University Glee Club; Brown University Club of New York; North Hills Country Club, L.I., Carmel Country Club, Carmel, N.Y., and the Salt Air Yacht Club, Salt Air, L.I.

During Dr. Palmer's medical career he wrote on a number of subjects related to his specialty and many of his articles were published by the national societies of which he was a member.

In 1921, Dr. Palmer married Lillis Oliver, who died in January 1950. There were two children by this marriage: a son, Arthur Palmer, Jr., a graduate of Brown University in 1947, and now teaching at that University; and a daughter, Mrs. Lillis Palmer Nelson, a graduate of Pembroke, and now a teacher in Lexington, Massachusetts. In 1951, Dr. Palmer married Inga Wolford, who survives him. Dr. Palmer is also survived by a brother, Ralph M. Palmer; a sister, Miss Marion Palmer; a stepson, James C. Wolford; and a stepdaughter, Janice Wolford.

Dr. Palmer gave generously of his time and of himself to his chosen profession and to the institutions with which he was associated. His death was a great loss to the hospital, the medical college, and the community.

J. A. Moore

James Wenceslaus Papez

August 18, 1883 — April 13, 1958

James Wenceslaus Papez, Emeritus Professor of Anatomy, died on April 13, 1958, in Columbus, Ohio, of a heart attack. The third in a family of eleven, he was born in Glencoe, McLeod County, Minnesota. He received his early education in the township of Brookfield and his college education at the University of Minnesota. After graduation in 1908, he entered the Medical School where he earned the M. D. degree in 1911. At Minnesota he became interested in the studies of the nervous system by the great comparative neuroanatomist, J. B. Johnston, and subsequently elected neurology and academic medicine as a career. Upon graduating from the Medical School, he joined the faculty of the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons as Associate Professor of Anatomy; and then later (1914-20) as Professor of Anatomy, Histology and Embryology at Emory University Medical School. In 1920, he came to the Ithaca division of the Cornell Medical School as Assistant Professor of Anatomy and later was made Professor. When the Ithaca Division was dissolved, in 1939, he remained on the campus as Professor of Anatomy in the Department of Zoology, where he taught the following courses: Human Growth and Development, Physical Anthropology, Cerebral Mechanisms, Gross Human Dissection, and Comparative Neuroanatomy. He retired in 1951, after 31 years at Cornell, and left Ithaca to become Director for the State of Ohio of the newly established Laboratory for Biological Research at the Columbus State Hospital. Here he continued his productive works on the human and vertebrate brain.

At Cornell he served as Secretary and Curator of the Cornell Brain Association (also known as the Burt Green Wilder Brain Collection) whose officers included Professors B. F. Kingsbury, A. T. Kerr and H. D. Reed. The collection of human brains, housed in Stimson Hall, was begun by Doctor Wilder (1841-1925), first professor of Zoology at the opening of Cornell, who advocated . . . “the need of studying the brains of educated persons rather than those of the ignorant, criminal or insane, in order to determine their weight, form and fissural pattern, the correlation with bodily and mental powers of various kinds and degrees, and the influence of sex, age, and inheritance . . .”. In his early days at Cornell, Doctor Papez devoted most of his time to the accumulation, care, and study of the brains bequeathed by former Cornellians and others to the collection. He published a number of morphological studies on these brains including one on the brain of Doctor Wilder.

It is important and interesting in remembering Doctor Papez to remark that the first area of research interest in biology at Cornell was Comparative Neurology. At the suggestion of Professor Agassiz of Harvard University, who

served as visiting lecturer in Zoology in the early days of Cornell, Doctor Wilder, his former student, undertook the collection and study of vertebrate brains. Neuroanatomical research and teaching has remained to this time a part of the curriculum and research in biology; and the fact that Cornell is known today as a center of neuroanatomical work is due in large part to the efforts of Doctor Papez.

Professor Papez published approximately one-hundred works on the structure of the brain of vertebrates including man. He published a well-known and still widely-used book entitled "Comparative Neurology" and another, coauthored by Dr. W. Haymaker, "The Hypothalamus, Anatomic, Functional and Clinical Aspects." Perhaps his greatest single contribution, and certainly one of the most important publications from the Ithaca Division of Cornell Medical School, was his paper entitled "A Proposed Mechanism of Emotion" which appeared in the Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry in 1937. This paper served as the foundation for much of subsequent psychobiological experiments on emotion and for the elucidation of many clinical observations on the human, particularly after frontal lobotomy. It is to be regretted that many scholars missed the importance of this work until many years later and it is only in the last few years that it has attracted the attention it deserved. John F. Fulton, eminent medical historian and Emeritus Professor of Physiology at Yale, wrote as follows in his recent book, "Frontal Lobotomy and Affective Behavior", concerning the significance of this contribution: "At the time of its appearance it seemed to many to be highly speculative, for Dr. Papez was able to adduce little in the way of positive experimental evidence for his view that 'the hypothalamus, the anterior thalamic nuclei, the gyrus cinguli, the hippocampus, and their interconnections constitute a harmonious mechanism which may elaborate the function of central emotion as well as participate in emotional expression*. This shrewd deduction has been richly vindicated by all the recent experimental work herein described, and his further comment that 'emotion is such an important function that its mechanism, whatever it is, should be placed on a structural basis' will no doubt become something of a classic in the history of neurology." And, Gerhardt von Bonin, in his "Essay on the Cerebral Cortex", commented that the emotional mechanism was first propounded by Papez "in a brilliant synthesis of many hitherto unrelated anatomical facts." Still other of his papers, particularly those on the basal ganglia and subthalamus, are at present among the standards of neuroanatomical works.

The literary efforts of Doctor Papez include also a number of published verses and a book of poems entitled "Fragments of Verse"; many of the poems were written to his wife, Mrs. B. Pearl Sowden Papez. Mrs. Papez, an artist, is responsible for all of the illustrations in his publications. She was his constant companion and assistant in his studies. They have three children and nine grandchildren.

Dr. Papez was of gentle and kindly disposition; he was admired and appreciated by his students with whom he spent many hours in conversation and instruction. His best teaching was in the laboratory in personal instruction.

In 1957, Doctor Papez was honored by the University of Minnesota with its Outstanding Achievement Award medal. During the Second World War, Dr. Papez served as a member of the Selective Service Board, N. Y. and was awarded a Congressional Medal of Selective Service. He was a member of the American Association of Anatomists, American Society of Physical Anthropologists, American Association for Advancement of Science, Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Diseases, American Neurological Association, American Anthropological Association, Human Genetics Society, Society of Biological Psychiatry, Alpha Epsilon Delta, Sigma Xi, and Phi Kappa Phi.

J. A. Dye, H. S. Liddell, Marcus Singer

Percival John Parrott

May 28, 1874 — August 10, 1953

Percival John Parrott, formerly Director of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva and Professor of Entomology, Emeritus, Cornell University, died at his home in Geneva on August 10, 1953, following a long illness. He was born at Croydon, England, on May 28, 1874, and was brought to this country by his parents as a small child. The family settled near Clay Center, Kansas, and experiences of his childhood under the pioneer conditions of the time and place were a fertile source of many lively anecdotes in his conversation in later life.

Professor Parrott attended the University of Kansas, receiving the A. B. degree in 1897 and the A. M. degree in 1898. Cornell University also granted him the A. M. degree in 1902; and in 1943 the Kansas State College of Agriculture conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

His first professional assignment was that of assistant entomologist at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station at Manhattan, which was followed by appointment as entomologist for the Kansas Horticultural Society. It was in 1900, however, that Professor Parrott began a career dedicated to the interests of New York State farmers that was to continue until the day of his death, with the exception of a period of two years (1902 to 1904) when he was associated with the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster.

He was recalled to the Experiment Station in Geneva in 1904 to head the Department of Entomology there. He served in that position until 1938, acting also as Vice Director of the Experiment Station from 1929 to 1938, when he was named Director. He retired in 1942.

His approach to and successful solution of the first major problem to confront him in 1904 were characteristic of the scientific ability and the qualities of leadership which he was to bring to bear on many other problems through the years. At the time of his appointment the fruit industry in New York State was waging a losing fight against the San Jose scale, and it was his effective and energetic attack on this pest that won him widespread confidence among fruit growers and farmers in general, a confidence which he held through the years by his conservative and commonsense approach to farm problems.

He had a pleasing personality and by his sense of humor, witticisms, and fairness was a great pacifier between groups when tempers became ruffled. He usually was able to evolve points of view which were agreeable to both sides. This was true not only among co-workers in his profession but also applied to meetings of farmers and fruit

growers, all of whom had great respect for his opinions and especially had confidence in his ability to solve their entomological problems by practical means.

“A practical scientist” is a term one commentator employed in reporting Professor Parrott’s passing and it is one that we are sure he would have cherished. Upon his retirement he was made an honorary life member of the New York State Horticultural Society.

But Professor Parrott’s abilities were recognized far beyond the limits of New York State and he was called upon to render important service in far away places. He traveled the entire length of the African Continent in 1936 as a special agent of the federal Department of Agriculture. He was also called upon by the Department as a neutral observer and consultant at the time of a threatened invasion of the Florida citrus industry by the dread Mediterranean fruit fly, in 1929 and 1930. He served for many years on the executive committee of the Division of Biology and Agriculture of the National Research Council. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a Fellow of the Entomological Society of America, and a past president (in 1914) of the American Association of Economic Entomologists in which he was active throughout the years. He was the author of numerous Experiment Station publications and articles in scientific journals.

It will be the human qualities of the man that will long be remembered by his professional associates and friends, however. A wholly unpretentious nature and a warm friendliness of spirit made themselves evident to high and low alike upon first meeting and as long as the acquaintanceship endured. “He was such a friendly person” was the universal comment of those who mourned his passing. And this spirit of friendship was also characteristic of his wife, Florence Mildred Hubbard of Geneva, whom he married in 1906 and who died in 1929. The gracious hospitality and friendliness of their home did much to smooth the way for many newcomers to the Experiment Station.

A full and arduous professional life did not interfere with active participation in community affairs. Professor Parrott was truly a civic leader, the YMCA, the Salvation Army, the Geneva Community Chest, the Geneva Youth Center, the Geneva Rotary Club, the North Presbyterian Church, along with numerous other agencies, benefited from his enthusiasm and constructive leadership.

Professor Parrott is survived by a son, John P. of Geneva, a daughter, Mrs. Robert Holt of Montpelier, VT, three sisters, a brother, and four grandchildren. He had a rich and full life and his memory lives on in his good works and in the hearts of his family and friends.

John Thomas Parson

May 26, 1870 — April 28, 1951

John Thomas Parson, Professor Emeritus of Engineering Drawing, died in Conklin Sanitarium, Ithaca, on April 28, 1951, following a long illness. He was born in Washington, D. C. on May 26, 1870, and received his education at Corcoran Scientific School and George Washington University. On September 16, 1896 he was married to Bertha Champlin of Washington, D. C, who survives him.

After three years of employment in the United States Engineer Office at Washington, and extensive travels in Cuba, West Indies, South and Central America, Parson came to Ithaca in 1893 to work with Estevan Antonio Fuertes, Dean of the College of Civil Engineering, on plans for Brazilian sewer systems. He then did further work as a consulting engineer on sewer design in Washington, Philadelphia and Harrisburg, before returning to Ithaca in 1895 to accept an instructorship in civil engineering. Thus began a teaching career that was to continue for 43 years until the time of his retirement in 1938. He was promoted to the grade of assistant professor in 1903 and was made Professor of Drawing in 1919.

Professor Parson was an excellent and well-liked teacher who gave unsparingly of his time and effort in order to inspire students with his own enthusiasm for good drafting. He himself was a highly skilled illuminator and engrosser, and for many years he was called upon to ornament membership “shingles” for student organizations and the credentials of delegates representing the university at academic functions. He was the author of a textbook on “Lettering for Beginners”. As a collateral enterprise he formed and operated the Armstrong Company, which for a number of years carried on the manufacture and sale of portable school buildings.

Professor Parson was perhaps best known to students, and will be recalled by alumni, for the part he played in the development of a winter sports center around Beebe Lake. Near the turn of the century, with the full approval of President Schurman who was himself a skillful skater, Parson personally secured the necessary funds, machinery and staff for clearing snow from Beebe Lake and putting the ice in suitable condition. Year by year, largely through his efforts, new facilities were added, including the first two toboggan slides, a temporary shelter house, and music. Parson’s infectious enthusiasm and his faith in the need and value of the whole project were fully justified by the results; and the burden of operation was then taken over by the Athletic Association, permitting him to step out. Now on the site where he labored, the permanent building known as the Johnny Parson Club commemorates his useful service and the community’s gratitude to Professor Parson.

He was a member of Zeta Psi Fraternity, Volunteer Fireman's Association of Ithaca, Protective Police, and was actively interested in civic affairs in Ithaca.

The death of John Thomas Parson brought to a close a versatile and colorful life, most of which was devoted to the service of the university and its students. His genial disposition, his kindly interest in people, and his evident desire to help his students in every possible way will long be remembered by a host of friends.

Romeyn Berry, Carl Crandall, R. Y. Thatcher

John Baptiste Pastore

June 5, 1905 — August 18, 1951

Dr. John Baptiste Pastore, the son of Frank and Carmella, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, on June 5, 1905. He received his primary and secondary school education in the public schools of his native city and later entered Brown University from which he graduated in 1927. It was necessary, because of financial considerations, for Dr. Pastore to supplement his income by outside work in different commercial fields during his college years and yet he excelled scholastically and earned membership in the Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi societies. This early business training undoubtedly was of great value to him in the solution of many problems in later years.

Dr. Pastore entered the Johns Hopkins Medical School in the fall of 1927 where he distinguished himself as an excellent student and graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1931. Before the completion of his third year he became especially interested in obstetrics and gynecology and medical center at its new location and entered into preliminary negotiations during his fourth year for a resident appointment on the staff of this institution. While awaiting completion of the new buildings he served faithfully as an intern in the Woman's Hospital in Baltimore, Maryland. On September 1, 1932 he entered service in the New York Hospital as a Senior Intern in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology and did more than his share in establishing order and in the solution of many of the problems of that historic era of this institution.

For the following three years Dr. Pastore served the New York Lying-in Hospital conscientiously and with great equanimity. This was a most difficult time and yet his devotion to his duties and to improvements in the organization was outstanding. On July 1, 1935, upon completion of his resident training period he was appointed as a Research Fellow in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the New York Hospital and as an Instructor in Obstetrics and Gynecology to Cornell University Medical College. In 1936 he was appointed Assistant Attending Obstetrician and Gynecologist to the New York Hospital and retained his University appointment. During his years of resident training he became intrigued with the problem of hemorrhage as encountered in obstetric practice. For the following 5 years he worked intensively as a full-time member of the department and devoted the major portion of his time to research projects in hematology and related fields. He made many notable contributions including the development of a unique apparatus for the accurate measurement of blood loss at the time of delivery. He devised charts that could be used to predict what would happen to the formed blood elements and innovated many new ideas and concepts in this field. As a direct result of his work practice in the

institution was modified and new routines established in order that the obstetrical patients might benefit from his work. Greater availability of blood became essential and accordingly, in his characteristic way, Dr. Pastore solved the problem by the establishment in his laboratory on the 7th floor of the Lying-in Hospital of the first blood bank in this institution. After its organization and successful operation was well established it was turned over to the Central Laboratories because he accurately predicted the rapid growth and usefulness of this service in the institution as a whole.

At the height of his investigative enthusiasm and partly because of the nature of his investigations, Dr. Pastore became interested in various administrative problems as he saw them in his every day life. Following conversations with Mr. Murray Sargent, then Director of the New York Hospital, who realized his ability as an administrator, Dr. Pastore retired from the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology on January 1, 1940, and joined the administrative staff of the New York Hospital in the capacity of Assistant Superintendent. During his later years in this department he was appointed Assistant Director of the New York Hospital. He continued his interest in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology but he rapidly expanded his endeavors as a hospital administrator. Within a matter of 3 years he commenced publishing papers relating to hospital administration problems. He soon became associated with the local and national societies and associations in this field. Later in his administrative career Dr. Pastore was largely responsible for reconstructive changes in the hospital that resulted in the addition of 100 beds to the number then in existence. These facilities provided a very useful purpose following World War II in providing greatly needed beds which he had predicted would be required. In addition, Dr. Pastore was cognizant of the changes that were taking place during the war years in the hospital staff and was ever mindful of what might be done to facilitate the return to civilian life of those members of the staff who were serving in the armed forces. Post-war experiences proved that these added facilities made it possible for veterans to bring patients to the institution which would have otherwise been impossible.

Dr. Pastore served as Study Director to the Committee on Future Plans of New York Hospital and Cornell University Medical College. He adopted the principle that all members of a community should be provided with comprehensive high quality medical care. He prepared in great detail a program that might be put into operation for such care to 40,000 subscribers by a medical group associated with the hospital. Although this scheme was never adopted and put into operation it was at the same time unique and most complete in all architectural, financial, statistical and legal details. It was subsequently used by others interested in the problem.

During the 6 years that Dr. Pastore served on the administrative staff of the hospital his reputation spread far beyond the walls of our institution. In February 1946, he accepted the position of Executive Director to the Hospital Council of Greater New York. He saw in this organization which was designed to coordinate and improve the hospital services of New York City and to plan the development of these services in relation to community needs, the opportunity of devoting his time and efforts to a new field that proved even more intriguing than that of hospital administration. That he never lost interest in this latter subject is evidenced by the many institutions that called on him for help. Among the many hospitals that sought his assistance might be mentioned the respective institutions in Mount Vernon and New Rochelle which served the community where he resided.

One of the first problems that Dr. Pastore assigned himself to was the completion of the "Master Plan for Hospitals and Related Facilities for New York City". Undoubtedly one of the great highlights in his distinguished career occurred on the evening of April 23, 1947 when he presented this plan following a dinner given by the Hospital Council for the city's most prominent citizens who were interested in the endeavors of the Council. Many instances of tangible evidence of the subsequent execution of this plan developed, such as the announced merger in November, 1949, of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary with the Manhattan Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital. Dr. Pastore was steadfast in his opinion that the requirements of the community in the way of medical care were, at all times, most fundamental. He adhered to the belief that what was for the community's best interests was, in the last analysis, in the best interests of the hospital.

In 1950, by presidential order, Dr. Pastore was appointed as a member of the Health Resources Advisory Committee of the Office of Defense Mobilization and as a member of the National Advisory Committee to Selective Service on Selection of Doctors, Dentists and Allied Specialists. This added responsibility was, of course, in addition to his other work and proved to be a great physical strain as it necessitated biweekly meetings in Washington and many additional conferences in New York. Characteristically, in the last week of his life he faced the call to duty and attended a very important meeting of this latter committee in Washington, which both he and his physician knew was not in his own personal best interests.

Dr. Pastore served in the New York Hospital as Senior Intern and Assistant Resident from 1932-1935 and as Research Fellow and Assistant Attending Obstetrician and Gynecologist from 1935-1948. In 1948 he was appointed as an Associate Attending Obstetrician and Gynecologist which title he held until his death. He was an Instructor in Obstetrics and Gynecology in Cornell University Medical College from 1932-1948 and in 1948 was elevated to an Assistant Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology. During the period from 1940-1946 he was Assistant

Superintendent and Assistant Director of the New York Hospital. From 1946-1951 Dr. Pastore was Executive Director to the Hospital Council of Greater New York. He was a member of the Federal Hospital Council and a consultant to the United States Public Health Service, a lecturer at the School of Hygiene of Columbia University and a guest Lecturer of the School of Public Health of Harvard University. He was a member of the Greater New York Hospital Association, the New York State Hospital Association, the Medical Administrators' Conference and the Society of Medical Administrators and a Fellow of the American College of Hospital Administrators.

Dr. Pastore had a gentle and kind personality. At the same time he had the attribute of forceful determination. His decisions were based on a thorough study of all data pertaining to the subject. He listened attentively, gave consideration to all phases of subjects under discussion but at all times he adhered to that singleness of purpose that in the last analysis the community must benefit. His opinions might be modified but only if he was convinced that it was in the best interests of the community. He dedicated himself to a job, gave of himself unstintingly and acquired the admiration of his many friends in his home community, in New York City and in the country as a whole.

On August 18, 1951 at the conclusion of a busy week serving the Hospital Council in New York and the people of our country in Washington, Dr. Pastore died suddenly at his home. He was but 46 years old, at the height of his powers, and making his most important contributions for the improvement of medical care in this community. His untimely death leaves a great void and represents an irreparable loss. Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Alice Fogg Pastore, a son, John F., a daughter, Miss Susan, and his father, Frank Pastore.

R. G. Douglas

Edgar Cooper Person, Jr.

April 19, 1910 — September 5, 1952

Dr. Edgar Cooper Person, Jr. was born in Pikeville, North Carolina on April 19, 1910. He was the son of Dr. Edgar Cooper Person and Mrs. Virginia Tyson Person. He was the fourth physician in a direct line of the Person family since pre-Civil War days.

He attended the Woodbury Forest Preparatory School at Orange, Virginia. He received his A.B. degree at the University of North Carolina in 1931 and continued his studies there through the first two years of medical college. He came to Cornell University Medical College as a third year student in 1933 and graduated in 1935. Subsequently he served his surgical internship and completed his residency at The New York Hospital on December 31, 1942. He was then appointed to the senior staff and at the time of his death held the positions of Assistant Attending Surgeon in the hospital and Associate Professor of Clinical Surgery in the medical school.

During his career, one of his principal interests lay in the training of the younger surgeons. Because of his untiring efforts to assist and encourage them, he enjoyed a unique position with his students and the members of the resident staff. He was recognized by his colleagues as an unusually skillful surgeon and diagnostician. In addition, he was deeply interested in experimental work, especially problems concerning the pancreas and stomach, and studies of these were published in the medical literature together with other important contributions to clinical surgery.

Dr. Person did much to consolidate the ideals of Pan-Americanism and worked to encourage the exchange of doctors for broader training. He was well known to the medical profession of Latin America for on several occasions he was invited to lecture at medical meetings and performed operations at many of the hospitals in Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela, Panama and Cuba. In 1948 he was a member of a special committee of the American Medical Association to survey medical facilities in the Caribbean region.

He took an active interest in Alumni affairs and was Chairman of Alumni Day in 1951. He was a member of the Planning and Building Committee for the F. W. Olin Hall, the new student residence of Cornell University Medical College.

He was an Associate Visiting Surgeon on the Second (Cornell) Division of Bellevue Hospital and was Consultant in Surgery at the Station Hospital of Mitchell Field, Air Force Base on Long Island. He was a member of the Society

of University Surgeons, New York Surgical Society, New York County Medical Society and Associate Member of the Harvey Society. He was also a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a member of the New York Academy of Medicine. He was a member of the University Club and his academic societies were Phi Chi and Nu Sigma Nu.

He died at the New York Hospital on September 5, 1952 after a long illness. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Altemus Person, of New York and Upperville, Virginia, by his mother, Mrs. Edgar Cooper Person, Sr. of Pikeville, North Carolina, and three sisters, Mrs. Jack Hollister of Newbern, North Carolina, Mrs. Walter Crouch of Greensboro, North Carolina, and Mrs. Frank Kugler of Nashville, Tennessee.

In the death of Dr. Person the center has lost a friend as well as an important member of its professional staff. His participation in alumni, resident, and undergraduate activities was invaluable. His death has been felt keenly by his students and many friends throughout the institution, but particularly by his surgical colleagues. His share in the activities of the Department of Surgery, his role as a teacher of both resident staff and medical students, and his contributions to patient care can hardly be filled by others.

Frank Glenn, R. H. Melchionna

Everett Franklin Phillips

November 14, 1878 — August 21, 1951

Everett Franklin Phillips, Emeritus Professor of Apiculture, died at his home on August 21, 1951, after a lingering illness. In spite of his disabilities, he worked on problems of beekeeping until the day before his death.

The son of a Methodist clergyman, Dr. Phillips was born and received his early education in Ohio. He was graduated from Allegheny College and took advanced work in Zoology at the University of Pennsylvania. At Pennsylvania he held scholarships and fellowships, and was granted the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1904. In 1905 he went to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, and after two years became head of the work in Apiculture, which post he retained until coming to Cornell University. In 1929 his alma mater granted him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

Professor Phillips' doctorate thesis was a study of the compound eye of the honeybee, and that work interested him in beekeeping. On being made Head of the Division of Bee Culture in Washington he began to develop the much needed scientific work, and enlisted the help of scientifically trained men whose names are now familiar in the world of beekeeping. In 1911 he undertook work on one of the most important problems in beekeeping, the behavior of bees in winter and the wintering of bees. He worked out methods for the eradication of European foulbrood, which have been highly successful. Work begun in Washington on physical properties of honey and expanded at Cornell contributed greatly to our knowledge of methods of handling honey.

He also worked on the bee louse, and in 1922 was influential in obtaining legislation to protect the industry in North America from the introduction of bee diseases from other continents. He did much work on pollination and presented the available evidence on the effect of the insecticides on other pollinating insects. He also studied the relation of bees to fireblight.

During the first world war Doctor Phillips conducted an intensive campaign to stimulate beekeeping, primarily by encouraging a change from comb honey to extracted honey production. Commercial honey production increased in that period about 400 percent. It was then that extension work in beekeeping was begun in a few states, and the work was so successful that it has been continued. A notable group of men performed their first public service to beekeeping in this undertaking. For some years these men held most of the state positions, and when more men were needed, several of Professor Phillips' students from Cornell became engaged in this work. Doctor Phillips was editor of the apiculture section of Biological Abstracts and twice served on the editorial board of the Journal

of Economic Entomology. He was the author of "Beekeeping", published by the Macmillan Company, which has been translated into Russian. He wrote more than 600 bulletins and articles for technical and scientific journals, several of which have been translated into other languages.

He visited Europe four times and studied the work of leading investigators in Switzerland, Austria, Germany, England, Scotland, Jugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Hawaii and every state of this country. He maintained correspondence with leading apiculturists all over the world and he was honored by election as Fellow of the international Apis Club, of which he was president in 1926. This Club awarded him its medal in 1924. He also received medals from three French beekeeping societies and one in Czechoslovakia. In 1932 at the invitation of the government he visited the Soviet Union to assist in beekeeping aspects of the Second Five Year Plan. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi and other honorary scholastic societies, and of the social fraternity Phi Delta Theta.

Professor Phillips was responsible for the establishment of the Miller Memorial Beekeeping Library at the University of Wisconsin and built up a similar library in the Bureau of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture. On coming to Cornell he again started a beekeeping library and arranged for its endowment. He presented his personal collection on beekeeping to the Library and obtained additional books and journals through exchanges with individuals and institutions in other lands.

Some notable private collections have been included, such as the entire library of Moses Quinby, all books known to remain in the libraries of L. L. Langstroth and Dr. C. C. Miller, the Evard French library, the John Anderson Scottish library, and a large collection of European first editions. Langstroth's hand written journal, his letter press book, and a diary of Quinby are among the most precious items.

The library now consists of more than 3000 books and volumes of bee journals and with adequate funds assured, this library will remain supreme. In recognition of the contribution which Doctor Phillips made in this field, the Board of Trustees designated this collection as the "Everett Franklin Phillips Beekeeping Library".

As a teacher Dr. Phillips attracted many graduate students to Cornell. Most of them are now in charge of important phases of beekeeping in this country as well as in Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, India and the Union of South Africa. He gave unsparingly of himself to his students and all of them were stimulated by his interest and enthusiasm in their work. For example, the help and encouragement given one graduate student resulted in a method for processing honey which is now used throughout the world. The patent for this process was given to

the University and largely because of his interest and supervision it has brought to Cornell a considerable sum of money for research in apiculture.

Doctor Phillips worked also with entomologists. He served on various committees of the Association of Economic Entomologists and the Entomological Society of America and as president of the former in 1935. At the outbreak of the last war he became chairman of the joint committee for coordination of entomology with the war effort. He was a member of the Crop Protection Committee of the National Research Council and a committee of the Economic Entomologists to promote the establishment of a national science foundation. He was a member of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, the Society of Naturalists, and the Biological Union.

People in Ithaca probably knew Doctor Phillips best for his civic activities. He was president of the Ithaca Community Chest, on the executive committee of the Council of Social Agencies, member of the boards of directors of the Ithaca Reconstruction Home for Infantile Paralysis, the Salvation Army, and the Family Society. He was a commissioner of the Department of Public Welfare of the City and chairman of a committee on a war memorial. He was also a trustee of the Hazel Hurst Foundation for the Blind, Monrovia, California, and Tompkins County chairman for United Service Organizations. In 1945, he was elected a director of the New York State Association for Crippled Children, was made Vice President in 1940, and became President in 1950. A resolution passed by that Association at the time of his death said in part: "Infirm in body. . .but unquenchable in spirit, he served us well until the very day of passing."

Rotarians everywhere knew him as well as did beekeepers. He was president of the Ithaca Rotary Club and the next year became governor of former District 28 of Rotary International. In 1936-37, he was chairman of the International Service Committee, and in 1939 was elected director and third vice-president of Rotary International.

Doctor Phillips was well known in the beekeeping industry throughout the world and was directly or indirectly responsible for much of the basic research work in Apiculture. His keen analytical mind and forthrightness of character engendered respect and confidence among all who knew him. It is common knowledge among men engaged in the beekeeping industry that he will go down in the records of beekeeping history as the greatest scientific apiculturist in our time.

Dr. Phillips is survived by his wife, Mary Geisler Phillips, three sons, and five grandchildren.

E. J. Dyce, P. J. Kruse, C. E. Palm

Paul Russel Pope

October 27, 1877 — January 12, 1950

Paul Russel Pope, Professor of German, Emeritus, died in Ithaca on January 12, 1950, five years after his retirement in 1945. Professor Pope was born at Ann Arbor, Michigan, on October 27, 1877, the son of a prominent Methodist minister. He received his B. A. degree from Western Reserve University in 1898 and, having decided to devote himself to the study of the modern languages, he went to Germany to seek what was then the best possible training in that field. After several semesters at Halle and Berlin he obtained his Ph. D. from the University of Leipzig in 1903. It would be difficult to imagine a more distinguished faculty than that under which the young Paul Pope acquired the tools and, above all, the spirit that were to make his own career so effective. Among his teachers were the psychologist Wilhelm Wundt and the literary historian Albert Koster, and his dissertation on *Die Anwendune Der Epitheta Im Tristan Gottfrieds Von Strassburg* was written under the guidance of Professor Eduard Sievers whose revolutionary methods of phonetic analysis continued to influence Pope's subsequent work. At Leipzig he devoted himself as well to the study of the violin—he worked especially under Becker and, later, Duncla—and developed that understanding and enthusiasm for music that was to remain such a characteristic element of his later life.

He was appointed Instructor in German at Cornell University in 1902 and continued throughout his life to teach in that Department. He was promoted to an assistant professorship in 1906, and became Professor of German in 1915. He served repeatedly as Chairman of the Department. On several occasions he returned to Europe, and, in 1913 and 1914 spent a year in Switzerland, Italy and at the University of Munich.

His skill as a teacher of the German language and literature was remarkable from the very beginning, and by his numerous text books (especially his admirable *Einführung ins Deutsche*) he exercised a considerable influence upon modern language instruction throughout the country.

But what above all made him a stimulating figure in the University community was his sensitiveness to every aspect of the intellectual and artistic life. By his own playing of the violin and his lectures on the appreciation of music, he contributed significantly towards the development of an ever wider enthusiasm, particularly for chamber music. He served for several terms on the Music Committee of the University. It was, perhaps, his great admiration for Richard Wagner and his circle that made him proud to insist that he, too, was, in Nietzsche's phrase, *Philologe und Musiker*. Some of his literary studies were devoted to and they were to have been more fully developed in a work

on *Wagner's Debt to Literature*. But Paul Pope was not merely an efficient and beloved teacher. His home became a center of the most congenial fellowship: many of his friends will recall with affection the Sunday afternoons at Overlook Road where it was impossible not to be delighted by Paul Pope's music or impressed by his faith in the vitality of the civilizing values of art and letters which, for him especially, the interplay between American and European life provided.

His summers in Canada gave him an opportunity, not only for boating and canoeing of which he was so fond, but for the development of his interest in Indian languages and relics.

Professor Pope's services to the profession were early recognized: he was a member and frequently an officer of the Modern Language Association of America and of the American Association of the Teachers of German. He helped to found the German honorary society Delta Phi Alpha and continued for many years to function as a national adviser. He was a member of the scholastic honorary societies Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Kappa Phi. During the early years of the second World War he served, after his retirement, on the Cornell staff of the Army Specialized Training Program in German.

His colleagues and students will remember Paul Pope with affection and the University will count him among its distinguished faculty members.

A. L. Andrews, Victor Lange, R. M. Ogden

Kenneth Post

November 24, 1904 — October 25, 1955

Kenneth Post was born November 24, 1904 at Lake Odessa, Michigan and died at the height of his career on October 25, 1955 at Ithaca, New York. He began his professional training at Michigan State College receiving his B.S. in 1927. His Master's degree followed in 1928 from Iowa State College, and his Doctorate from Cornell University in 1937.

Dr. Post's career as an educator began at Iowa State College where he was an assistant in floriculture from 1927-28. In 1928 he returned to Michigan State College where he was the first extension floriculturist in the United States to work with commercial florists. He came to Cornell University as an instructor in floriculture in 1930 and was promoted to Assistant Professor of Floriculture following the receipt of his doctorate in 1938. He was promoted to the position of Associate Professor of Floriculture in 1940 and to Professor of Floriculture in 1946. Dr. Post was appointed Head of the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture in September 1955, a position which he held until his death.

The honor societies of Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Alpha Zeta and Pi Alpha Xi elected Dr. Post to membership. In the professional societies he was active in the American Society for Horticultural Science, of which he was president in 1940, in the American Society of Plant Physiologists, and in the American Society for the Advancement of Science. He was a charter member of the American Carnation Society, the Chrysanthemum Society of America and the New York State Flower Growers. He was active in the last named organization from its beginning and this close association did much to put into operation the practices which Dr. Post had developed.

Dr. Post's technical papers are to be found mostly in the Proceedings of the American Society for Horticultural Science and in various bulletins published by the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station. He was particularly successful in popularizing research, and used the florist trade papers throughout the United States and Canada as active instruments in passing on to the practical men the results of technical research. His writing culminated in the publication of "Florist Crop Production and Marketing" in 1949, a book which has been exceptionally successful in interpreting research for the commercial grower. An earlier book, "Plants and Flowers in the Home," published in 1944 is now in its second edition and is standard in that field.

Dr. Post's knowledge of the problems of the florist industry began during college days when he worked in the commercial retailing of flowers. At that time floriculture was considered small business. Through the years

he worked steadfastly and efficiently to solve the production and marketing problems with which the florists' industry was confronted. He was particularly successful in adapting the research done in the basic plant sciences and other fields of horticulture to the problems of the floricultural industry. Thus the response of flower crops to light, daylength, temperature, moisture and nutrients were first tested and then set up on a demonstrational basis. Presented in this way the practices were quickly taken over and used by the practical men. The results of research were further carried to the industry by a timely and effective extension program in which Dr. Post headed a team including representatives of the Departments of Entomology and Plant Pathology.

Some of the outstanding contributions made by Dr. Post are his studies on photoperiodism in various crops, particularly chrysanthemums. Largely as a result of his research and demonstrations and his presentation to the trade, chrysanthemums are now grown the year around as an important commercial crop through the control of daylength and temperature. Other changes in commercial practice growing out of Dr. Post's research include low temperature storage of cut flowers, various automatic devices for watering, and numerous other smaller contributions to labor saving in the growing of florist's crops. Among these the glass wick irrigation of pot plants has received wide use.

Dr. Post was active and influential in obtaining recognition of florist and nursery crops as major agricultural products in the State and Nation and he did much to stimulate the work of others in establishing the industry on a firm basis. He was chiefly responsible for the initiation of the first major study of the economics of the florist industry as a whole. The Cornell system of weight grading of flowers, which is coming into wider use, is largely the work of his research and promotion.

Noteworthy, also, is Dr. Post's success as an organizer. The annual Cornell Short Course for Florists, started in a small way in 1930, is recognized as a function of national importance with a yearly attendance of more than 300 drawn from Maine to California. The New York State Flower Growers, Inc., which developed under his guidance and counsel, has been followed as a model by flower growers in a number of other states. As superintendent of the Flower Department of the New York State Fair, Dr. Post reorganized its program of operation from an almost defunct department to one of dynamic interest backed widely by garden clubs and commercial interests.

Dr. Post's contributions to the florist industry have received wide recognition both in the United States and abroad. In 1953 he was named the First Florist of the Land by the Michigan State Florists Association. In 1952 Dr. Post and one of his graduate students, Dr. Charles W. Fischer, shared the annual award of the Society of American Florists

and Ornamental Horticulturists for the outstanding research of the year for their work on the long term storage of cut flowers. In 1955 one of his graduate students was awarded the first Fulbright scholarship in Floriculture.

As a teacher and particularly as a director of graduate students, Dr. Post was outstandingly successful. Many of those in key positions in the ornamentals field in the colleges and universities of the United States took their degrees at Cornell under his direction. He had the ability to point out and direct problems into channels that would lead to valuable contributions and yet be sufficiently limited to allow the student to complete the project. His success as a teacher and director of research was due in large measure to his outstanding keenness of perception—his ability to see the implications of what he observed, and to his infectious enthusiasm for the object of his interest, whether it be photoperiodism, turkey raising, floricultural economics, or organizing a community center. His students will remember him not only as a stimulating teacher but as a warm personal friend.

Dr. Post was active in church and community affairs. He was an elder of the Presbyterian Church and a Rotarian, and was active in his local community of Ellis Hollow on the outskirts of Ithaca. His untimely death at the age of 50 is mourned by his colleagues, both here and abroad, and by his many friends in the florist industry in the United States and Europe.

A. W. Dimock, L. H. MacDaniels, A. M. S. Pridham

Frederick Clarke Prescott

1871 — July 26, 1957

Frederick Clarke Prescott, Emeritus Professor of English, died on July 26, 1957, at his home in Ithaca after a short illness.

Professor Prescott first attracted notice as an exceptional student at Harvard, and served there briefly as a teacher. In 1897, he came to Cornell to instruct in composition, and continued for nearly thirty years to supervise work in it. He also offered courses and conducted graduate study in a subject considered peripheral in those days—American Literature; and by editing three volumes of selections from the works of Poe, writings during the Revolution, and papers of Hamilton and Jefferson, he helped to bring our own literature to wider attention.

At the outset of his service here, he introduced another novelty, a course in literary criticism centering about the problem of the writer's inspiration; and out of this developed the investigations and publications that absorbed most of his attention for more than thirty years. Though he called his books *Poetry and Dreams*, *The Poetic Mind*, and *Poetry and Myth*, he actually dealt with passages in any medium so long as they had about them a quality of mysticism and revelation—attributes he detected in the prose of Carlyle or Lamb as readily as in verse.

As he portrayed such favorites as Shelley, Wordsworth, and Emerson, they possessed qualities which the ancients had ascribed to their bards. Each was in some measure a prophet, able to capture truths that eluded less agile spirits and to explain his revelations so that others would hear with rapt attention.

Professor Prescott occupied himself with such personages not because of mere personal enjoyment, but because he believed they had value. In his opinion, poets who themselves had made their way through doubt and darkness could furnish guidance to a reader; they could bring his disordered emotions into a harmonious pattern, show him a high-minded view of the future, exercise his imaginative faculties, and thereby prepare him for actions of a high quality. Seldom have writers of vision found a commentator so aware of their deepest intentions or so completely persuaded of their importance.

To know Professor Prescott was to feel that in many respects his character harmonized with his writings. On first acquaintance, he impressed students as the embodiment of their most flattering image of the university professor; gravely dignified in appearance and manner, yet pleasant and with quiet humor; in background a cultivated gentleman; expert in his field, yet continually adding to his knowledge; conversant with both the essentials and the

subtleties of his subject; and uninterested in executive duties, public appearances, and other forms of distraction from study and teaching. Those who came to know him better discovered his unusual powers of conversation: a want of interest in talking about himself or his activities; an ability to see beneath the surface of a topic, so that even his casual comment was unhackneyed; a “high grave impartial summing up,” at once interesting and disinterested; and an occasional sharp racy expression that in one phrase seemed to settle a good deal. His intimates and neighbors saw a still more attractive side: to them, he was the friendly companion, always approachable, ready for a walk or talk, and completely without reserve or assumption. He took special interest in children (who then lived on the campus in considerable numbers), organized and directed Fourth of July festivities, and during a war served as counselor for local boys who volunteered for work in a Maine shipyard. Presently ill health interfered with such activities; yet those who knew him in older days feel that his recorded achievements were only a part of his success, and that an equally important part was an engaging and impressive personality.

W. H. French, B. S. Monroe , W. F. Willcox

Laurence Pumpelly

July 4, 1881 — March 14, 1954

Laurence Pumpelly had his roots deep in our own soil. He was born in Owego, N. Y., the son of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Pumpelly. His family, which numbers many distinguished members, had been established in Owego since the eighteenth century. He was educated at the Owego Free Academy and at Williams College, where he received the degree of A.B. in 1902. He took graduate work in chemistry at Cornell and at the University of Strasbourg, which awarded him the degree of Ph.D. (in Chemistry and Physics) in 1907. In 1909 he was appointed Assistant in Chemistry at Cornell. His tastes turning rather to language and literature than to science, he spent a year in study at the Sorbonne, and returned to Cornell as Instructor in Romance Languages in 1911. He became Assistant Professor in 1914 and Professor in 1923. He retired as Professor Emeritus in 1946, after thirty-seven years of service to Cornell.

During the First World War he was attached to the American Red Cross in Paris. In 1919 he was secretary-interpreter of the Red Cross Commission which visited the ravaged countries of eastern Europe. The Serbian government recognized his valuable aid by decorating him with the Order of Saint Sava. Deeply interested in the work of the American Field Service, he was concerned for years with the awarding of its scholarships for foreign study.

He married in 1921 Mile. Jeanne Pataud of Paris, who survives him. Their home was for many years a charming center of social life.

A brilliant, inspiring, and devoted teacher in both his introductory and his advanced courses, he was beloved by generations of students of French and Italian. His *French Reader for Beginners*, published in 1926, is still a standard text in its field. A linguist of unusual range, he was able to draw on his wide knowledge of Romance, Germanic, and Slavic languages in illustration of his special subject, Romance Philology; and his lectures on French Historical Grammar, which he was often urged to publish, were a model of clear and precise presentation. The French Government rewarded his long devotion to the cause of French culture by making him a Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur. He served several terms as Chairman of his Department, as Chairman of the Underclass Advisory Board, and, over a long period of years, he was an invaluable member of the University Committee on Music.

Professor Pumpelly represented an attitude toward scholarship and life which seems rarer now than in the past. He sought and found delight in learning; he was convinced that the purpose of scholarship is to adorn and illuminate life as well as to serve social and professional ends. His humane spirit lives on in that of many students who were inspired by his example.

M. G. Bishop, Harry Caplan, M. L. W. Laistner

Otto Rahn

April 9, 1881 — September 26, 1957

Dr. Otto Rahn served as Professor of Bacteriology at Cornell University from 1927 until 1949. In those 22 years, Dr. Rahn endeared himself to a large group of undergraduate and graduate students.

He was born in Tiegenhof in the Province of West Prussia between the cities of Danzig and Elbing in 1881. He was third of eleven children, son of Isbrand Rahn, a Mennonite storekeeper and Marie Rahn,, whose maiden name was Claassen. His early interests led him first toward the ministry but later toward mathematics and chemistry. In 1899 he matriculated at the University of Göttingen to major in organic chemistry and he received the degree of Ph.D. cum laude on December 24, 1902.

Young Dr. Rahn accepted a position as assistant in Dairy Science at Göttingen and served there from 1902 to 1906. In addition to his duties as an assistant, Rahn found time to do research on the biochemistry of bacterial growth. When it became evident that his chances of advancing to the rank of instructor were rather poor, he left Göttingen and became an assistant at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Halle where he remained for one year. During these years as an assistant, Dr. Rahn had corresponded frequently with bacteriologists in the United States. Through this correspondence and the reputation gained from publications in scientific journals, Rahn was offered an assistant professorship in bacteriology at Michigan State College which he readily accepted. From 1907 to 1912, Dr. Rahn divided his time between teaching and research. He and his assistant, Miss Belle Farrand, worked together on many bacteriological problems, both fundamental and applied in nature. This partnership became a permanent one on September 4, 1911, when Dr. Rahn and Miss Farrand were married in Lansing, Michigan. In 1912, Dr. Rahn left Michigan to accept a position at the University of Illinois, where during the next two years he built up a strong Department of Bacteriology. In 1914, Dr. Rahn took his family to Germany to meet his relatives from whom he had been separated for seven years.

Unfortunately, war broke out and Dr. Rahn was still a German citizen. He lacked about three weeks' time to complete the requirements for American citizenship. The Rahn family was trapped in Germany for the next 12 years. Professor Rahn was cut off from professional work and found it necessary to operate the family hotel until he was drafted into the German Army. Then he served for two years as a clerk at an airplane station in Latvia where he used his spare time to organize a classification of bacteria. This work was not published until much later, but it helped to establish his reputation as a bacteriologist in Germany. He was discharged from the army in

1918 and returned to his family in Danzig with no opportunity for work in his chosen profession. He could not return to America and he had no contacts with European institutions. In 1919 he received an assistantship in the Agricultural College in Berlin where he wrote a monograph on the effect of straw upon crop production. In 1920, he was appointed Director of the Physical Chemistry Department (which later became the Department of Physics) at the Prussian Experimental and Research Institute for Dairying in Kiel, with the title of Professor. In 1925, he became Verwaltungsdirektor of the Institute. At this time he satisfied the requirements as "privat dozent" of the University of Kiel which entitled him to teach in the University proper. Until his death, he retained the right to lecture in this German University. At Kiel, he studied the clumping of fat globules in milk and developed a theory of churning which explained many of the phenomena in butter which had not been understood before that time.

His work on the physical properties of dairy products so interested American investigators that in 1926 he received an invitation from a group of American universities to lecture in this country. He spent nearly a year lecturing in the United States. Cornell University was one of the inviting institutions and he so impressed the staff in Dairy Industry that in 1927, after his return to Germany, he was invited to become Professor of Bacteriology at Cornell University. At Cornell, he became an outstanding teacher and his laboratory in bacterial physiology was a highlight in the Cornell teaching program. He studied biological radiation, fermentations, and the growth and aging of cells.

Dr. Rahn preferred to work at his desk with statistics, graphs, charts and curves. He was not adept at laboratory work but he was a prolific source of ideas and set his graduate students and assistants a fast pace in providing questions which could be answered by experiment. He could read more from experimental data than could most workers, often much more than the authors of the paper he read. He preferred the theoretical problem to the practical. Often when he had shown that something could be done, all his interest was lost. His students found his enthusiasm and creativeness to be contagious and he was greatly respected as a teacher and leader in research. His European charm, his quick wit and lively sense of humor will always be remembered by those who knew him.

In 1949, Professor Rahn retired from Cornell University at the age of 68 and accepted a position at Idaho State College as Professor of Bacteriology. In 1951 he reached the compulsory retirement age at Idaho but he received a grant from the United States Public Health Service to continue his study on the aging of cells and he continued this work in Pocatello until 1954. During this period, he took six months leave to lecture at the University of Nebraska. After leaving Idaho State College, Professor Rahn and Mrs. Rahn made their home near a daughter, Margarete, in Delaware. There he died on September 26, 1957. The ideas and the research of Dr. Otto Rahn are well expressed

in his ten books and more than 150 research papers. His contribution to Dairy Physics and to Bacteriology assure him of a permanent place in the history of Science.

B. L. Herrington, J. C. White, Brooks Naylor

Jeanette Mann Read

June 24, 1909 — March 24, 1959

Jeanette Mann Read was born and brought up in Ithaca. During most of her life she was associated with Cornell University. As a child and adolescent, she knew the University through her father while he was a member of the faculty, then Dean of the College of Agriculture and, later, Provost of the University. She earned both her baccalaureate and Master's degrees at Cornell, the first in 1931, the other thirteen years later. In 1944, Mrs. Read became a member of the faculty of the New York State College of Home Economics. From that time until the day of her sudden death, March 24, 1959, she was a vital part of the life of the College.

Mrs. Read brought unswerving loyalty to Cornell, professional competency, intellectual acumen, and enviable personal qualities to her position in the College. Her undergraduate major in the College of Arts and Sciences was mathematics; her graduate major, counseling and guidance. Her post-Master's study was done in the field of education at Teachers College, Columbia University. Her scholastic ability was reflected in her election to Phi Beta Kappa and Pi Lambda Theta. This broad formal education and that derived from the academic atmosphere in which she spent her childhood, as well as her experience as a homemaker, a mother, and a community worker, gave Mrs. Read a rich background for her work with college students. Her poise and her sympathetic and serene nature were major factors in the development of young people who looked to her for guidance and leadership.

When Mrs. Read left the Counseling Service in 1951 to become assistant to the Dean of the College of Home Economics, she did so with the enthusiastic support of her colleagues whose admiration and respect she had already won. They were aware of her understanding of the scope of the College program and of the nature of the factors which were essential for its effective operation. Also, they were cognizant of her keen analytical mind and her excellent memory for detail, significant qualities for the type of work that her new responsibilities would require. Direct not only in her mind but also in her manner, Mrs. Read was forthright and courageous. She was able to strike a happy balance between a sympathetic understanding of any given situation and the hard facts of reality. Always approachable, she gave thoughtful consideration to the matters concerning which her colleagues sought her assistance. At the same time, she was objective, her sense of fair play ever uppermost. Those who conferred with her came away with a sense of moral support and a basis for further action.

Mrs. Read moved quietly but effectively in University circles. As a participant in the work of several University committees and as a keenly interested member of the board of the Statler Club, she not only rendered service to

the University as a whole but also won respect for the contribution of the College of Home Economics to Cornell University and the State University of New York. In addition to her local academic activities, Mrs. Read was a member of the American Home Economics Association and the New York State Association of Deans and Guidance Personnel.

Mrs. Read had an exceptional capacity for making and holding friends. She was well known in the social as well as in the professional life of the Ithaca community. One of the fortunate persons able to combine a satisfying home and community life with professional responsibility without jeopardy to either, she lived an ordered existence, giving deep devotion to her family and unstinted service to her profession.

Students who grew in stature under Mrs. Read's guidance, and faculty members who had the privilege of working with her, have a deep sense of personal loss, but their spirits are quickened as they remember her, a gracious, unselfish, fair-minded friend who was always ready to share her time, knowledge, and judgment with them, and who left with them a feeling that life is good.

Margaret Hutchins, A. L. Baldwin, Jean Failing

Donald Reddick

March 1, 1883 — April 2, 1955

Donald Reddick was born in Sheridan, Missouri on March 1, 1883. In due time he entered Wabash College where he became under the influence of Professor Mason B. Thomas, one of the great teachers of botany, who encouraged him to major in the field of botany. He obtained the degree of A.B. at Wabash in 1905 and came to Cornell that year for graduate study in botany under Professor George F. Atkinson. He was granted the degree of Ph.D. in 1909.

Reddick served first as Assistant in Botany in the College of Arts and Sciences and later as Instructor in the newly established Department of Plant Pathology in the College of Agriculture at Cornell. Subsequently, he became Assistant Professor, Professor, and at his retirement on December 31, 1950, Professor of Plant Pathology, Emeritus.

His early duties at Cornell included the teaching of formal undergraduate courses in principles of plant disease control and the instruction of graduate students in the field of mycology and in methods in the study of plant diseases.

Doctor Reddick's early contributions to the science of plant pathology included studies on fruit diseases, particularly the black rot of grapes. In the field of fruit disease control he developed effective practices in the use of fungicides in dust form, with particular reference to the time factor. He made significant additions to our knowledge of diseases of beans and of scab, ring-rot and virus diseases of potato. His best known work, however, deals with breeding of potatoes for resistance to the blight disease, a project which he pursued with energy and devotion for many years. In 1930 he visited the mountainous region of Mexico where he collected several species of wild potatoes exhibiting resistance or immunity to blight. With some difficulty he brought these back to Cornell and used them in an extensive breeding program. As a result of this long and painstaking study he produced several hybrid potatoes which combine blight resistance with good market qualities. The most popular of these, the variety Essex, is now being grown in England and New Zealand as well as in the United States.

The personal character of Doctor Reddick was reflected in his research work. His qualities of absolute honesty, attention to detail and high standards, combined with clarity of vision, resulted in attainments of the highest order.

In addition to his teaching and research work, Doctor Reddick was active in other ways in the rapidly expanding field of botanical science. He was one of the pioneers in bringing about the recognition of plant pathology as a

science in this country. He was one of the original members of the American Phytopathological Society and the first business manager of its official journal, *Phytopathology*. He served as editor from 1915 to 1918, in 1919 he was elected councillor and in 1920 president. He was also active in the launching of Botanical Abstracts, served on its Board of Control for two years, and represented plant pathology on its editorial board.

Among the honors which came to him was the appointment as Secretary of the Plant Pathology Division of the International Botanical Congress in 1929. He served as Vice President of the Union of Biological Sciences and was for twelve years President of its Section for Plant Pathology. He was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and served on its council for eight years. He also was a member of the following organizations: Society of American Naturalists, Botanical Society of America, Canadian Phytopathological Society, American Association of University Professors, Gamma Alpha, Sigma Xi, corresponding member of Nederlandsch Botanische Vereeniging and life member of Societe Linneenne der Lyon.

Doctor Reddick's scientific achievements were specifically recognized by citations for meritorious work by the New York State Potato Association, the Potato Association of America and the Canadian Phytopathological Society.

In 1900 Dr. Reddick married Emma Brill, who died in 1943. The children of this marriage are Robert Brill Reddick, Ithaca, N. Y.; Emma Louise Thompson, Detroit, Michigan; and Anna Elizabeth Dounce, Rochester, New York. In 1946 Dr. Reddick married Adeline Newman who survives him.

Doctor Reddick passed away at his home in Gainesville, Florida on April 2, 1955. The part which he played in the development and progress of the science of Plant Pathology is a lasting monument to his life and work.

Lewis Knudson, L. M. Massey, D. S. Welch

Thomas A. C. Rennie

February 28, 1904 — May 21, 1956

Dr. Thomas A. C. Rennie, who died at the age of 52 from a cerebral hemorrhage on May 21, 1956, was an outstanding clinician and teacher. After graduation from the University of Pittsburgh and the Harvard University Medical School, Dr. Rennie spent three years in internal medicine at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston and at the University of Michigan. With this experience, it was not surprising that he should have become attracted to the psychobiologic teaching of Adolf Meyer. He spent from 1931 to 1941 in the Henry Phipps Psychiatric Clinic (Johns Hopkins Hospital), first as assistant resident and resident psychiatrist, and later as a member of the full-time staff. During this period he became especially interested in the dynamic understanding of schizophrenia, and the problems of effectiveness of treatment and prognosis of various schizophrenic disorders. Other publications during this period dealt with physiologic and psychopathologic aspects of psychiatric illness. When in 1941 he accepted the position of associate professor at Cornell University Medical College, he continued these interests. Much of his time was, however, devoted to the supervision of treatment of patients in the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic and to the teaching of the resident staff. His interest in general medicine and in its relationship to psychiatry was demonstrated in his clinical activities and in his teaching. In all psychiatric patients he stressed physiologic findings as well as psychodynamic factors. He was greatly interested in teaching physicians his dynamic type of psychiatry and he participated eagerly in courses for general practitioners and internists. His excellent clinical judgment was highly valued as a consultant to patients in various departments of The New York Hospital, where he occupied the position of attending psychiatrist.

During the Second World War, Dr. Rennie organized a rehabilitation service for veterans. This successful venture brought him in close touch with activities in the community. He expanded his interest in rehabilitation to discharged psychiatric patients and to the utilization of community resources for minor and major psychiatric problems, and increasingly to the problems of social and preventive aspects of psychiatry. In 1950 he became Professor of Social Psychiatry, and with the liberal support of several foundations was able to develop the large project of social psychiatry at Yorkville in New York City. The new Department of Social Psychiatry became well organized and highly productive. National and international recognition of this new attempt in research in mental health soon followed. The results of a four-year study are now being put together in book form.

Dr. Rennie was born in Motherwell, Scotland on February 28th, 1904 and came with his family at the age of six to Pittsburgh. He remained closely attached to all members of his family, yet acquiring new friends readily wherever he worked. His friendliness, courtesy, and interest in all types of people, as well as his high sense of integrity made him not only liked but admired, and he became a recognized leader in his field. He found recreation in literature, theater and music. As a talented pianist he enjoyed music by himself and with others.

Dr. Rennie was an outstanding teacher whose lectures and scientific presentations were most carefully prepared and delivered in excellent style. His superb command of the English language made it a pleasure to listen to him, and he was in constant demand for presenting addresses at professional meetings. However, he enjoyed most the direct contact with students in individual discussions and in seminars. His efforts toward increasing the effectiveness of psychiatric teaching were untiring and he exerted a great influence on the resident staff of the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic and the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Veterans Administration Hospital (Montrose). His influence in teaching and in broad social aspects of psychiatry made itself felt while he was a member of the Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry, and during the time that he served on the Council of the American Psychiatric Association. His attitude was well expressed in one of his last requests that instead of flowers for his funeral, contributions be made toward a scholarship for special work in psychiatry by medical students. The Cornell University Medical College has accordingly established the Thomas Rennie Scholarship Fund.

Dr. Thomas A. C. Rennie will be long remembered by his many friends, colleagues, students, and patients, and he will have a permanent place in psychiatric literature.

Oskar Diethelm

Cornelius Packard Rhoads

June 20, 1898 — August 13, 1959

Cornelius Packard Rhoads, Professor of Pathology in the Department of Biology and Growth of the Sloan-Kettering Division of the Cornell University Medical College, died suddenly at his home in Stonington, Connecticut, August 13, 1959. Dr. Rhoads was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, June 20, 1898. After receiving a Bachelor's degree from Bowdoin he graduated *cum laude* from the Harvard Medical School in 1924. Various internships and graduate fellowships followed. An instructorship in pathology at Harvard preceded his joining the staff of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, first as associate in pathology in the laboratories of Dr. Simon Flexner and later as associate pathologist and member of the Institute in charge of a laboratory dealing with hematologic disorders.

With the erection of the new Memorial Hospital buildings on a site provided by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and largely with funds provided by the Rockefeller Foundation, the board of Managers of Memorial planned to develop an institution where clinical investigation by experimental methods would have a predominant position along with pure laboratory research in the field of cancer. With the retirement of James Ewing from the directorship of Memorial the position was offered to Dr. Rhoads because of his great interest in clinical instigation. He came to Memorial in mid-1939 and officially assumed the directorship on January 1, 1940. He had scarcely begun his task when the war came and Dr. Rhoads assumed the position of chief of the medical division of the Army's Chemical Warfare Service, with the rank of Colonel. This position in turn introduced him, by casualty studies, to the possibilities inherent in the nitrogen mustards as chemical agents for cancer treatment. Cancer chemotherapy became his principal interest for his remaining years.

In 1945 Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., determined to build an institute for cancer research on land adjacent to the Memorial Hospital, and in 1948 the Sloan-Kettering Institute was opened. Dr. Rhoads was director of what had become the Memorial Center for Cancer and Allied Diseases until 1953, at which time he relinquished a portion of his activities, assuming the title of scientific director of the Center and director of the Sloan-Kettering Institute. The Center grew; it added the Strang Clinic, the James Ewing Hospital, and lastly the new Walker Laboratory of the Sloan-Kettering Institute. The Sloan-Kettering Division of the Medical School was set up. Arrangements were made for acceptance of graduate students and candidates for advanced degrees who would work within the Institute.

Dr. Rhoads was a member of many professional scientific societies, the recipient of many awards and of three honorary doctorates—two of sciences, one of laws. He was a trustee of the Charles F. Kettering Foundation.

The present American Cancer Society owes much of its being to him as the rejuvenator of the virtually extinct American Society for the Control of Cancer. He was a man of enormous energy and capable of a huge amount of work, but even these attributes could not withstand the demands made upon him. We know of no man about whom it can be more justly said that he worked himself to death.

Fred W. Stewart

James Edward Rice

March 12, 1865 — October 25, 1953

After a long and eventful life, James Edward Rice, Emeritus Professor of Poultry Husbandry, died in Miami, Florida, on October 25, 1953. He and Mrs. Rice had made their home in Miami for a number of years. He had been ill for some time and for the last five years had been blind. Interment was at Grove Cemetery, Trumansburg, New York, near the farm which he operated with the help of his sons, when still Professor and Head of the Poultry Department at Cornell.

Professor Rice was farm reared and possessed in great abundance the sturdiness and character traditionally associated with a man of the soil. He was born at Aurora, Illinois, March 12, 1865. Both parents and foster parents died before he was fifteen. His father lost his business in the Chicago fire of 1871. His sense of honesty forbade him to take the name of the family which adopted him and his sister, so he lost an opportunity to become their heir.

He also defied his aunts and uncles who wished that he might become a doctor like his grandfather and who would have financed his education. Instead he followed the wishes of his father who urged him to go to Cornell University and become an “educated farmer.” It was necessary for him to earn all his expenses while in college.

His personal qualities of persistence, enthusiasm, leadership, and determination showed up early in his career during his attendance at Granville Military Academy and while in the officer-training unit at Cornell, where he earned virtually every honor attainable. Only his love for agriculture gained as a child and youth and the inspiration of articles he had read wooed him away from a regular Army appointment.

After graduation in 1890, Professor Rice remained at Cornell for a year as graduate assistant to Professor Isaac P. Roberts, teaching the first formal course in poultry husbandry to be offered.

The urge to carry on in the business of farming called him back to the land, and for eleven years he farmed in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and Westchester County, New York. He took time out during this period to spread the gospel about scientific poultry raising, delivering 1134 talks at farm institutes in four states. He became head of the Cornell Experimenters’ League. Then when Liberty Hyde Bailey was made Dean of the College of Agriculture at Cornell in 1903, he asked Rice to join him as assistant professor of poultry husbandry. This was one of the most fateful business decisions Professor Rice ever made. He became professor and head of the department in 1907 and continued at that post until his retirement June 30, 1934. The poultry building named Rice Hall in 1940, and

the recently established Rice Memorial Library in the Albert R. Mann Library of the College of Agriculture are monuments to his memory. He was the first professor of poultry husbandry in America and probably in the world. An oil portrait placed in Rice Hall by friends and former students does him honor, as does a bronze bust, the gift of Mrs. Rice.

Professor Rice's achievements were many. He organized the first poultry judging school in the United States in 1918, and the first poultry show, emphasizing production qualities in 1922; served as the first institute lecturer on poultry husbandry and started the first poultry extension work. He edited the Poultry Science series of text-books and was coauthor of two poultry books, *Judging Poultry for Production*, and *Practical Poultry Management*.

He was one of the founders of the Poultry Science Association, serving one term as its president, and of the World's Poultry Science Association, and was a life member of both. He served as chairman of the 7th World's Poultry Congress, in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1938, and was president of the World's Poultry Science Association from 1939 to 1948. One of the peaks in his long and distinguished career came in 1948 when he presided as president of the World's Poultry Science Association at the 8th World's Poultry Congress, in Copenhagen, Denmark. At the meeting in Denmark he was made an Honorary Past President of the Association. He attended six of the World's Poultry Congresses (Holland, Canada, England, Germany, United States, and Denmark) and his contacts were so wide that he became the best known poultryman in the world. He was a founder of the Northeastern Poultry Producer's Council and served one term as its president.

It is impossible to measure or even grasp the wide influence of Professor Rice. Twenty-eight of his students became heads of poultry departments in the United States, Canada and other lands. Many others have become teachers in high schools and colleges, research workers, practical poultry farmers and commercial operators in the rapidly expanding poultry industry. Research that Professor Rice and his colleagues began in the nutrition and health of the lowly hen has not only made the chicken the most scientifically fed animal we have today but the fundamental knowledge gained has aided materially in improving human nutrition and health.

Youth always held an important place in the thinking and activities of Professor Rice. He early fostered club work for boys and girls which later developed into 4-H Club work. Locally and nationally he devoted much time to the Boy Scout movement. He served on the National Council and was primarily responsible for the establishment of a fine camp in his own district.

Student groups held his interest. Because of his enthusiasm for youth he established at Cornell several debate stages, speaking contests for university students. He played an important part in establishing Ho-Nun-De-Kah, an honorary society for students in the College of Agriculture at Cornell and for many years entertained the group with a chicken barbecue on his beloved “Egg and Apple Farm,” near Trumansburg.

Professor Rice’s long life was marred by two personal tragedies—the loss of his first wife, Elsie Van Buren Rice, in 1926, after 28 years of married life, and the untimely death of his eldest son at the age of 46. He married Louise E. Dawley, a lifelong friend in 1936, who was a most helpful and loving companion. Professor Rice is survived by Mrs. Rice, two sons, John V. B., and James E., Jr., both of Trumansburg, New York; and three daughters, Mrs. Alice Paddock, Gettysburg, Pa; Mrs. Ruth McMillan, Ithaca, N. Y.; and Mrs. Cyrus W. Riley, Oakland, California, and 15 grandchildren.

To describe Professor Rice fully—that is impossible. One of his former students said, “His character is made up of all the little incidents, like sparks from an emory wheel, that constitute his life.” Another said, “It’s his contagious vision.” A third said, “It’s in his every expression—in his sparkling eyes,” and a fourth said, “It’s his faith, ability, energy, enthusiasm and great and lovable personality; qualities of a pioneer and leader.”

J. H. Bruckner, G. O. Hall, G. E. Peabody

Heinrich Ries

April 30, 1871 — April 11, 1951

Heinrich Ries, Professor of Geology, Emeritus, died unexpectedly and suddenly at his home in Ithaca on April 11, 1951. He is survived by two sons. Since his retirement in 1939, he had continued his consulting work in geology and was especially interested in research on molding sand. He was to have received a bronze placque at a testimonial dinner in Statler Hall on April 13 for his contribution to the foundry industry.

Dr. Ries was born in Brooklyn, New York on April 30, 1871. He received his early education partly in Europe and partly in the United States, and in 1892 he was graduated from the Columbia School of Mines. His graduate work was done at Columbia University, where he was awarded the degree of Master of Arts in 1894 and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1896. The following year he studied at the University of Berlin.

Professor Ries came to Cornell in 1898, at a time when the importance of geology in mineral deposits and in engineering construction projects was not well understood. Recognizing the need for textbooks in these branches of geology, he wrote "Economic Geology", the first edition of which appeared in 1905 and the seventh edition in 1937, and was senior author of five editions of "Engineering Geology". These texts were very widely used and Heinrich Ries soon became well known, not only within the United States but also abroad. His advancement at Cornell was rapid. He was appointed Instructor in Economic Geology in 1898, Assistant Professor in Economic Geology in 1902, Professor in Economic Geology in 1906, and Head of the Department of Geology in 1914, a position he held until 1937.

He was a member of sixteen scientific societies and served on many committees. In 1910 he was elected President of the American Ceramic Society, and in 1929 he achieved the most distinguished elective office in geological affairs, the Presidency of the Geological Society of America.

Dr. Ries was an authority on the geology of clays and molding sands, and many of the more than two hundred technical papers and bulletins that he wrote dealt with these important materials. In addition, he established at Cornell the first laboratory in the country for research on foundry sands.

From 1928 to 1945 he was Technical Director in charge of sand research for the American Foundrymen's Association, and much of this research was done at Cornell. At the time of his death, he was still active in research

on molding sand and was writing the fourth edition of his "Clays, Occurrence, Properties and Uses". It may well be said that he led an active and full life to the very day of his death.

During forty years of teaching at Cornell, Heinrich Ries gave thousands of students their first insight into geology through his lectures to large classes in the elementary courses. But his greatest satisfaction came from the group of more than fifty students who completed their advanced degrees under his direction. Perhaps his most lasting memorial will be the contributions this group makes to geologic science.

J. D. Burfoot, Jr. D. S. Kimball, C. M. Nevin

Charlotte Brenan Robinson

August 29, 1884 — November 16, 1953

Charlotte Brenan Robinson, Associate Professor of Housing and Design, died November 16, 1953, after a long illness.

Mrs. Robinson was born August 29, 1884 at Saint John, New Brunswick. She was educated at Mt. Allison University, Pratt Institute and Teachers College, Columbia University. Prior to coming to Cornell, Mrs. Robinson held various positions including: Principal of School of Occupational Therapy, Montreal, Canada; Director of Occupational Therapy in seven hospitals of the Canadian Government in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island; Head Counsellor in crafts in several summer camps; proprietor and partner in Crafts Studios in Massachusetts and Connecticut; a member of faculty at Hunter College and Head of the Department of Household Art at Hampton Institute.

Professor Robinson came to the College of Home Economics at Cornell in 1932 and until her retirement in 1950, spent most of her time in Extension teaching. Her work, over many years of service as extension specialist in home furnishings, was highly successful and fruitful. She had the ability clearly to transmit color knowledge and usage in ways lay people could understand and apply in homes to family needs and wishes. Her manner and ease in teaching encouraged creative self expression but she kept standards high and stressed principles underlying choices. In addition to basic work in selection, buying and arrangement of furnishings and the use of color, Mrs. Robinson also was a key person in the extension craft program.

From her wealth of experience and knowledge, Professor Robinson prepared several publications which are an invaluable heritage. Her bulletin "Color in the Home" is being used throughout the United States and was one of the first Cornell bulletins to use color plates extensively. She also was the author of bulletins on room arrangement, braided and hooked rugs, furniture repair, and the coauthor of publications on making lampshades and buying of furniture.

Mrs. Robinson was a member of the National Home Economics Association, Kappa Delta Phi, Epsilon Sigma Phi, and Faculty Wives Club at Cornell.

Surviving are her husband, Professor Emeritus Montgomery E. Robinson, now at Los Banos, Laguna, the Philippines; two brothers and a sister, and several nephews and nieces.

R. B. Comstock, V. B. Hart, L. D. Rockwood

Louis Michael Roehl

October 21, 1881 — September 16, 1956

Louis Michael Roehl, for 30 years an active member of the staff of the Department of Agricultural Engineering and Professor Emeritus since 1948, died in Ithaca on September 16, 1956 after a long illness. He was born on October 21, 1881 at London, Wisconsin to Christian and Sophia (Albrecht) Roehl.

As a boy he attended a country school at Helenville, Wisconsin, then did preparatory work at both Whitewater Normal, Whitewater, Wisconsin, and Stout Institute, Menomonie, Wisconsin, from which Institute he received the B. A. degree in 1919.

On August 3, 1910 he married Minnie Barbara Kaercher at Minneapolis, Minnesota. He and the late Mrs. Roehl are survived by their two sons, John and Harvey, and by two grandchildren.

Professor Roehl had a long and distinguished career as a teacher. This career began in the years 1903-1904 when he taught at Helenville, Wisconsin. From 1904 to 1908 he was principal of a grade school in Madison, Wisconsin. He then turned to the technical field where he was to find his main life work, holding in turn the following positions: teacher and Director of Industrial Arts at Negaunee, Michigan (1908-10); teacher of Farm Mechanics in the Dunn County Wisconsin School of Agriculture (1911-12); and teacher of Farm Mechanics at the Wisconsin School of Agriculture in Milwaukee (1912-18).

On February 1, 1918 Professor Roehl came to Cornell to teach Farm Shop in what was then the Department of Rural Engineering. This last position he held until his retirement, as full Professor, in June of 1948.

During his 30 years of service at Cornell, Professor Roehl spent many of his summers and sabbatical leaves giving special short courses in Farm Shop in other institutions, this work taking him into fourteen other states of the nation. A sabbatical leave of 1927-28 was spent in England, where he organized and taught farm shop courses at Dartington Hall, the Elmhurst School, in Devonshire.

In addition to being a teacher, Professor Roehl was an inventor and a writer. He acquired several patents on shop equipment, prepared a number of Cornell Extension Bulletins, and contributed numerous articles to professional magazines. His most outstanding effort in writing was his "Farmers' Shop Book", first published in 1923 by the Bruce Publishing Company. This textbook has gone through 10 editions and 17 printings, having grown to be the standard shop text throughout the country.

Professor Roehl was a good teacher in every sense of the word—expert at presenting his subject matter and possessing a skill in relating the subject matter to life and its problems that not only added interest but also inspired his students. He was first and foremost a teacher of men. Everywhere he taught he acquired friends and enthusiastic disciples. He has probably done more than any other man to raise the standards of shop work and to give it a place of dignity in the halls of learning. He was affectionately known as “The Father of Farm Shop Work.”

Aside from his professional duties, Professor Roehl was very active in church work and was for many years an active member of the Ithaca Rotary Club. He was a writer of poems, the printing of a collection of which, entitled “Poems of Farm, Home and Friendship”, was arranged for by his friends at the time of his retirement in order that they might have at hand a clear and helpful portrayal of his unique and philosophical outlook on life.

He was a kind and considerate neighbor, a loyal friend to all his acquaintances. His influence will be missed on the Cornell Campus, particularly by those colleagues who have had the privilege of working closely with him.

Harley E. Howe, W. A. Smith, Forrest B. Wright

Flora Rose

October 13, 1874 — July 25, 1959

Flora Rose, former director of the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell University, died July 25, 1959, at her home in Berkeley, California, where she had lived since her retirement in 1940.

As teacher and as administrator, Miss Rose gave thirty-three years of distinguished service to the development and guidance of home economics at Cornell University.

Born in Denver, Colorado, in 1874, she received her early education in the Denver schools. Then followed a period of travel, informal study, and reflection that brought both a sure desire to become a teacher and a growing interest in a newly developing field of education—a field that was later to be called home economics. In 1903 she received a diploma in Household Arts from the Framingham Normal School in Framingham, Massachusetts, and in 1904 the B.S. degree from the Kansas State Agricultural College, after which for three years she taught courses in food and nutrition at that college. The next year she completed work for the Master's degree at Columbia University under the direction of Dr. Henry C. Sherman in the Department of Chemistry. Her first association with Cornell University came in the winter of 1907.

At this time Martha Van Rensselaer had been at Cornell for seven years. She had come to the College of Agriculture to write leaflets and organize groups of study clubs for farm women throughout the state with the purpose of giving leaning and method to their work and thus easing their daily tasks. On this concept and on these beginnings was to be built slowly what has become the New York State Extension Service in Home Economics.

Another concept also was taking shape in the minds of both Martha Van Rensselaer and Liberty Hyde Bailey, Director of the College of Agriculture. They had begun to explore the possibility of offering courses in home economics at the college level within the College of Agriculture. They saw the scope of such a development and were not deterred by the difficulties that they also foresaw. A first step could be taken: an able person must be found to give assistance to the undertaking.

In Miss Van Rensselaer's files was a letter from Miss Rose expressing a wish to be considered for an opening in home economics should such a position materialize. In 1907 she was invited to teach a course for two weeks in food and nutrition as part of the winter course in the College of Agriculture. Impressed with her scientific training, her educational philosophy, the enthusiasm that her teaching aroused, the vigor of her personality, Director Bailey

offered her the opportunity to join Miss Van Rensselaer in building a Department of Home Economics in the College of Agriculture.

Thus began the long friendship and close association of two great women which continued until Miss Van Rensselaer's death twenty-five years later. Each one had fundamental qualities of clear and far vision, pioneering spirit, capacity for hard work, humor, and high courage. Each added to the power of the other; the two were greater than two times one. Through their work there came to be built first a Department of Home Economics in the College of Agriculture, then a School of Home Economics, and finally the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell University, which was to become a force throughout the state and an influence in national education.

Miss Rose's unique contributions grew out of her vital interest in human nutrition. Generations of students remember the depth and vividness of her teaching. She was called upon for national and international assignments when food and nutrition were of critical concern, as during World War I and the depression years. She served as deputy director of the Food Conservation Bureau of the New York State Food Commission, the arm of the United States Food Administration in the state. She took a leading part in the research and development of low-cost reinforced cereals. For her study of the nutrition of Belgian school children, she was awarded the Insignia of the Order of the Crown by King Albert of Belgium.

In time the demands of a growing College forced Miss Rose to relinquish formal teaching, yet she never gave up her devoted interest in students and her contacts with them. For eight years after Miss Van Rensselaer's death, she continued as Director of the College—leading, guiding, experimenting, achieving. Enthusiasm, generosity, capacity for rigorous and sustained effort are qualities she possessed in full measure. When she retired, she left a College of Home Economics with a large Faculty and undergraduate student body, an Extension Service program enrolling 50,000 young persons and adults, and an expanding graduate student body and program of research.

Miss Rose's memorial will always be then the College that she helped to build. Yet for those who knew her, the person herself dominates. The abiding picture is one of vividness and warmth, of poise and strength, of open-door hospitality, of instant and personal interest, and of loyal friendship.

Mabel A. Rollins, Beulah Blackmore, Dorothy Delany, Mary F. Henry

Meyer Rosensohn

September 14, 1882 — April 26, 1953

Meyer Rosensohn was born in Russia on September 14, 1882 and was brought to the United States by his father and mother along with several brothers and sisters when he was two years old. The family settled on the lower East Side of New York City. At a very early age it became necessary for Dr. Rosensohn to work after school hours to help meet the family budget because of the untimely death of his father. He attended elementary and high school and by virtue of his own industry he was able to finance his way through college and was graduated from the College of the City of New York with honors and a Bachelor of Science degree in 1901.

Because of financial considerations it was not until the fall of 1905 that he was able to enter medical college, an early and lasting ambition. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University in the Spring of 1909 with honors including membership in the Alpha Omega Alpha fraternity which he received after his third year. He served as intern in pathology followed by three years service as house physician in internal medicine at Mount Sinai Hospital in New York. This service was followed by an appointment as House Surgeon at the New York Lying-in Hospital. Upon completion of this duty he became an Assistant in private practice to the late Dr. Alfred Meyers. In 1916 he began his own private practice and was appointed to the attending staff (First Division) of the New York Lying-in Hospital, a position he continued to hold until he was retired by virtue of the age limit in 1949. For many years he was Director of Obstetrics at the Bronx Hospital and recently was appointed Consultant in Obstetrics at that institution. He also was on the Attending Staff of Montefiore Hospital for a number of years. Between the years 1932 and 1949 he was in turn Instructor and Assistant Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology at Cornell University Medical College. Dr. Rosensohn made a great success of his life work and was indeed a true prototype of the Horatio Alger saga.

Doctor Rosensohn was a member of the New York County and State Medical Societies, a Fellow of the American Medical Association, The American College of Surgeons, the New York Academy of Medicine and the New York Obstetrical Society. His last scientific paper, still to be published, was read before this latter organization in December 1952. He was a diplomate of the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

Doctor Rosensohn was a deep thinker with an amazing memory, a scholar and a lover of history. He was thoughtful, kind and ever ready to offer instruction, in his modest manner, to any of the students or younger men with whom he came in contact. He delighted in sharing his knowledge With others. He was conservative in his judgment

and never shirked responsibility. He never wore the mask of pretense. Dr. Rosensohn was a prodigious student of medical literature, and to the amazement of attending staff and students, would frequently quote from memory titles of articles, names of journals, page numbers and brief summaries of contents. In these references, he always appeared to be right. He never missed an opportunity to talk to the students, and he did most of his teaching in the delivery and operating rooms, on the pavilions, in the corridors and in the Out-Patient Department. He was a great believer in the less formalized type of teaching. He made a substantial contribution to the training of the resident staff and preferred to have them do his operations but he was always present in the operating or delivery room, giving instruction to the best of his ability. This practice he continued until the last week of his life.

Doctor Rosensohn's patients idolized him, and they were one of his greatest pleasures in life. Seriously ill for several months, he attended patients in his office and in the hospital until his end came on April 26, 1953 in Larchmont, New York.

Doctor Rosensohn is survived by a son William, two daughters; Mrs. Lucy Rothlein and Miss Eleanor Rosensohn; and four grandchildren.

R. G. Douglas

William Logie Russell

July 24, 1863 — March 31, 1951

William L. Russell, Emeritus Professor of Psychiatry of the Cornell University Medical College and Medical Director Emeritus of the New York Hospital-Westchester Division, White Plains, New York, and formerly Psychiatric Director of the Society of the New York Hospital, died of a heart condition in Santa Barbara, California, on March 31, 1951, at the age of eighty-seven.

Of English and Scottish ancestry, Dr. Russell was born in New Brunswick, Canada, July 24, 1863. He received his early education in Canada and came to this country for professional study, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Medical College of New York University in 1885. He served his internship in the Jersey City Hospital and had his first psychiatric experience in the New Jersey State Hospital at Morris Plains, New Jersey. He entered private practice in New York City in 1888 and remained there until 1897.

In 1897 Dr. Russell accepted an appointment as First Assistant Physician of the Willard State Hospital. There he became interested not only in clinical psychiatry but in the broader aspects of community needs, psychiatric administration, and training.

In 1903 Dr. Russell was appointed Medical Inspector on the staff of the New York State Hospital Commission. He visited and inspected all the state hospitals and licensed private institutions for the mentally sick. He early became interested in the training of nurses for psychiatric hospitals and gave much attention to the organization of the schools for training in the state hospitals.

Dr. Russell was impressed with the need for improved methods of caring for patients prior to their admission to state hospitals from their homes and was active in transferring by legislation this responsibility from the superintendents of the poor and other officials to the medical health officers of the communities.

His interest in mental hygiene came early. He realized the problem of mental health could not be solved by the hospitals alone. He was interested in the action of the State Charities Aid Association in undertaking aftercare service for discharged patients, and he became a member of the first mental hygiene committee of the State Charities Aid Association. Later he became an active member of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene and was chairman of the executive committee, and also Vice-President of that organization.

In 1910 Dr. Russell was transferred from the position of Medical Inspector to that of Superintendent of the Brooklyn State Hospital.

On July 1, 1911 Dr. Russell became Medical Director of the New York Hospital-Westchester Division, then known as Bloomingdale Hospital. With the support of the Governors of the hospital, Dr. Russell entered immediately upon a program of improving and advancing the various services of the hospital. Under his direction the hospital became a center for the training of psychiatrists and other workers in the field. The plant was completely renovated, many additions were constructed, and in 1916 the first of the buildings for the program therapies was completed, the building for occupational therapy for men. The following year a library for patients was established. Before the other occupational therapy building for women and the two gymnasias were built, the departments of occupational therapy, physical education, and physiotherapy were organized and staffed with trained workers. The grounds were developed including walks, play fields, and a golf course. Later a staff house, cottages for physicians, and a nurses' residence were completed. After bringing to pass the dreams of the founders of the hospital, he became interested in the establishment of a psychiatric department in the City of New York, and in 1926 he was appointed General Psychiatric Director of the Department of Psychiatry of the Society of the New York Hospital. He devoted much of his time to the planning and organization of the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic of the New York Hospital, which was opened in 1932. He continued in active service until his retirement in 1936. His interest did not wane and in addition to his many community and committee activities, he compiled a History of the Psychiatric Service of the New York Hospital, which was published in 1945.

Dr. Russell was Professor of Psychiatry at Cornell University Medical College from 1928 to 1932. He was Consultant in Psychiatry to the New York Hospital, to Grasslands Hospital, and the Burke Foundation.

He was a member of the American Medical Association, the American Psychiatric Association, of which he was President in 1931, the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, the New York Psychiatric Society, of which he was President in 1914 and 1915, the New York Society for Clinical Psychiatry, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the Medical Society of the County of Westchester, of which he was President in 1919, the Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Diseases, and a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine. He was a Diplomate of the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology. He was also a member of the National Arts Club.

Dr. Russell was a member of the Advisory Committee to the National Institute of Mental Health of the U. S. Public Health Service.

His many publications in scientific journals showed his broad interests in administration, teaching, and mental hygiene.

In 1888 Dr. Russell married Addie Lewis, who died in 1935. He is survived by two sons, Dr. Ernest F. Russell, a psychiatrist of Santa Barbara, California, and Mr. Blake Russell of New York.

Dr. Russell was a strong and vigorous leader who was loved and respected by all who knew him. He had great vision and a firm grasp of all that was good and constructive in the intensive treatment of the sick and troubled. A diligent student, he learned from those who preceded him and from those with whom he worked. With the courage of his convictions, unstinted devotion and indefatigable energy he accomplished much for the State, the communities, and the hospitals he served so long and well. Ever mindful of the trust and responsibilities of his positions, and with the generous support of those who believed in him, he was able to advance the psychiatric services of the New York Hospital, living reflections of his ideals, ability and life's work.

James H. Wall

Bernard Samuels

— *July 26, 1959*

It is with profound regret that we record the death of Dr. Bernard Samuels which occurred at Wiscasset, Maine, July 26, 1959.

Dr. Samuels was associated with the New York Hospital and the Cornell Medical College for many years. Beginning as instructor in ophthalmology in 1914, his outstanding abilities were soon recognized and his responsibilities gradually increased. From 1927 to 1941 he served as head of the Eye Department and as Professor of Ophthalmology, continuing afterwards as Professor Emeritus and consultant in his specialty. It was during his term as head of the Eye Department that the present building was opened, and he was largely responsible for the physical arrangement of the Eye Clinic, which has proved so satisfactory that it still remains essentially unchanged.

The teaching program of the Medical College was one of his chief interests, and he possessed a remarkable flair for student teaching. He always employed many charts and models, believing that the student should be shown as well as told. His methods were so successful that many a student, years after graduation, would clearly recall Dr. Samuels' demonstrations. We are fortunate to still have a large number of these same helpful teaching aids, which he acquired here and there in his extensive travels and donated to the Eye Clinic.

He was always interested in the welfare and education of the young physician who wanted to study ophthalmology. Nothing was too much trouble for him to further this aim. His personal advice and the contacts he arranged were frequently the starting point for a young doctor's successful career.

With the residents on his service, he would spend long hours instructing in the clinic, on the wards, and in the operating room. When reading and describing the daily pathologic eye sections at the New York Hospital and the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, he was enthusiastic and inspiring and usually was surrounded by a group of appreciative and eager young physicians.

Dr. Samuels was of a scholarly type of mind, and books on medical and historical subjects were one of his chief pleasures. He possessed a fine library of his own and was always actively interested in improving the medical library of the College. He enjoyed writing and was the author of numerous lengthy publications on the subject of ophthalmology, many of them dealing with the microscopic changes in ocular tissues, in health and disease. His

historical interests were made evident in papers he wrote on the history of ophthalmology in New York City, and on the history of eye hospitals in New York and London.

No attempt is made here to recount his medical achievements, which were important. He was an active member, and usually an executive officer, of most of the ophthalmological societies here and in Europe, where he traveled each summer. It was a fitting and well deserved honor that he should be chosen, in the twilight of his career, to be the president of the XVII International Congress of Ophthalmology, which was held in New York City in 1954. This was only the second time that the Congress had ever been held in the United States.

Dr. Samuels conducted a very large private practice.

He always moved rapidly and was endowed with the most unusual and boundless energy. He was a fascinating and entertaining conversationalist and had a knack for learning foreign languages. He was fluent in several and could make himself understood in most of the languages encountered in a large New York City clinic.

In the setting of his spacious home and large gardens, situated in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, surrounded by his furnishings, books, and paintings collected over a long lifetime, he was a most charming host and dearly loved to entertain. Those who knew him well will sadly miss this talented friend.

Eric C. Richardson

Will Miller Sawdon

January 1, 1873 — April 1, 1952

Will Miller Sawdon, professor emeritus of Mechanical Engineering, and one of the community's most beloved and respected citizens, passed away Tuesday, April 1, 1952 at his home in Ithaca. He was 79 years old, and had been an active member of the Cornell University Faculty for forty-one years. Professor Sawdon was born January 1, 1873 in Aurora, Indiana, the son of George W. and Annie R. (Miller) Sawdon. A district school in the town of his birth provided his early education, after which he attended the Aurora High School. He was graduated with a bachelor of science degree in Mechanical Engineering from Purdue University in 1898. As an undergraduate, he was a captain in the Cadet Corps, and president of the Emerson Society. He spent the next six years in the middle west gaining both practical experience and facility as a teacher: he taught mathematics and manual training at the Detroit School for Boys; a summer was spent with Cincinnati Shaper Company; for three years he taught at Kansas State College, after which he served as assistant professor of Mechanical Engineering at Armour Institute of Technology.

In September, 1904, Professor Sawdon joined the Engineering Faculty at Cornell as instructor in experimental engineering. He combined his teaching duties with various research projects and was awarded his masters degree in Mechanical Engineering in 1908. At that time he was advanced to Assistant Professor, and in 1919 he was appointed to a full professorship. For many years, Professor Sawdon served as secretary of the Cornell University Engineering Experiment Station. In this capacity, he directed its numerous and diverse projects and investigations, and prepared its scientific reports. He was responsible for the leather belting laboratory when this was the only center of its kind in the country. He pioneered work and initiated courses in heating, ventilating, and refrigeration, and contributed extensively to the literature in these fields. His broad practical knowledge combined with his versatility in so many phases of engineering work made him widely sought as a consultant by many industries and individuals.

Although he was officially retired from active teaching in June, 1941, such a valuable member of the engineering staff could not be overlooked when the university inaugurated its V-12 training program for the Navy. Consequently, Professor Sawdon was immediately recalled to teach the mechanical laboratory courses. He worked without vacation or recess until the war training program was completed in 1945, when he was again retired. Professional and academic societies to which Professor Sawdon belonged included: The American Society of Heating and

Ventilating Engineers, The American Society for Engineering Education, Sigma Xi, Gamma Alpha, Atmos, The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the Cornell Society of Engineers. Many of these societies honored him by election to executive office. Professor Sawdon was among the first to register as a Professional Engineer. His extensive knowledge made him a valuable member of the University Library Committee.

Although Professor Sawdon's primary interest was in teaching and technical research and development, coupled with an active participation in the affairs of the University and national scientific societies, he, nevertheless, found time to pursue his special avocation of civic and community service. This, for him, was a genuine avocation, for it called him away from his work on the hill, he followed it with vigor and ardor, and without any financial remuneration or the slightest thought of any personal gain. He had a sincere faith in his fellowmen, and an unselfish belief that this entire community deserved to benefit from any special talents which he might have to contribute to its welfare. With this thought in mind, he accepted an appointment to his first public office on the Municipal Civil Service Commission. His distinguished service on the Board of Public Works over a twenty-three year period is testimony of his technical ability and wise planning. He was primarily responsible for the development of the city's water supply system, its reservoirs, filter plant, and distribution system. He not only did the bulk of the engineering work involved, but he established it on a sound financial basis so that while this utility is operated by the municipality, it does not have to be financed from taxes.

Although Will Sawdon was never, in any sense of the word, a politician, the Republican party persuaded him to be its candidate for Mayor of the city in 1923. He won the election by an overwhelming majority and served the two year term without pay. At the time Professor Sawdon's candidacy was announced, the incumbent mayor said: "It would be difficult to find a citizen of Ithaca more interested in its welfare than Will Sawdon. I know his great capability, his earnestness and thoroughness, and above all, his great love for the city which has been his home for twenty years." This fine tribute to Professor Sawdon's ability and character is especially significant because it came from "Lou" Smith who has also unselfishly devoted much of his time to community welfare.

Further evidence of his interest in the social well-being of others is to be found in the enthusiasm and energy he devoted to his church, the Masonic fraternity, and the Rotary Club. He was a lifelong member of the Methodist Church, serving as trustee of the First Methodist Church, a member of the official board, a trustee of the Wesley Foundation Board and treasurer of the foundation. As an active Mason for many years, Professor Sawdon was a member of the original planning board which undertook the construction and financing of a new temple, following the complete destruction of the lodge rooms by fire thirty years ago. He was president of the Corporation at the

time the temple was built, and for a long time a member of the Board of Trustees. He was past high priest of Eagle Chapter 58, Royal Arch Masons, past commander of St. Augustine Commandry 38, Knights Templar, and prelate through 1950. He was also instrumental in establishing a DeMolay chapter in Ithaca, and served for ten years as chairman of its advisory council. Professor Sawdon was an ardent Rotarian, who rarely missed a meeting. Even in the most inclement weather during the past winter, he summoned the courage and effort necessary to arrive at the regular Wednesday noon meetings of Rotary where he would exchange a friendly greeting with his associates in the community and share their responsibilities. He also took an active interest in the Tompkins County Tuberculosis and Public Health Association.

During World War I, Professor Sawdon was inspector in the United States Fuel Administration, and during the summer of 1919 was inspector for Jersey City at the Carnegie Steel plant. He served on the Board of Directors of Treman, King and Company for several years.

In 1902, at Manhattan, Kansas, Professor Sawdon married Adelaide F. Wilder, who survives him. Surviving also are two sons, George W. of Garden City, L. I., and Will W. of Palo Alto, California; three daughters, Mrs. Walter C. Guthrie of Pavilion, Mrs. Warren Taylor of Plattsburg, and Miss Agnes F. who lives with her mother.

Rarely indeed has Cornell University had the distinction of having as a member of its faculty, one who has contributed so much to the welfare of the community as did Will Miller Sawdon. His sympathetic understanding, his wise council and cordial smile will long be remembered by the thousands of students whom he inspired. And a host of friends in the community will cherish his memory for years to come.

R. R. Birch, R. F. Chamberlain, J. O. Jeffrey

Stanley Lewry Schauss

September 2, 1908 — January 4, 1951

At the prime of his development in his chosen career, Stanley Lewry Schauss, Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering, died while preparing to return to his teaching duties at Cornell University. He had just completed a one-term sabbatic leave, spent in engineering work with the Public Service Electric and Gas Company in Newark, N. J.

Born in Brooklyn, where he received his early education, Professor Schauss graduated from Cornell with the EE degree in 1929. After five years in industry, with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company in Pittsburgh, he became instructor in physics at Cooper Union in New York. Simultaneously he worked to advance his own formal education, receiving a master of science degree from New York University in 1938. He joined the faculty of Cornell as instructor in 1942, was appointed assistant professor in 1944, and became an associate professor in 1949.

In 1940 he married Alice R. Northrop of Owego, N. Y., who is the only immediate member of his family to survive him.

Professor Schauss was a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and of two honorary societies: Eta Kappa Nu and Phi Kappa Phi. He was secretary of the faculty of the School of Electrical Engineering and was active in a number of the standing committees of the School.

Endowed with an unusually precise and analytical mind, Professor Schauss was outstanding in his ability to quickly perceive the straightforward approach to the most intricate and difficult problems, and he was most conscientious, thorough, and patient in passing on to his students all that could be transmitted of his own high abilities. Backed by his unusual mastery of the sciences fundamental to his profession, his contribution to the mental development of his students was indeed great—the more so because he gave intensive study to, and knew how to make use of, the psychology of teaching. He was keenly interested in a wide variety of social and economic problems, and readily retained the salient content of his wide reading in these fields. This enabled him, in his position as class advisor and in student discussion groups, to contribute extensively toward broadening the interests and the knowledge of his students.

Stanley Schauss was deeply religious. He was a staunch Lutheran and he never failed to defend his faith and beliefs when the occasion arose. As a student at Cornell, he was faithful in his attendance at the Lutheran Church, and served it as Sunday School Superintendent and member of the Council. When he returned to Ithaca as a member of the faculty, he was soon elected to the Board of Directors of the Lutheran Association, where he served faithfully and well. But few men serve their God and church as fully and sacrificially as did Stanley Schauss.

The premature loss of this man was a great blow to his colleagues and to the institution he served.

P. D. Ankrum, L. A. Burckmyer, Jr., R. W. Leiby

Oscar Menderson Schloss

June 20, 1882 — October 13, 1952

Dr. Oscar Menderson Schloss did not awaken from his sleep on the morning of October 13, 1952. This peaceful death brought to an end 70 years of an active life and 47 years of a notable career in medicine.

Oscar Schloss was born in Cincinnati, Ohio on June 20, 1882 and he graduated from the The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine in 1905. After three years of in-resident training at the Kings County Hospital and the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, he embarked on a three-fold professional career of research worker, medical educator, and practicing pediatrician. It would be difficult to say in which of these fields he contributed most for he was pre-eminent in all.

Except for a span of two years (1922 and 1923) during which time Dr. Schloss occupied the chair of pediatrics at Harvard Medical School, his academic activities were centered in the Cornell University Medical College (1919 to 1952), the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital (up to 1932), and The New York Hospital (1932 to 1952). He served these institutions with distinction as professor and professor emeritus of pediatrics, and as pediatrician-in-chief, attending pediatrician, and consulting pediatrician. From 1919 to 1934 he headed the pediatric service and during these fifteen years there was a resurgence in the Department of Pediatrics at The New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. This Department continued to gain renown under his wise leadership. When he relinquished the Headship of, but not his interest in, the Department in 1934, it was a simple matter to carry further the plans and policies which had been so successfully formulated under his direction. During the entire 33 years of his academic life, Dr. Schloss gave unsparingly of himself to students and staff alike. His skill as a teacher, his clinical acumen, and his integrity as an investigator aroused in them an admiration, respect and affection which were memorable. His colleagues sought him out for his wisdom and experience and they were always rewarded by his good and generous guidance.

This high regard and esteem were shared by his medical peers. Dr. Schloss was a member of the American Pediatric Society (president, 1932-33), the Society for Pediatric Research, The American Academy of Pediatrics, the American Society for Clinical Investigation, the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, the American Society for Study of Allergy, the American Society for Serology and Hematology, New York Academy of Medicine, and other scientific societies. In 1925 he gave a Harvey Lecture on "The Intestinal Absorption of Antigenic Protein" and he was elected to honorary membership in that Society. He served as an editor of the American Journal of Diseases

of Children from 1924 to 1950. These honors were accorded to him in recognition of his many fundamental contributions to medicine in the fields of infantile diarrhea and dehydration, eczema, ketosis, and others. His pioneer work on food allergy presented in 1912 initiated the beginning of a new era in this field in the United States.

In his research work, Dr. Schloss revealed the same humility and modesty, integrity and honesty, self-criticism and keen judgment as in his contacts with students and staff. His mastery of the written word is reflected in his publications as was his mastery of the spoken word in his lectures and ward rounds. The conclusions reported in his scientific papers remain as valid today as when they first appeared.

In medical practice, Dr. Schloss was equally revered by his patients. His love of children, his sympathetic understanding of parents, his rapport with referring physicians, together with his great store of basic knowledge and broad experience, were some of the attributes which made him a great practitioner and a superb consultant.

Oscar Schloss is survived by his devoted wife, Rowena Farmer, and one son, Oscar Menderson. His students, friends, colleagues, and patients share with them a great sorrow in his inestimable loss. His gentle yet forceful spirit led with a kindly and just light all who sought his wise counsel and advice.

S. Z. Levine

Hans J. Schwartz

1876 — February 15, 1956

Dr. Schwartz, Consultant in Dermatology and sound and generous contributor to our fund of medical and scientific knowledge, died on February 15, 1956, at the age of seventy-nine. Dr. Schwartz was born in Quebec and was graduated in medicine from McGill University. He came to New York at the turn of the century, and he was Professor of Dermatology at Cornell Medical College from 1920 to 1941 when he became Professor Emeritus. His association with The New York Hospital started in 1924; he was attending physician from 1932 to 1941. He also served at Memorial Hospital for Cancer and Allied Diseases, the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, Booth Memorial and Post Graduate Hospitals.

His opinion was greatly valued professionally, and he was a kindly physician, a helpful teacher who many students at Cornell and former interns at the hospitals he served remember with affection and gratitude.

D. P. Barr

Alexander Duncan Seymour, Jr.

February 1, 1884 — August 25, 1957

Alexander Duncan Seymour, Jr., Emeritus Professor of Architecture, died in 1957 at the age of 73, after a long and varied career as an architect and teacher and an equally active one in the world of yachting.

In the profession of architecture, he distinguished himself as a designer by placing prominently in several national architectural competitions, as a painter by his sketch water colors and oils, and as a teacher by gifts of wisdom and humor which are today present in the colorful traditions of the College of Architecture at Cornell University.

Evidence of his interest and activity in yachting is carried by Lloyd's Register, which notes that his private signal has flown from the yard arm of seven different power or sailing yachts. Although for many years he was a member of a number of distinguished yachting associations, his most dynamic interest was most obvious in the activities of the New York Yacht Club and the Cruising Club of America.

The richness of his contributions to the art of teaching and to the worlds of culture and yachting are only eclipsed by the esteem in which he was held by those friends who were privileged to enjoy his charming and stimulating company beside the flowing bowl and at the board of gourmets. Full of irrepressible and spontaneous good humor, gentle and provocative satire, ribald and mirthful reminiscences, the "Skipper" or the "Admiral", as he was known to his intimate friends, was a rare and delightful companion.

Duncan Seymour joined the faculty of the College of Architecture as a Visiting Critic in 1926, became Professor of Architecture in 1928, and in 1940 was elected Andrew Dickson White Professor of Architecture. He retired in June of 1950 and became Emeritus Professor.

During the years following his retirement from teaching, he revived and enhanced his skill as a painter of water colors. After his health forced him to give up yachting, he devoted most of his time to this hobby. The collection of these paintings which he left, especially those done in Mallorca, Spain and in the Boothbay area of Maine, bear witness to his delight and skill in the field of the graphic arts.

For a list of those conventional honors which the "Skipper" regarded and frequently alluded to as his "vanities", his biographers refer you to Volume #28 of *Who's Who*.

S. M. Barnette, B. K. Hough, F. M. Wells

William Hartley Shannon

November 27, 1906 — December 12, 1959

With the passing of William Hartley Shannon, the Cornell community suffered the loss of an exceptional teacher and dedicated student in his chosen field.

Professor Shannon was appointed to the Faculty of the School of Business and Public Administration in its first year, 1946. He organized the first professional accounting program at Cornell and played a major role in preparing students for careers in public accounting and in training others in the use of accounting as a management tool. He also held an elected membership on Cornell's Law School Faculty from 1949 until his final illness, teaching courses in legal accounting and negotiable instruments.

Whether his class consisted of students in an introductory course in accounting or of mature executives in the School's Executive Development Program, he was equally effective and stimulating as attested by the testimony of students and colleagues alike.

As a counselor of students his performance was almost unique. In part because he was without an immediate family, he spent long hours in his office, where he made himself readily accessible to students. Always he demanded from them high and often exacting standards of personal conduct and intellectual vigor, but his genuine interest in their problems made him an objective and sympathetic protagonist for those who had tried and failed to come up to expectations.

During its formative years Professor Shannon demonstrated an unwavering loyalty to the best interests of the School, often at personal sacrifice. He contributed importantly to the improvement of the School curriculum and fought ably and effectively in Faculty and committee meetings any disposition to compromise on standards for an opportunistic purpose.

William Hartley Shannon was born in Fennville and graduated from the public high school at Allegan, both in Michigan. After receiving the A.B. and M.B.A. at the University of Michigan he earned the LL.B. degree at the University of Kansas. His certificate to practice as a Certified Public Accountant was from the State of Kansas. He was also a member of the Kansas Bar and was admitted to practice before the United States Tax Court and in 1957 before the United States Supreme Court.

Before coming to Cornell, Professor Shannon taught at the University of Kansas. He also served as a visiting professor on the summer session faculties of the University of California at Los Angeles, the University of Southern California, and the Stanford University Law School. Among his publications, *Legal Accounting* and *Accounting and the Law* were the most important.

Within six weeks after the beginning of World War II, Professor Shannon entered the Supply Corps of the United States Naval Reserve and continued his military service until June, 1946. Subsequently he was recalled to active duty for limited periods and rose to the rank of Captain.

In his day-to-day relationships he was friendly and helpful, albeit in a slightly formal and old-school manner. His sensitivity and the austerity of his personal habits combined to focus his energies on his work and to restrict his participation in social life. Professor Shannon was impartial and objective, uncompromising in matters of principle and insistent on absolute accuracy. At the same time he was thoughtful, gracious, and self-sacrificing in his personal relationships, deeply concerned for the welfare of others, soft-spoken and even humble in the expression of his own views. He will be sorely missed.

John M. Rathmell, Melvin G. De Chazeau, Albert M. Hillhouse

Jacob Theodore Sherman

September 5, 1898 — January 6, 1950

Jacob Theodore Sherman, Assistant Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology at the Cornell University Medical College, died on January 6, 1950. Born on September 5, 1898 in Brooklyn, he attended the public schools, DeWitt Clinton High School and the Long Island College for premedical training. He was graduated from the New York College of Homeopathy in 1923 and interned at the Flower Hospital. After his marriage in 1936, he went to Europe for a year studying at the University of Vienna, Leipsig and Stuttgart. He was Assistant Outdoor House Surgeon at the Lying-in Hospital from August to October 1927 and House Surgeon on the Outdoor Service from October to July 1928. He was Indoor House Surgeon from September 1 to December 31, 1928. Two years later he was appointed Associate Attending Surgeon.

Several years ago he had a serious heart attack. At that time he was relieved of his teaching responsibilities and yet, even on his private cases, he continued his efforts to teach both in the delivery rooms and on the pavilions. He never missed an opportunity to give the younger members of the staff the benefit of his knowledge, for he was an avid reader, and of his experience. He had learned from his associations with the older men and especially from Dr. Jellinghaus who had taken him under his wing, so to speak. He seemed imbued with the idea so beautifully expressed by John McCrea in his poem, "In Flanders Field". "To you from failing hands we throw the torch, be yours to hold it high."

His death was not entirely unexpected; nevertheless it came with dramatic suddenness on January 6, 1950 when he dropped while waiting for an elevator and expired immediately. With intimations of the end he had left word that he preferred no ceremonies at his death, no flowers and no gathering; only a few words like Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar".

"Twilight and evening bell,
and after that the dark
And may there be no sadness of farewell
when I embark."

We have lost an associate, a friend, a teacher but we will retain the memories of a fine character. Brave, bold honest and true; he was a faithful comrade.

James Morgan Sherman

May 6, 1890 — November 5, 1956

On November 5, 1956, Professor James Morgan Sherman died at his home in Ithaca. His death terminated an active scientific career in dairy science and bacteriology, where his contributions earned him world-wide acclaim. His scientific publications, numbering more than 100, spanned the years from 1914 to 1955 and paralleled the period of rapid development of bacteriology in the United States. Through his research and that of his students, through his teaching, and through his active participation in scientific societies, especially the American Dairy Science Association and the Society of American Bacteriologists, his influence in the development of agricultural bacteriology was not surpassed by that of any other scientist of his generation. His philosophies, engendered in his many successful students, continue to be dominant in the bacteriological thought of this country.

Professor Sherman was born at Ash Grove, Virginia, on May 6, 1890. He attended primary school in Virginia and high school in Washington, D. C. After he received the B.S. degree from North Carolina State College in 1911 he undertook graduate study at the University of Wisconsin where he was a Graduate Assistant and was granted the M.S. degree in 1912 and the Ph.D. degree in 1916.

From 1914 to 1917 he was Instructor and Assistant Professor at Pennsylvania State College. In 1917 he became Bacteriologist with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and held this position until 1923 when he came to Cornell University as Head of the Department of Dairy Industry. In 1955 he retired as Head, but continued on as Professor of Bacteriology.

Professor Sherman's major research work concerned the microbes in agriculture, industry, and medicine, and centered in particular on the bacteria of importance in the dairy industry. One cannot read far into the literature of the streptococci without encountering the "Sherman criteria", a term that has come to embrace a series of cultural and physiological reactions described by him and used widely in the study of these bacteria. His introspective monograph, *The Streptococci*, which appeared in the first issue of *Bacteriological Reviews* in 1937, described in detail and firmly established the taxonomic relationships between many species of this important genus. For his pioneering work with a cheese-ripening microorganism, *Propionibacterium*, his colleagues honored him by assigning the species name "shermanii" to this bacterium.

Professor Sherman's preoccupation with his many university and professional duties left him little time for outside activities or hobbies. He approached his formal teaching, of which he did a great deal at Cornell, with the same

Careful preparation and thought that marked his research. He recognized the important role of the university teacher and encouraged good teaching.

In research, Dr. Sherman promoted individual and independent thought. Under his administration his staff enjoyed and were grateful for a free rein in the pursuit of their separate researches.

Professor Sherman was a member of various educational, scientific and professional societies, numbered among which were the American Chemical Society, the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he was a Fellow. He was a member of the honorary and professional societies Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Alpha Zeta, and Gamma Alpha.

His more prominent positions and activities also included the following. From 1923-34 he was Secretary-Treasurer of the Society of American Bacteriologists, in 1936 its Vice-President, and in 1937, President. From 1937-1944 he served as Associate Editor of *Bacteriological Reviews*. During this same period, from 1936-1944, he served as Associate Editor of the *Journal of Bacteriology* and was Editor-in-Chief of this publication during the years 1944-1951. He was a member of the Editorial Committee of the *Annual Reviews of Microbiology* from 1944-1955, and a member of the Board of Editors of the Cornell University Press from 1938-1943.

His offices in the American Dairy Science Association during the years 1928-1930 included those of Secretary-Treasurer, Vice-President and President. In 1931, he was a delegate from the United States to the World Dairy Congress. At various times during his career he was consultant to the Surgeon General of the United States Army, the Chemical Corps of the United States Army, the Federal Security Agency, the United States Public Health Service, the National Research Council and the New York State Department of Health. In recognition of his outstanding contributions, in 1948, the University of North Carolina awarded him the honorary degree of Doctor of Agriculture.

Professor Sherman's quality of humbleness, so striking to many on first meeting him, reflected itself in the simplicity of his daily life. He had no sympathy with pretention, and little time for the publicity-seeking scientist. Although by nature he was a retiring person, he never hesitated to defend his principles, and could do so in a forceful and persuasive manner. He found a deep but modest satisfaction in his own accomplishments and those of his students. In many ways, by his own example, he impressed on his students the importance of good workmanship and of accuracy in detail, whether in the laboratory, in teaching or in writing. He was a relentless critic of shoddy thought and the hastily-drawn conclusion.

Professor Sherman sought and enjoyed the fellowship of his colleagues at Cornell. Among his professional associates throughout the country he numbered a host of loyal friends, young and old. His acquaintances and friends who are not in a position to judge his merit as a scientist and teacher, remember him for his personal charm and dignity, his gentle manner, and his warm concern for the welfare of others.

W. H. Burkholder, R. F. Holland, H. W. Seeley

Ephraim Shorr

June 1, 1897 — January 6, 1956

We have come together to honor the memory of our friend Ephraim Shorr. To us who knew and loved him, his sudden and untimely loss is inexplicable and almost unbearable. But in our grief and bereavement it is appropriate that we think for a few moments of the meaning of his life and the influence it has had and will have on us and on others.

Ephraim Shorr's remarkable intellectual qualities were recognized from his earliest school days. His retentiveness was prodigious; his synthesis of ideas, intuitive; his critical capacity, precocious. Edward Tolstoi, a classmate in high school at New Haven, his roommate and close associate in college and medical school, tells us of his photographic memory, his effortless leadership in all classes, his skill as a pianist, his artistic appreciation and rendition of Chopin, Mozart, and Bach, his facility as a draftsman, his enthusiastic participation in sports and other extracurricular school activities. He tells also of his generosity and helpfulness to those who were less gifted—a trait that characterized him throughout his life.

During his education at New Haven, Ephraim Shorr received many honors. Great expectations were entertained for him not only by his family but also by enthusiastic friends and teachers. These good opinions he took seriously as obligations for fulfillment; and with all the industry, pertinacity, and faith that were in him he strove throughout his later life to match in achievement his own great talents and the confident anticipations of his friends. To everyone who is both ambitious and conscientious, the laudable but vain desire for fulfillment is a compelling motive. To Ephraim Shorr it was a passion which was responsible in no small part for his later erudition and accomplishment.

Upon his graduation from Yale Medical School he sought internship at Mount Sinai Hospital, where his examination entitled him to first choice of places and where he spent the next two and one-half years in clinical service and study.

Then in 1924 came the time for decision concerning his future course. He chose, perhaps because of the influence of his great teacher Lafayette B. Mendel, to focus his efforts on the field of metabolism and nutrition at Cornell, where Graham Lusk had established a school of metabolic research and where Eugene DuBois was pioneering in the application of calorimetry to study of disease.

Eugene DuBois tells of Ephraim Shore's arrival at Cornell and the Russell Sage Institute of Pathology. He came armed with a fine letter of recommendation from Lafayette Mendel and with preparation and qualifications meriting an important post in any medical school. His demands were modest. He did not care for high-sounding titles, big budget, or elaborate equipment. All he wanted was a place to work and opportunity to test some ideas in research. When he was told that the only available post was that of a laboratory technician, he accepted it eagerly and gratefully. Although the position was unimpressive, it offered the inestimable advantage of freedom to engage in basic fundamental investigation without consideration of immediate practical application.

This was the modest beginning of a distinguished career in research and teaching that was conducted over a period of thirty-five years entirely at Cornell University Medical College, the New York Hospital, and the Russell Sage Institute of Pathology

To his lifework Ephraim Shorr brought remarkable qualifications. The scope of his detailed information was phenomenal. To the study of problems of metabolism and endocrinology he could apply assimilated knowledge of biochemistry, physical chemistry, and general physiology that aided in the creation of new and challenging hypotheses and afforded direction and continuity to his explorations and research. He reacted adversely to the idea of the amateur in research. He knew, as few men have, the background, preparation, and concentration that are necessary in the evolution of valid hypotheses and secure establishment of the simplest facts. Because of his own extraordinary capacity and fertile imagination, many of his investigations became immediately productive. It was a pleasure to watch him develop a problem and then devise method and decisive experiment for its solution; lines of approach were so precisely anticipated and planned that without false starts or perceptible delay they were translated into trial and action. Ephraim Shorr was an excellent technician, meticulous in detail; his experiments were painstakingly executed and they were repeated until he could convince himself of their accuracy and significance. This in itself was a difficult task, for he was an exacting critic of his own work. He once spoke of Mr. Fabian Soderstrom, the remarkable mechanic who built and operated the Sage Calorimeter, as a man who made every piece of apparatus a little better than was necessary. It could be said of Ephraim Shorr that he always took care to have his own technique and experiments a little better than was necessary. Once he had convinced himself of the accuracy of his own work he never feared to defend it.

The extent and variety of his investigations were impressive. It was his principle that in his laboratories there should be at least three projects going at all times; one so involved that completion could not be expected in a lifetime; another with a likelihood of solution in several years; and a third that might be completed in several months.

This is neither the place nor the time to recount all of the problems that engaged Ephraim Shorr's attention. It is possible only to indicate the weight of his contribution to science. His interests ranged over the field of endocrinology and metabolism. They included studies of parathyroid diseases, examination of creatin metabolism in maladies of the thyroid, influence of the pituitary on the pathogenesis of diabetes, calcium and phosphorus disturbances in diseases of bone, urinary stone formation, the action of sex hormones on citric acid excretion, the effect of menstruation and varying clinical states on epithelium of the vaginal tract, action of adrenal hormones in shock and hypertension, infrared spectra of steroids. During the past decade the major focus of his interest was a study of substances formed in liver and kidney during anaerobiosis and their action upon circulation in various normal and pathologic conditions. This exploration, one of the most productive of our time, led among other things to definition of the functions and actions of ferritin and its identification with a harmful substance elaborated by the liver during the development of shock. Some of this important work was presented in 1954 in Ephraim Shorr's Harvey Lecture.

This phase of his researches was never more productive than during the last year. Recent conversations with him disclosed his joy over the success of some of the newer experiments in which he saw the possibility of ultimate success in his long campaign to elucidate the mechanisms of shock. It appeared that his whole concept could soon be launched and projected on a bolder scale and with revolutionary implications.

In spite of the magnitude of his accomplishment, Ephraim Shorr was never satisfied. Never once did he feel that he had attained his goal of fulfillment. Above his desk was a quotation from Whitman which said

"It is provided in the essence of things that from any fruition of success shall come forth something to make a greater struggle necessary."

This truth, always with him, spurred him constantly to new exploration and experiment.

Above his desk there was another quotation, attributed to Stravinsky, and this was

"We have too much to do to be in a hurry."

This somewhat enigmatic reminder had partial explanation in a statement of Samuel Johnson that also attracted Ephraim Shorr. Johnson said

"A large work is difficult because it is large, even though all its parts might be performed with facility. Where there are many things to be done, each must be allowed its share of time and labor in the proportion only which it bears to the whole."

Ephraim Shorr saw in their entirety large concepts as few men have seen them. If, however, we are seeking today the meaning of Ephraim Shorr's life, we cannot rest with estimate of his scientific achievements. He was, above all, a humanitarian.

There was goodness in him, and its expression which arose neither from ambition nor from expediency was the natural spontaneous outflowing of a warm and generous nature.

He understood and was helpful to adolescents, who so frequently are uncomfortable in the presence of adults. He understood medical students and the house officers and Fellows who surrounded him. The doors to his offices and laboratories were always open; and the exacting detail of his investigations and other activities never limited the time that he spent sympathetically with his younger associates. His advice was sought by an amazing variety of people; he liked to help, and he had so much to give.

He had an engaging habit of offering imaginative, appropriate, and unexpected gifts to his friends, a new edition of his favorite "Tristram Shandy," or a record of South African folk songs, or a simple book-holder for a man who habitually wrote in bed.

Ephraim Shorr was an accomplished and warmhearted physician, capable of offering keen diagnosis, effective therapy, and also sympathetic understanding. Although his research and much of his clinical work was in a restricted field, he resisted the thought of rigid specialization and maintained for himself and his colleagues the ideal of comprehension of the whole of medicine. The Endocrine Clinic, which he formed at the New York Hospital, illustrated the breadth of his vision of medical service. Long before group practice or psychosomatic medicine was generally emphasized, indeed over twenty years ago, he fostered an enterprise where internists, endocrinologists, psychiatrists, surgeons, dermatologists, and social workers could serve a common purpose.

All of his life Ephraim Shorr was a teacher who never tired of teaching. His instruction was seldom formal; it was more a sharing of some of his vast erudition and penetrating philosophy with those about him. In the aggregate, its influence on the able young men who surrounded him was incalculable. In the guidance of associates, he encouraged and led but never dictated.

Ephraim Shorr was a dedicated man, and he was interested in anything that might better his fellow men. In Public Health he was active on various committees and in fostering its increased support. During the last Presidential Election he campaigned for the candidate of his choice and was already renewing his preparations for participation in the coming election.

In spite of his many activities, he lived quietly. His life apart from the laboratory, lecture room, and clinic was spent in his home. There, surrounded by some of his favorite etchings and his music, he shared similar tastes and enthusiasms with the gentle and understanding woman who was his wife and companion almost thirty years. In the summer their cottage at Martha's Vineyard was a haven where they could see their friends and indulge their love of flowers and the outdoors. Their affection for each other was beautiful to see. Ephraim Shorr never tired of telling of the happiness of his home life.

Although he was never satisfied with his work, and it was not in the nature of things that he should be, he was happy in the accomplishment of each day; and never more than during the last few months, when progress of his experiments was so gratifying. Also, he occasionally found comfort in a statement of Samuel Johnson made at the time he published his dictionary. "In this work," Johnson said, "when it shall be found that much is omitted, let it not be forgotten that much likewise is performed."

To us who do not have Ephraim Shorr's inner drive for fulfillment and who can view his life more dispassionately, his achievement and accomplishment seem to place him among the greatest scientists. He lived and worked in the tradition of Lavoisier, Liebig, Voit, Lusk, and DuBois—immortal contributors to the science of nutrition. His teaching, his philosophy, and his spirit will endure in the thoughts and acts of the scores of brilliant young men who have looked to him for guidance. The thoughts that his genius has brought to medicine will never die.

We are still appalled that Ephraim Shorr is no longer with us. Carl Binger, who loved him, sent, yesterday, lines that express much that we feel

*Quiet friend, with critical but smiling mind
Why have you gone so soon
Before your work was done
And all the beauty that you cherished turned to truth
And long before the love you gave could be repaid.*

We all are still desolate with our loss, but each of us can glory in the privilege and satisfaction of having known Ephraim Shorr and seen him at work. We can find comfort in the assurance that in spirit and influence he will remain with us.

D. P. Barr

Robert Pelton Sibley

March 26, 1879 — November 3, 1957

Robert Pelton Sibley was born in Westfield, Massachusetts. He received the A.B. degree from Amherst in 1900, an A.M. from Columbia in 1903, and an honorary L.H.D. from Lake Forest College in 1920. He was Instructor in English at Ohio Wesleyan from 1907 to 1909 when he went to Lake Forest, where he passed through the grades instructor to professor. He left there in 1920 to become Professor and Secretary of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell. In 1926, he transferred to the College of Arts and Sciences, where he served as Secretary until 1946. He also taught English and was made Professor of English in 1932. In 1926, he was made the Secretary of the University Faculty and, in 1928, he became Assistant Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. He held both offices until 1946. In 1947, he retired from active service and was named Emeritus Professor of English.

Professor Sibley was ever active in Phi Beta Kappa, to which society he was elected while a student at Amherst. He served as president of the Cornell chapter during the academic year 1942-43. He was also a member of the honorary society, Phi Kappa Phi, and served as the local president in 1934-35.

As a teacher of English at Cornell, he had time, in the midst of many administrative duties, for only one course of study. But this course made a deep impression. Many of his students have acknowledged their indebtedness to him for making writing seem less an irksome task than a pleasurable adventure. Usually he stirred them to animated discussion, then attempted to induce them to transfer to their writing the energies thus generated. Out of his own wide and continual reading, especially in older and current American literature, he would comment upon and recommend books that his classes, sometimes to their surprise, found enjoyable and timely. And his own easy style served as a model to the alert and high-spirited undergraduates who enjoyed having things well said. When he retired, a colleague characterized him as one of the few remaining scholars and teachers “of the old school”. This was in fact, and was intended to be, a compliment of a very high order.

Professor Sibley was fond of students. They came to him freely, both in his office and at his home, where he entertained many of them at breakfast or tea. While taking his work and his responsibilities seriously, he did not take himself too seriously, but was able to maintain a sense of humor.

After his marriage, on December 20, 1934, to Cora B. Wickham of Cutchogue, Long Island, the Sibleys kept a most hospitable home. Upon his retirement, they removed to his wife’s former place of residence where they established

another charming home to which his friends and former students continued to come. Here he lived quietly with his family and his books until he died on November 3, 1957.

Robert Sibley was a professor of the humanities. He was a humanist, both in the technical sense of the term and also in his human relationships. Ever considerate in his treatment of others, his generosity of spirit and quiet personal dignity gave tone to the Colleges he served at Cornell and to the University as a whole.

R. M. Ogden, F. S. Freeman, W. H. French

Jerome W. Sidman

August 30, 1930 — June 21, 1958

The untimely death of Professor Sidman on June 21, 1958, as the result of a tragic automobile accident, came as a great shock. His passing is a loss, not only to his loved ones, but to those of us who knew him as a friend. The loss of this young and brilliant mind will also be felt by the scientific community.

Professor Sidman was born in New York City on August 30, 1930. At an early age, his interests were directed toward science. He attended the Bronx High School of Science and from there went to New York University where he obtained an A.B. in Chemistry in 1951. He received an A.M. degree from Columbia University in 1952 and in that year moved to Berkeley, California to pursue further graduate work in Physical Chemistry at the University of California. At Berkeley, his brilliance was manifested by his outstanding record in academic studies and research. It was not unusual to find him leading a scientific discussion. His fellow graduate students cannot help but recall his amazing versatility of scientific interests. After receiving his Ph.D. in Chemistry in 1955, he spent a year as a postdoctoral fellow at the University of Rochester. Later, as a National Research Council Fellow, he attended Cambridge University in England to pursue theoretical studies. He joined the Chemistry Department staff at Cornell in 1957.

Professor Sidman's research interests were both experimental and theoretical. For the few years of his scientific career, he contributed many notable publications in the fields of molecular spectra and structure. Speculation concerning further contributions that he was to have made both as a teacher and scientist, leaves his colleagues and fellow scientists with an even more overwhelming sense of loss.

Aside from teaching and research, he had many other interests in the arts and was particularly fond of classical music. This was reflected, for instance, in his love for the recorder. Without taking formal lessons, he had already learned to play this instrument with considerable skill.

To those whose loss is the greatest, his wife, Luanne, his daughter, Jennifer, his mother, Mrs. Lillian Sidman, and other members of his family, we humbly extend our deepest sympathy.

R. F. Porter, W. D. Cooke, A. C. Albrecht

Frederick Miller Smith

June 6, 1870 — November 11, 1954

When in 1910 Frederick Miller Smith came to Cornell at the invitation of his friend Martin W. Sampson, he had acquired a background all too uncommon in teachers of English. He had published or had in hand some hundred short stories, two novels, and several informal essays; he had served for five years as an editor of the *Woman's Home Companion* (then an important literary journal) ; and yet he had continued to feel the attraction of an academic existence and had lived by choice near his own University of Indiana. During many trips abroad he had studied at Jena and Berlin, spending his leisure in visiting attractive regions as they can best be visited—on foot.

He soon became a valuable and influential member of this community. Partly through his contact with active and interesting friends, he could recruit well-qualified men for places of importance in the College of Arts and Sciences, and through them he exerted much quiet influence. In his service upon various committees, he campaigned effectively for many causes which later events showed desirable. But his accumulated talents perhaps found their most important employment in his long service as head of the courses in freshman English. Instructors who got their start under his direction will not soon forget the taste he displayed in selecting material for them to teach, or his sturdy support of them in trying to realize worthy objectives. Even his staff conferences, which might easily have led to friction or dull routine, under his presidency became sources of good ideas, seasoned with humor, gaiety, and pleasant conversation. He assembled for the courses an anthology, *Essays and Studies*, with a fine preliminary "Explanation" defining the purpose of education as the discovery that "life is a thoughtful man's job which must be faced cheerfully and courageously." When after using this book for some years he proposed to withdraw it in the interest of variety, his staff protested that proposed substitutes would compromise standards that all felt must be maintained.

As a teacher he believed in a large measure of spontaneity in classes. He disdained formalities if only he could induce his students to recognize, admire, and write clear, natural, energetic prose. Although he seemed to have read a good deal by most living authors, he would often be found reverting with interest to such distant figures as Caedmon and William of Wykeham. Perhaps Boswell's brilliant company, with its wit, diversity of character, lively conversation, and preference of art to politics, interested him most; his chapters in *Some Friends of Dr. Johnson* contain the only readable studies of several minor personages. The nice balance of his taste, which restrained him from overvaluing the old merely because it was old, or the new merely for its novelty, exerted a beneficial influence

upon his students and colleagues. And his famous course in the short story launched so many of our alumni upon at least part-time literary careers that he could sometimes find three or four of their publications in the issues of a single month.

Yet if his professional services in directing fundamental courses had importance that can scarcely be assessed, his friends and former associates will probably prefer to think of him in a very different setting. They will remember him as a lover of the outdoors and especially of spots in Six-Mile and Butternut Gorges, or of hilltop views and forgotten roads; as an expert in birdsong at a time when such knowledge was not especially common or easily acquired; or as the best of companions in a walk or excursion to places familiar or unfamiliar. They will recall his ready wit—sometimes in tart comment upon a subject deserving scorn, sometimes in a quotation very droll in its new context, or perhaps in recounting an amusing experience which the conversation suggested to him. It appears everywhere in his *Eight Essays*, in which the subjects range from a tallow-chandler's wife to the value of education, but all display to advantage his enthusiasm and lively style. Or what comes to mind may be little oddities: wearing a Tyrolean hat and carrying an alpenstock; or rendering a tedious discussion more tolerable to himself by composing gay paragraphs having little connection with the dull rumbling about him; or secretiveness about plans for a trip even after he had bought his tickets and arranged accommodations, and reticence after his return. And many colleagues and students can recall times when a man who based his own conduct upon independence and self-reliance came effectively and unobtrusively to their aid in time of trouble. It is revealing that despite the regular work and continuous publication he exacted of himself, he could still write with sympathy and interest of Topham Beauclerk, a delightful fellow, but so idle that he left behind as evidence of his many talents only scattered mentions: and this partly because Beauclerk understood good fellowship, and partly because “he knew very well what was fine and real, and often and often he sought it.”

M. G. Bishop, W. H. French, F. C. Prescott

Virgil Snyder

November 9, 1869 — January 4, 1950

Virgil Snyder was born in Dixon, Iowa, on November 9, 1869. After receiving the M. Sc. degree from Iowa State College in 1889, he came to Cornell as a graduate student in 1890. In 1892 he went to Germany to complete his graduate study, and received the Ph. D. degree from the University of Göttingen in 1894. While at Göttingen he married Margarete Giesinger. Returning to Cornell in 1894 as Instructor in Mathematics, he became Assistant Professor in 1903, Professor in 1910, and Professor Emeritus in 1938.

Professor Snyder's mathematical work entitles him to a place among the best of American mathematicians. His special field was algebraic geometry, and for thirty years he was the outstanding authority on the subject in this country. His early training in Germany and subsequent study in Italy gave him a mastery of the methods of these two great schools of geometry. Of his seventy odd published papers, about a dozen are registered as having made fundamentally important contributions in the field of algebraic geometry. These are concerned with the classification of ruled surfaces of order six, and with the study of involutorial transformations in three-dimensional space.

The mathematical ability of Professor Snyder was well known to his American and European colleagues. He held various positions of importance in the American Mathematical Society, including editorship of its Bulletin, its vice-presidency and presidency. The University of Padua awarded him an honorary doctorate, and he was several times chosen as a delegate to international mathematical congresses. Probably the most definite recognition of his ability was his selection by the National Research Council as the chairman of a committee to prepare a bibliography on algebraic geometry. The resulting volume has proved to be an indispensable tool for workers in this field.

Of equal importance to his contributions to the body of mathematical knowledge was his success in spreading that knowledge. He was a joint author of four textbooks on calculus and analytic geometry. His skill and enthusiasm as a teacher are shown by the fact that forty students prepared doctoral dissertations under his guidance.

Professor Snyder was notably community-minded. Whatever the circle in which he moved, the University, its Department of Mathematics, the church, the city or the small group of closer friends with whom he lunched weekly during his later years, he was quietly considerate and quickly responsive, so that to an admiration for the wide range of his interests and the penetrating insight of his comments was quickly added a warm regard for the man and the comrade.

Frederick Josiah Spry

October 18, 1888 — December 17, 1958

Frederick Josiah Spry, the son of Josiah and Elizabeth (Joel) Spry, was born in Plymouth, Pennsylvania. He became an orphan at an early age and by hard work in the coal mines was able to finance his college education. He was graduated from Lafayette College, now Lafayette University, with a Bachelor of Civil Engineering degree in 1914.

Professor Spry began his professional career as a maintenance-of-way engineer with the Lehigh Valley Railroad and was stationed successively at Easton and Sayre, Pennsylvania, and Auburn, New York. His service to the railroad was interrupted by a period of service in the U.S. Army during World War I. Following his work for the railroad, Professor Spry served as assistant city engineer in Auburn, New York.

He came to Cornell University as an instructor in the School of Civil Engineering in 1923 and was awarded the Master of Civil Engineering degree in 1929. Following this event, he was promoted in due time through the several ranks in the university to that of Associate Professor of Civil Engineering.

His service to his country during World War II was as civilian instructor in geodetic surveying in the Navy V-12 program at Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania, and in similar programs at Cornell. He was secretary of the faculty of the School of Civil Engineering from 1950 until his retirement in June, 1956, as a Professor Emeritus.

Professor Spry also served on the staff of the Cornell Summer Survey Camp from 1924 through 1958. He was director of this camp in 1949. In his later years, he also served on the summer surveying camp staff at Manhattan College and at Alfred University. He especially enjoyed his work at these camps and remembered for a long time afterwards the details of many happy incidents that occurred at each camp.

He used his summers to keep in touch with the nonacademic part of engineering by working on various projects, such as power house construction-surveying near Hawley, Pennsylvania; pipeline surveys for the Herkimer Water Commission; public health inspection for the New York State Department of Public Health; and numerous projects in Ithaca sponsored by the City Engineer's Office and the Water Department.

Professor Spry was active in both professional and civic organizations. He was a member of the American Society of Photogrammetry, the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping, the American Society for Engineering Education, and the American Association of University Professors. He was a life member of the American Society

of Civil Engineers and a charter member of the Ithaca Section of this Society. He was a Licensed Professional Engineer and Licensed Land Surveyor in the State of New York.

He served a term as president of the Central New York Section of the American Society of Photogrammetry and was on its executive committee for several years. At the time of his death, he was editor of the Newsletter for the section.

He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Ithaca and served as a deacon and as an elder. He was Scoutmaster of the Boy Scout Troop sponsored by his church for 10 of his 25 years of activity in the Boy Scout movement.

Professor Spry was married to Mary Williams in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, on August 27, 1919. He is survived by his widow, a son Frederick J. Spry, Jr., and a granddaughter.

As a teacher Professor Spry took a great interest in each individual student. Many generations of students have affectionate memories of Professor Spry as a friend and confidant. His friendly greeting, interest in all who came into contact with him, and fatherly advice for those who solicited it earned him the love and affection of all who knew him—students, friends, and co-workers alike.

A. J. McNair, G. B. Lyon, John Perry

J. Earle Stephens

June 19, 1890 — November 28, 1957

Professor J. Earle Stephens died suddenly in Detroit, Michigan, on November 28, 1957. He is survived by his wife, Mary Gail Stephens, and two daughters. Professor Stephens was born June 19, 1890, in Cambridge, Ohio, and was educated there.

Certified in 1947 as a professional engineer by the State of Michigan, Professor Stephens was a specialist in the planning of food service facilities. He was the founder and principal practitioner of a firm of food service consultants, and one of the founders of the Food Facilities Engineering Society, of which he was vice president at the time of his death.

Professor Stephens had just inaugurated instruction in his speciality, the design and layout of food service facilities, and had just begun the task of organizing for teaching and publishing the material available on that speciality when his work was cut short by death. His loss will be keenly felt.

F. H. Randolph, C. I. Sayles, H. B. Meek

Carl Stephenson

August 10, 1886 — October 3, 1954

Carl Stephenson, eminent mediaeval historian who had served as professor of history at Cornell for 24 years, died on October 3, 1954, three months after he had retired from active teaching.

Professor Stephenson was born on August 10, 1886, at Fayette, Iowa, the son of Julia and Andrew Stephenson. His father was a historian, and as a student of mediaeval history had attended the seminars of Herbert Baxter Adams at Johns Hopkins University in the company of Charles Homer Haskins. The association of the elder Stephenson with Haskins, who was later a distinguished figure at Harvard, probably caused Carl Stephenson to turn to Harvard for his advanced graduate work, after he had taken the Bachelor's and Master's degrees at De Pauw University. Like most graduate students he mixed his studies with teaching. He had already taught at the University of Arkansas, Princeton, and Harvard when he received his doctor's degree from Harvard in 1914. As a teacher he had further experiences at Washington University, St. Louis, and at Wisconsin, before he came to Cornell as a full professor in 1930. He was a Fellow of the Mediaeval Academy of America and served on committees of the American Historical Association.

The interest in research and writing, which had been aroused in him as a Harvard student, never flagged. A fellowship, granted in 1924 by the Commission for the Relief of Belgium, gave him opportunity to study in Europe, where he worked alongside many historians, notably Henri Pirenne, a mediaevalist of international reputation. These associations Professor Stephenson cherished throughout his life, as is shown by the continuing exchange of books and articles which he and his colleagues maintained across the Atlantic.

The research begun by him at Harvard and carried forward in the libraries of Europe came to focus on the institutions of government in Western Europe, particularly upon the history of taxation in the Middle Ages. Through study of taxation Professor Stephenson, like others, was able to probe into the organization and government of local communities and to deal with such subjects as the history of representation in mediaeval Europe. His first article on the subject, 'The Aids of the English Boroughs', appeared in 1919. His most elaborate and best known work, *Borough and Town: A Study in urban origins in England*, was issued in 1933. Yet these are mere fragments of the scholarly studies that he published in the form of books, essays, and reviews throughout the period 1919-1948.

Drawing on his long experience as a teacher, Professor Stephenson in 1935 wrote a notable text-book, *Mediaeval History: Europe from the fourth to the sixteenth century*; and, in association with F. G. Marcham, he translated

and edited an extensive selection of constitutional documents, *Sources of English Constitutional History*. The textbook, which he carefully amended and adapted in later editions, has become a standard work for college students throughout the United States. The simple organization, direct approach to historical problems, and plain yet vigorous prose, as shown in his writing here, were the hallmark of an unusually gifted teacher.

Many Cornellians will remember his clear, incisive, and carefully planned lectures in the elementary course in mediaeval history. A smaller and select number will cherish the memory of the advanced courses and seminars conducted in his office. In the intimacy of a small group he was able to display and to explain piece by piece illustrations and working models of things mediaeval. In this kind of teaching he was at his best; for no one took more pains than he to understand the hows and whys of castle building or account keeping or land drainage. For him the key to historical knowledge was to know how something worked. He carried this approach into the study of constitutional records where his famous first question to the student was always, 'What does the document say?'

Careful training of this kind was the mark of Professor Stephenson's work with graduate students. Of these he had during his first years at Cornell only a few. As his scholarly reputation spread the number grew; and during the last part of his university career he taught a distinguished group of graduate students from the United States and Canada. His concern for them was deep and abiding. He reported to his colleagues on their academic success as though he were speaking of his own children.

For much of his life Professor Stephenson wrapped himself up almost completely in research and teaching. His only important hobby was stamp collecting, which he followed with his usual exactitude, energy, and success. Then the untimely death of his wife in 1950 was a shock from which he never fully recovered. In the latest years of his life he believed that he had completed the principal task he had set himself as a scholar; and, as the time for retirement approached, he tidied up his office, as it were, and put his scholarly business in order. He taught his last class in May, 1954, and was appointed Professor Emeritus on July 1, 1954. While in retirement he watched, in the making, a volume of essays drawn from his earlier works, which the Cornell University Press was publishing under the title, *Mediaeval Institutions: Selected Essays by Carl Stephenson*. The galleys and the page proofs had passed his careful scrutiny. The book itself was about to appear, when sudden death robbed him of the satisfaction of rounding out his life in this last detail, as he would have wished it.

Harry Caplan, M. L. W. Laistner, F. G. Marcham

Ralph Griffith Stillman

February 21, 1882 — November 16, 1950

Ralph Griffith Stillman, Assistant Professor of Medicine (Clinical Pathology), died on November 16, 1950 at the age of 68. He had been a member of the faculty of the Medical College for thirty-eight years. In 1912, Dr. Stillman was appointed Clinical Pathologist and from 1938 to 1948 he was in charge of the Central Laboratories, the organization and effective management of which were in a large measure due to his professional and administrative ability. As a teacher of clinical microscopy to the students of the Medical College, he was a potent influence in the inculcation of accurate observations and scientific method. He was active in the Associations of Clinical Microscopists and was at one time President of the Association of Blood Banks.

In 1917, Dr. Stillman joined the Medical Corps of the United States Army and during the next two years held successively the commissions of First Lieutenant, Captain and Major. Quiet in his demeanor, sparing of words and at times even reticent, he never sought popularity or honors. To those who knew him best, he was a delightful companion. By his fellow workers in the Central Laboratories and in the affairs of the Center his wisdom, equanimity, tolerance and kindness were revered. His loss will be felt by all who have studied at the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center.

David P. Barr

James Batcheller Sumner

November 19, 1887 — August 12, 1955

James B. Sumner, Professor Emeritus of Biochemistry and Director of the Laboratory of Enzyme Chemistry until his retirement on July 1, 1955, died of cancer on Friday, August 12, 1955, at the Roswell Park Memorial Institute, Buffalo, New York. He is survived by his wife, Mary Morrison Beyer Sumner and five children. His untimely death removed from the Cornell scene one of its most distinguished scientists and colorful personalities. His 41 years as a teacher and an outstanding exponent of individual research at Cornell were marked by exciting and revolutionary discoveries. His crystallization of the first enzyme, urease, and masterful defense of its nature, has been credited with being the most significant advancement in the field of biochemistry of the first half century. This accomplishment was recognized by the award of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1946.

Professor Sumner was born in Canton, Massachusetts, on November 19, 1887. He received his A.B. Degree from Harvard College in 1910, A.M. in 1911, and Ph.D. in 1914. He taught chemistry for one term each at Mt. Allison College, Sackville, New Brunswick, and Worcester Polytechnic Institute at Worcester, Massachusetts, prior to entering the graduate school at Harvard. In the fall of 1914 he accepted an invitation to become assistant professor of biochemistry at the Cornell Medical College at Ithaca. He taught medical students and home economics students at Cornell for fifteen years as assistant professor, and was made a full professor in 1929. He became a member of the College of Agriculture Faculty in 1939.

Much could be written concerning Professor Sumner's scientific and academic career. At seventeen he lost his left arm in a hunting accident. Having been left-handed, it became necessary for him to learn to do things with his right hand. This loss led him to exert every effort to excel in all sorts of sports such as tennis, skiing, skating, billiards, and clay-pigeon shooting. It also deeply influenced his highly independent personality and his strong desire for personal accomplishment and recognition in his field. In an interview with Professor Otto Folin concerning graduate work in biochemistry at Harvard, he was advised to take up law, since "a one-armed man could not make a success at chemistry." In spite of such discouraging advice he persisted in his goal and carried the same type of determination in his first major research effort—to isolate and crystallize an enzyme. This also was considered to be an impossible task by leading biochemists of that era. The lack of recognition of his paper announcing the crystallization of the enzyme, urease, and the severe criticism of his research by the leading German biochemists, Willstätter, Pringsheim, Waldshmid-Leitz, and Steigerwaldt, was a bitter experience. His courage in defending his

research results, however, was surely instrumental in shifting biochemical thinking concerning enzymes from the old German Träger theory to the proved observation that enzymes are proteins.

Immediate success and national recognition was not the lot of Dr. Sumner. His earliest honors were conferred in Sweden by the award of the Scheele Medal in 1929 and later by election to the Polish Institute of Arts and Science. The Nobel Prize in Chemistry came in 1946, and election to the National Academy of Sciences in 1948.

The development of research and of teaching in biochemistry at Cornell was synonymous with Dr. Sumner's 41 years as teacher and research worker. There is some doubt that a Department of Biochemistry would have been established in the College of Agriculture at Cornell except for the desire to retain Professor Sumner within the Cornell community. In this instance the subject was of much less importance than the individual. A common expression until recent years was "Biochemistry at Cornell (Ithaca) is James B. Sumner." Professor Sumner's lasting contributions are embodied in his more than 100 published research papers, his basic textbook, "Chemistry and Methods of Enzymes," and his authorship with Karl Myrbäch of the two-volume, four-part classic, "The Enzymes", which immediately gained worldwide recognition.

In 1921 he spent his sabbatical leave at the University of Belgium as a Belgium-American Fellow, in 1929 at the University of Stockholm, and in 1937 as a Guggenheim Fellow at the University of Upsala, Sweden. Professor Sumner reached the pinnacle in his field and left a solid foundation for future scientists to guide them in the understanding of the fundamental forces governing all living things. Cornell recognized these contributions when a special symposium on biochemistry was held in his honor on May 25-26, 1955.

W. L. Nelson, C. M. McCay, J. M. Sherman

Earl Sunderville

October 5, 1886 — November 4, 1958

Dr. Earl Sunderville, Professor Emeritus of Veterinary Anatomy, died November 4, 1958, in Tompkins County Hospital after a prolonged illness. His wife preceded him in death by about a month.

Dr. Sunderville was born in Newark, New York, of Dutch parentage on October 5, 1886. He took pride in having received his grammar school education in an old country school near Newark, New York. After completing the then three-year course in Veterinary Medicine at Cornell, he received the D.V.M. degree in 1908. Although 22 years of age at this time, he felt he was too youthful in appearance to go into practice, although that was his ambition. To gain maturity he accepted an assistantship in anatomy that fall and an instructorship a year later. He never went into practice but stayed in the Department of Veterinary Anatomy for 39 years. In 1914, he was made Assistant Professor and, in 1934, Professor and head of the department, a position he held until his retirement in February, 1947. In addition to his teaching duties, Dr. Sunderville was secretary of the Veterinary Faculty from 1925 to 1945. He was held in high esteem by his students, and his deeply entrenched conviction was that the most experienced teachers should instruct the least experienced students.

The former students and friends of Dr. Sunderville defrayed the cost of the painting of his portrait which now hangs in the James Law Auditorium among those of other faculty members of the Veterinary College. During the time between the death of Dean P. A. Fish on February 19, 1931, and the appointment of Dr. W. A. Hagan as Dean, on July 1, 1932, Dr. Sunderville served with Dr. R. R. Birch and Dr. W. A. Hagan on an interim committee which administered the affairs of the College.

Among Dr. Sunderville's better-known publications are: "Lymphatic System of Cattle," "Postmortem Anatomy of Chickens," and "Tonsils in the Dog."

Prior to World War I, he served on Dr. Septimus Sisson's committee of the American Veterinary Medical Association which compiled a glossary of anatomical terms applicable to the gross structures of veterinary species. These terms have composed the standard nomenclature used in English veterinary medical publications ever since. In a recent comparison of this nomenclature with the new international anatomical nomenclature (Paris, 1955), they were found to be surprisingly similar.

Dr. Sunderville attended the International Veterinary Congress in London as the representative from Cornell in 1930. For over a decade, varied exhibits of College activities were largely prepared and displayed by him at the State Fair. His three sabbatic leaves, in 1923, 1932, and 1940, were largely spent touring the United States and visiting the other veterinary colleges. During the leave of 1932 he also attended the Medical School at the University of Rochester.

From the very beginning of the national professional fraternity, Omega Tau Sigma, he was one of its staunchest supporters and counselors, having been elected secretary of the Grand Council for 12 years and Grand Treasurer for a number of years. Even after retirement he maintained an active interest in the local chapter and more than any other man was responsible for its present fine physical facilities. Dr. Sunderville was also a member of Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Phi Zeta, Acacia, and the local, state, and national veterinary medical associations.

He was active in Masonry from 1911, having become early a 32nd degree Mason. He belonged to the Scottish Rite bodies of Ithaca and Binghamton. He was past master of Hobasco Lodge 716 F. and A.M. and a member of its Fellowcraft Club. In addition to serving as presiding officer and trustee of the Lodge of Perfection, he had served as Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Michigan.

Dr. Sunderville possessed great love and loyalty for his family and for Cornell. For nearly 40 years each student who attended the Veterinary College at Cornell was personally known to him. In the dissecting laboratory, his answers to questions were concise, accurate, and to the point. Often, the person who asked the question felt a degree of guilt upon being shown the answer since the structure could be revealed so easily and quickly by Dr. Sunderville.

As a youth, he helped his father who was a contractor and thus he developed a vital interest in carpentry, particularly cabinet making, and built many items which served their home. In fact, he built two houses in the village of Forest Home as well as their cottage at Sodus, New York, in which he and his family spent many enjoyable vacations and weekends. Other hobbies included gardening and fishing.

Dr. Sunderville will be remembered most vividly for his close attention to anatomical detail in the dissecting room, where he served not only as a most precise instructor but also as a strict disciplinarian. Outside the classroom his wise counsel was always freely and cheerfully given to the numerous students who consulted him during a generation when drastic changes were being made.

M. E. Miller, H. H. Dukes, H. L. Gilman

Joshua Edwin Sweet

August 9, 1877 — April 8, 1957

Joshua Edwin Sweet, Emeritus Professor of Surgical Research, was born in Unadilla, New York, August 9, 1877, son of a country doctor. After completing his preliminary education in the local schools, he matriculated at Hamilton College where he earned the A. B. in 1897 and received the A. M. in 1900. In 1922 the D. Sc. was conferred upon him. In 1901 he received the M. D. degree at Giessen. He was Scott Fellow at the University of Pennsylvania 1901-02. From 1902 to 1906 he was a Fellow of the Rockefeller Institute. He was a Root Fellow, Hamilton College, 1907-1908; Assistant Professor of Experimental Surgery, University of Pennsylvania, 1906 to 1917; and Professor, 1917 to 1926.

His society memberships included The American College of Surgeons, Surgical Research Society, American Medical Association, Physiological Society, Society of Experimental Pathology, Society of Experimental Biology, New York Academy of Medicine.

He was called to Cornell to establish a new department of Surgical Research in 1926, and headed this department until his retirement in 1941. In his philosophy, he visualized a department to which any member of the instructing staff might bring his problems and find enthusiastic help in their solution. His success was measured by the many men who came to work under his direction and the large numbers of papers published from his department. His own publications were numerous and varied. His own research interests were widespread but his greatest enthusiasm was claimed by the gall bladder and the biliary tract.

During World War I he served in France with the Army Medical Corps, and at the end of hostilities he was Lt. Col, consultant on experimental surgery to the Commanding General A. E. F.

Dr. Sweet never lost his love for the rural region in which he was born. Summer vacations were invariably spent on the family farm where he developed an outstanding herd of dairy cattle producing certified milk. His dairy herd was not his only interest; for many summers were also occupied with building his house for retirement. With the help of local carpenters he conceived the plans and performed much of the work himself. Being a resourceful man he made use of his many horsechestnut trees killed by the widespread blight. This wood, cut at a local mill, was used for floors, stairways, and much of the interior woodwork. The final finishing of this beautiful chestnut was done by Dr. Sweet by hand, and his love of accurate work resulted in a handsome and useful home.

On retirement Dr. Sweet did not confine himself to his farm and dairy herd. He took an active part in the affairs of his community, serving for some time as president of the local hospital at Sidney, and acting as consultant in the neighborhood.

After a lingering illness Dr. Sweet died in a nursing home at nearby Bainbridge April 8, 1957. Sincere sympathy goes to his widow, Florence West Sweet, his daughter Mrs. George Kittell (Ruth Sweet), and his grandchildren.

An old friend and fellow worker has passed on, leaving the world a better place for his having lived and worked in it.

John E. Sutton

George Jarvis Thompson

August 26, 1886 — January 9, 1957

George Jarvis Thompson for thirty years lived with us in our university and in our community. He came to Cornell with an established standing in the world of legal scholarship. China had known him in his youth, he had taught elsewhere in the United States; but it was at Cornell that Thompson flowered and it is upon his Cornell students that he most impressed himself. On them he lavished a paternal care that was always personal on his side yet always individualized on theirs. He guided the gropers and the fast-paced with equal skill and understanding. He was not only a wheel horse in the Law School. His activities extended into civic, fraternity and church affairs. To his Cornell duties and these other multitudinous aspects of good citizenship he gave himself without stint. Always the busy man, he never found it possible to refuse more work to do. It was typical that when the call came for him he was in harness.

Yet the load of things which he had “got to do” never lessened his cheerfulness. The light that was in him and his good heart were manifest in the most casual of contacts with him. He could show righteous indignation over principles and for causes; but for the fellow mortal he had no meanness of spirit. His insight into men and motives was penetrating; but his attitude was tolerant and it kept his hard words few. Within his world, he lived with students, with colleagues, and with others on a plane of serene good will. For George Thompson the phrase “fragrant memory” is real.

Professor Thompson was born in Asbury Park, New Jersey in 1886. He received the B. S. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1909; the LL.B. from the Harvard Law School in 1912, and the Harvard graduate degree in Jurisprudence—the S.J.D.—in 1918. After practice in various cities and teaching at Pei Yang University in Tientsin, China and at Pittsburgh University, he came to the Cornell Law School in 1926 as Professor of Law. In 1951 he was elected to the E. H. Woodruff Professorship and he was still in full career when he died. Next year he was due to start anew at the University of California Hastings College of Law. He had been approached to teach thereafter at Kyoto University in Japan, thus rounding out his teaching in the Orient where it began.

His wide contacts are shown in his membership in the Bar of the United States Court for China, of the States of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In 1918-1919 he held the Thayer Fellowship at the Harvard Law School. He was a member of learned and professional societies and a consultant on various legal undertakings both state and federal.

His writings were voluminous. He was a historian of the law. He wrote "The Development of the Anglo-American Judicial System". But he is best known for his work in the field of Contract Law especially as the co-author of the revised edition of the monumental *Williston on Contracts* in eight volumes.

In the Law School curriculum he had taught and remained at home in a long list of subjects both in the private and public field. But in recent years he had confined himself to Contract Law with the first year students and with the maturer men to the impact of law on Business. His temperament and his personality made him particularly effective with beginners, and his wide experience made his other classes no less notable.

In the Law School world outside Cornell he sat on various committees of the nationwide Association of American Law Schools, and was chairman of its committee which produced "Selected Readings in the Law of Contracts." Thompson edited a series of specialist articles into a comprehensive treatise on the general subject. He was a long time Member of the American Law Institute which for years has been restating and defining specific parts of the law, devoting himself primarily to the law of contracts.

In the university world generally Professor Thompson was active in the American Association of University Professors and took part in the investigation of various educational institutions which the Association examined from time to time. From 1946 to 1948 he was President of the Cornell Chapter of the Association, and in 1949 a member of the National Council.

In 1914 on the eve of his departure for China Mr. Thompson married Ruth Warren Barnes and took her into the hazard of new fortunes in an ancient land. The long and happy marriage ended with his death. Their two boys, George, Jr. and Leonard, who both served in the Navy during World War II, also survive and there are five grandchildren.

G. H. Robinson, R. S. Stevens, O. D. Von Engeln

Denny Hammond Udall

February 9, 1874 — September 8, 1955

Denny H. Udall was born of New England farm folk, at Craftsbury, Vermont, on February 9, 1874, and died at Ithaca, New York, on September 8, 1955. At an early age Dr. Udall had a keen desire for an education and was graduated with the B.S.A. degree from the University of Vermont in 1898. In the fall of that year, he entered Cornell University to study veterinary medicine. The D.V.M. degree was conferred upon him in 1901. As evidence of his application to his work as a veterinary student, Dr. H. Udall was the “Demonstrator in Anatomy” in 1900-01, his senior year.

After two years (1901-03) in general practice at Saint Johnsbury, Vermont, Dr. Udall was appointed assistant professor of surgery at the Veterinary College at The Ohio State University, in which capacity he served until 1908, when he was called to Cornell as Professor and Head of the Department of Veterinary Medicine. In 1914 Dr. Udall became director of the Ambulatory Clinic. He continued in this dual capacity until his retirement from active administrative work in 1942, when he became Professor Emeritus.

Under Dr. Udall’s able leadership for thirty-four years, the Department of Veterinary Medicine developed rapidly. The Ambulatory Clinic, an integral part of the Department, became the envy of every educator in this field who visited Cornell. Dr. Udall did not subscribe to the modern thesis that eight-o’clock classes and undergraduate teaching are for the young instructors and assistants; he met eight-o’clock classes five days a week, two terms a year. He usually walked to class, was there on time, and always had an acid remark for the sleepy-eyed student who came late. Dr. Udall’s teaching was characterized by the fact that he led the bright student and incessantly prodded the dullard. Those individuals who were wont to slide along with little effort were frequently the target of his biting sarcasm and often found themselves going home with an armful of reference books so that they would not be caught napping again.

While it might be said that Dr. Udall was not particularly close to his students, those who had contact with him respected and honored him. He was absolutely fair and honest. He never hesitated to speak for what he believed to be right, regardless of the consequences.

It is recognized that the Veterinary College at Cornell University enjoys an enviable reputation. Frequently it has been said that *The Cornell Veterinarian* has contributed more to that reputation than any other single factor. For thirty years *The Cornell Veterinarian* and Dr. Udall’s name were synonymous. When travelling in Europe, Dr.

Udall was once introduced to a distinguished veterinarian as the “Head of the Department of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell University.” That remark made no impression; but later, when this gentleman was further informed that Dr. Udall was the Editor of *The Cornell Veterinarian*, the response was dramatic.

On the first issue of *The Cornell Veterinarian* (June 1911), Dr. Udall was an Alumni Editor. From 1915 through 1917 he was the publisher, and from 1918 through 1938 the editor and publisher. During that time, the publication grew from 97 pages to a 350-page volume. In 1935, Merillat and Campbell in “Veterinary Military History of the United States” stated: “In no other veterinary magazine in this country has the average quality of the articles published been as high as those published in *The Cornell Veterinarian*, nor have the contents of any other American veterinary magazine been so generally abstracted in continental European veterinary literature.” Throughout the years, Dr. Udall spent uncounted hours as editor, secretary, business manager, and “news hawk,” in the interests of *The Cornell Veterinarian*.

While Dr. Udall was always active as a writer, being the author of at least sixty-one scientific papers and books, his greatest contribution to veterinary medicine may very well have been “The Practice of Veterinary Medicine,” the first edition of which appeared in 1933 and which is in its sixth revised edition (1954). Typical of the author’s thinking, the book is complete, concise, exact, and free from superfluous or extraneous material.

Dr. Udall was proud of his military record. He was a private in the First Vermont Volunteers of the Spanish-American War. During World War I he was a Major, Veterinary Corps; Division Veterinarian of the 86th Division; Commander, Veterinary Hospitals Nos. 7 and 18 in France. He was a teacher of the American Expeditionary Forces at the University of Beaune in France. Those who served under him in France were quick to point out the thoroughness and vigor with which he dispatched his duties. He never compromised with the truth or with efficiency.

Whether or not they know it, the large animal practitioners had an able champion in the person of Dr. Udall. He fought long, hard, and successfully to give the general practitioners a place in the eradication program of infectious diseases—particularly tuberculosis and brucellosis. There were some who would have placed these programs entirely in the hands of regulatory officials, but were unsuccessful so long as Dr. Udall lived to oppose them. Time has vindicated his conviction. Earlier he had pioneered in research on the clinical diagnosis of open cases of bovine tuberculosis. In later years, when the attention of the profession was focused on the control of mastitis, some believed that control could be effective only in the hands of a corps of technicians with a well-equipped laboratory. Dr. Udall believed that the disease could be diagnosed, controlled, and treated in the barn by

the practicing veterinarian. Time and again those beliefs have been justified. Today any system of control of the disease is based upon the fundamental work done by him twenty to twenty-five years ago.

In 1937 he was the first recipient of the Twelfth International Veterinary Congress Award, given to the veterinarian whose work was most outstanding and noteworthy during the year. In addition to his earlier collegiate degrees, Dr. Udall received in 1938 the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from the University of Vermont. He was a member of the Southern Tier Veterinary Medical Society, the New York State Veterinary Medical Society (a past president), the American Veterinary Medical Society, Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi, Phi Zeta, Alpha Psi, Sigma Nu, and the Congregational Church.

He is survived by his wife, Mary Taylor Udall, and by three children, all graduates of Cornell University, Mrs. James Earl Ash of Bethesda, Maryland, John Taylor Udall of Ithaca, and Dr. Robert Hovey Udall of Fort Collins, Colorado, and two grandchildren.

Dr. Udall's tenacity of purpose, his straightforwardness and diligence have blazoned in the history of veterinary medicine an epoch that will be long remembered. His colleagues and former students will not soon forget the forceful man who met his appointments, worked hard and long each day, and expected others to do the same.

A. G. Danks, M. G. Fincher, S. J. Roberts

George Gray Ward

August 15, 1868 — December 20, 1950

Dr. George Gray Ward, the son of George Gray and Marianne Smith Ward, was born in London, England, on August 15, 1868. At about one year of age he was taken by his parents to St. Pierre and Miquelon, small French islands off the south coast of Newfoundland. When he was six years of age the family moved back to London and later in the same year came to the United States. They lived for one year at Rye Beach, New Hampshire and settled permanently in New York City in 1875. These frequent changes in residency by his family are explained by the fact that his father acquired the reputation in his day of being the leading international expert on telegraphic communications, and especially on installation and operation of submarine cables. He held positions of great responsibility with the French Atlantic and Direct United States Cable Companies, and eventually became vice president and general manager of the Commercial Cable and Postal Telegraph Companies. He had a leading role in the laying and operation of the first and second cables across the Atlantic Ocean.

Dr. Ward was graduated from the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute and from the Holbrook Military Academy in Briarcliff, New York, in 1885, at seventeen years of age. The following summer was spent on the “Mackay Bennett” a ship which was being used to locate a break in one of the Atlantic cables. On this ship he reached London, but returned soon to New York and spent three years in business with his father.

Through his friendship with Henry Wallace, the son of a physician, and a student at the Long Island College Hospital, he became interested in the study of medicine in 1888 and his father arranged for Dr. Alexander J. G. Skene to be his preceptor. After his graduation from the Long Island College of Medicine in 1891, he spent one year as intern at the Long Island College Hospital and another year at postgraduate studies in Berlin, London and Paris. He began the practice of medicine in New York in 1893 at twenty-five years of age. His career as teacher of obstetrics and gynecology began also in 1893 and continued without interruption until 1934, that is, for forty-one years. Within this time he held teaching appointments at the Long Island College of Medicine, the New York Postgraduate Medical School, and the Cornell University Medical College. At the Cornell University Medical College his appointments included: Instructor in Obstetrics 1898-1906; Instructor in Gynecology 1902-1916; Assistant Professor of Gynecology 1916; Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology 1916-1934; and Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology Emeritus 1934-1950.

He was Chief Surgeon at the Woman's Hospital in the State of New York from 1918 to 1938; Chief Surgeon Emeritus at the Woman's Hospital from 1938 to 1950; and a Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology at Columbia University from 1937 to 1946. He was an Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists of England; an Honorary Fellow of the Edinburgh Obstetrical Society; and Honorary Member of the British Congress of Obstetrics and Gynecology and a Corresponding Member of the Royal Budapest Medical Society. At the time of his death he held appointments as Consultant in Obstetrics and Gynecology at the New York Hospital and as Consultant in Gynecology to the New York Postgraduate Hospital, Booth Memorial Hospital, Lawrence Hospital (Bronxville, N. Y.), St. Barnabas Hospital for Chronic Diseases and the Monmouth Memorial Hospital (Long Branch, N. J.)

Throughout all of his career he took an active part in the affairs of our local and national scientific societies. He was a member and ex-president of the New York County Medical Society, the New York Obstetrical Society, the American Gynecological Society, the American Gynecological Club and the Hospital Graduates Club. He was a member of the New York State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and ex-chairman of its section of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery; a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, a fellow and founder of the American College of Surgeons, and a Diplomate of the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology. He was also a member of Phi Alpha Sigma and Alpha Omega Alpha fraternities. On May 7, 1947, he was awarded a certificate by the New York State Medical Society for having completed 50 years of active practice. At the 90th Commencement of the Long Island College of Medicine the alumni medallion, designed by Dr. Robert L. Dickinson, was awarded "to Dr. George Gray Ward of the class of 1891 for distinguished service to American medicine". His contributions to medical literature included over one hundred articles on subjects related to obstetrics and gynecology. They dealt especially with gynecological operative techniques, irradiation for benign and malignant diseases of the pelvic organs and certain phases of hospital organization. He contributed chapters to Johnson's "Operative Therapeutics" 1915, Kelly's "Gynecology" 1928, Lesis' "Practice of Surgery" 1928, Curtis' "Obstetrics and Gynecology" 1933, and Davis' "Gynecology and Obstetrics" 1933.

For eight years he was a member of the 7th Regiment of the National Guard of New York, a captain and Assistant Surgeon of the 12th Regiment from 1895 to 1898, a Surgeon Major from 1898 to 1902 and a Surgeon Major, 12th Regiment Infantry New York Volunteers, U. S. A., in the Spanish American War. He was a member of the military Order of Foreign Wars, the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish American War and the Army and Navy Club.

He was a member of the Union Club, the Century Association, the Pilgrims of the United States and a Life member of St. George's Society of New York. He was an Episcopalian and a member of the St. Thomas's Church in New York.

On June 23, 1889, he was married at Chattanooga, Tennessee, to Edith Wigham of New York. He is survived by his wife, Edith Wigham Ward, a brother Sidney F. Ward and a sister, Mrs. Henry H. Hough.

From good English stock, Dr. Ward inherited a sturdy physique and enjoyed excellent health until near the end of his life on December 20, 1950, at 82 years of age. It is probably fair to state that he made the practice of medicine for 57 years his hobby as well as his life's work. During this time he attained great distinction as both a teacher and clinician. He was always an excellent teacher and nothing brought him more genuine satisfaction than the success of physicians whom he had helped to train.

Throughout his long professional career, Dr. Ward was fortunate in having means which made it possible for him to travel extensively in this country and abroad. He spent much time visiting clinics in England, Scotland, the Scandinavian countries and on the continent as well as in this country. He counted among his personal friends many of the outstanding clinicians and teachers here and abroad. He was always on the alert for new ideas to improve results in the treatment of obstetrical and gynecological patients.

In all his scientific work he set high standards for himself and for those who worked under his direction. He had little patience with any members of a hospital personnel who failed to put forth their best efforts in the performance of their duties. He was at times a rather severe taskmaster but had capacity to show appreciation for work which was well done.

R. Gordon Douglas

Edgar Raymond Watt

April 13, 1897 — July 9, 1951

Edgar Raymond Watt, Assistant Professor of Heat-Power Engineering, died suddenly on July 9, 1951 at the age of 54. The son of James E. and Clarissa Goff Watt, he was born in Brooklyn, New York where he received his public school education. In 1918, he received his degree in Mechanical Engineering at Cornell University, after which he spent the next 25 years in industry.

He was employed as an engineer by the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company, the National Aniline Company, and finally, by Russell and Watson Inc. in Buffalo, New York, manufacturers of food-service equipment.

In September, 1942 Professor Watt returned to Cornell as an instructor in Engineering Drawing where he also taught descriptive geometry. Then in 1944 he was transferred to the Heat-Power Department in the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering where he taught until his untimely death. Granted an Edgar Meyer Fellowship in 1946, he completed his work for the degree of Master of Mechanical Engineering at Cornell in 1947, at which time he was promoted to an Assistant Professorship.

His main interests in Heat-Power Engineering were in the Steam Power Plant field and to further his knowledge of this subject he was employed summers by the Babcock and Wilcox Company.

Professor Watt discharged his duties as a teacher and student adviser in a most conscientious and enlightened manner. A thorough gentleman, he was well liked by both his students and his colleagues.

“Ray”, as he was known to his associates, was an ardent sportsman, and his major hobbies were bowling and golf which he pursued with a truly competitive spirit. He was a member of the American Society of Engineering Education, and was active both in his Church and Masonry.

He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Clarissa Watt of Ithaca and a sister, Mrs. Mildred Haff of Burlington, North Carolina.

Raymond Watt was a retiring, kindly type of person, most observing, and ever generous of his time when he could be of help to others. His consideration for, and devotion to his mother was an outstanding characteristic of the man. His family, colleagues, and wide circle of acquaintances realize they have lost a staunch friend.

N. R. Gay, D. G. Shepherd, B. P. Young

Sydney Weintraub

January 20, 1895 — March 24, 1956

Dr. Sydney Weintraub died in The New York Hospital on March 24, 1956 following a brief illness. He was sixty-one years of age and had been associated with Cornell Medical College and The New York Hospital for thirty-eight years. His unexpected and untimely death came as a great shock to his host of friends and admirers.

Sydney Weintraub was born in New York City and educated in its schools. He received his medical education at Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated in 1918. Following Graduation he served a one-year internship on the First Medical Division of The New York Hospital. Next followed a nine-month period of service as resident physician of the Hudson Street Hospital, which in the year 1919 was being used as a naval base hospital. Further residency training in medicine was received at Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City. To this was added a brief period of training in obstetrics at The New York Lying-in Hospital. In 1921 appointment as Physician in the Department of Gastroenterology of the Cornell Clinic began a long, distinguished and devoted service to Cornell Medical College and The New York Hospital.

In 1932 when the newly formed New York Hospital—Cornell Medical Center moved into its present buildings, Dr. Weintraub held the position of Assistant Radiologist to The New York Hospital and Assistant Professor of Clinical Radiology in Cornell Medical College. In addition to his hospital and teaching appointments, he was engaged in the private practice of Gastroenterology, sharing offices at 16 Park Avenue with the late Dr. Douglas Palmer.

For the next ten years he combined an active teaching career with private practice. This was interrupted in 1942 by World War II when at the age of forty-seven he volunteered for military service. He was commissioned a major in the medical corps of the Army of the United States and was assigned to the Ninth General Hospital, which had recently been activated and was being staffed with New York Hospital personnel. Dr. Weintraub was placed in charge of the section of Gastroenterology. The professional complement of the Ninth General Hospital comprised the most promising young members of the faculty of this Center. It contained many of the future leaders in American medicine. Sydney Weintraub as a member of this talented company played an important, prominent role and contributed significantly to the distinguished war record established by this unit.

The Ninth General Hospital received its initial military training at Fort Andrews, Boston, Massachusetts, and during this onerous period no one displayed more admirable fortitude, nor accepted with better grace or good-natured understanding the difficult adjustment from civilian life to the particular demands of a military community

than did Major Weintraub. His innate courtesy, consideration of others, sincerity of purpose and devotion to duty won him the admiration and respect of his associates and he was known affectionately to all as "Syd."

In July of 1943 the Ninth General Hospital was sent to the Southwest Pacific area to support the military effort in this combat zone. During this overseas service he was made Assistant Chief of the Hospital's medical service; an assignment he discharged with distinction.

Soon after the successful conclusion of the war in the Pacific and the completion of the hospital's mission, he was rotated home and received a medical discharge because of symptoms of coronary artery disease. He was separated from the service with the rank of a Lieutenant Colonel in the Army Medical Corps. Following his release from military duty, he returned to the New York Hospital as a full-time member of the radiology staff. In the immediate postwar period the Department of Radiology faced serious problems in its own internal organization as well as in its relation with the other clinical departments. During this difficult period Dr. Weintraub's wise counsel, loyal and faithful conduct was a stabilizing influence on the entire Department.

Perhaps the most outstanding of his many fine qualities was his intense desire to be of service to the attending physician and thus to the patient. His door was always open to those who sought his advice. No effort was too great and no problem too small for his attention. Dr. Weintraub combined with technical aspects of his work a rich clinical experience which accentuated his radiological acumen. He was a keen observer.

His observation that a drink of cold water immediately following the ingestion of barium would hurry the meal through the small intestines led to the development of a technique for the rapid x-ray examination of the small bowel. This technique gained wide acceptance and made practical routine barium studies of the small intestines. His contributions to the literature, while not large in number, were substantial and represented the analysis of a large amount of data. He was engaged at the time of his death in the preparation of a textbook for medical students on gastrointestinal radiology.

His kindly manner, sense of humor, humility in his work, patient and paternal handling of young men in training endeared him to his students and associates and made it a privilege and pleasure to work with him. At the time of his death he was Attending Radiologist to The New York Hospital and Professor of Clinical Radiology, Cornell University Medical College. In his passing our Medical Center has lost a dedicated physician, faithful servant, effective teacher and warm friend.

He is survived by his devoted wife Dorothy, and loving sisters Lillian Hormel and Clara Ehrens.

Albert Edward Wells

December 18, 1870 — May 12, 1954

Albert Edward Wells, Sibley Professor of Mechanic Arts, passed away in Ithaca Memorial Hospital, May 12, 1954, after some months of declining health. He was born in Sherbrooke, Canada, of American parents on December 18, 1870.

His formal education was received at Sherbrooke. Early in his teens he began his industrial career. His wide experience and keen interest in the processing of materials resulted eventually in his employment as Superintendent of the Switchboard Department of the Stanley Electric and Manufacturing Company Pittsfield, Massachusetts. While there he invented a high-voltage, non-arcing switch. It was also there he came to know Dexter S. Kimball Sr. who was Works Manager of the Company. When Kimball left the Company in 1904 to become Professor of Machine Design at Sibley College, Cornell University, Mr. Wells came with him to be Foreman of the Sibley Machine Shop. From 1905 to 1912 he was Superintendent of all the shops of Sibley College. In 1912 he was made Assistant Professor of Machine Construction. This date coincides with the dedication of Rand Hall which was to house the laboratories for Machine Tool and Pattern Work instruction. In 1916 he became Professor of Machine Construction, and in 1920 he was awarded the Sibley Professorship of Mechanic Arts. This post he held until his retirement in 1939.

During his tenure at Sibley College, Professor Wells was very active in planning exercises and courses of instruction for the students in the Pattern, Forge, Foundry, and Machine Shops. This work resulted in a very considerable improvement in the courses for which he will long be remembered. His judgment as to the content and real purpose of the courses was always sound. Besides giving the courses in the processing of materials, he gave an elective course of lectures on Safety Engineering. He was also responsible for developing much laboratory equipment. An outstanding project was the development and manufacture of the first pieces of apparatus for the testing of foundry sands. This work was in collaboration with Dr. Heinrich Ries of the Department of Geology.

Two World Wars were fought while Professor Wells was connected with the University. In both wars he worked diligently to train personnel in the specialized techniques of materials processing.

Professor Wells was a Mason and an active member of the Episcopal Church. He was active also in civic affairs and instrumental in the development of the East Lawn Cemetery tract. His mechanical ingenuity was expended in many ways. The Reconstruction Home benefited often from his unique devices that improved the therapeutic

treatments of the patients. Professor Wells originated a series of charts and a system of folding Red Cross bandages that greatly increased the quantity and quality of production. He was an avid gardener, taking great pride in his vegetable and floral layouts, which adjoined the lower entrance to Cascadilla Gorge.

He is survived by his wife Lillian Stevens Wells of Ithaca and a daughter Mrs. Mary Wells Wilson of Newfield. His many friends and former students regret his passing and will remember him as a friendly, helpful, and admirable man who contributed significantly to the upbuilding of Sibley College.

C. D. Albert, W. C. Andrae, R. L. Geer

Philip Henry Wessels

March 16, 1880 — November 30, 1950

Philip Henry Wessels, Emeritus Professor of Vegetable Crops, passed away November 30, 1950.

Professor Wessels was born at Flint, Michigan, March 16, 1880. He graduated from Michigan State College with Bachelor of Science degree in 1905. He obtained the Master of Science degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1910 and for the next two years he held a fellowship in the same institution. From 1905 to 1909 he was Assistant Chemist at the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station and from 1912 to 1922 he was Associate Chemist at the same station. In 1922 he was appointed Research Professor of Vegetable Gardening, to take general charge of the research work on the Long Island Vegetable Research Farm, Riverhead, New York, which position he held until his retirement from active service on March 31, 1947. He was made Professor Emeritus April 1, 1947.

Professor Wessels was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Chemical Society, American Society of Agronomy, American Society for Horticultural Science, and the Potato Association of America. He was active in the Grange for many years, serving as Lecturer of the State Grange of Rhode Island and as Master of the Kingston, Rhode Island, and the Sound Avenue (Riverhead, Long Island) granges. He was active in church work and in Rotary, serving as President of the Riverhead Rotary Club.

Trained as a chemist and devoting many years to work in this field, Professor Wessels spent a large part of the last twenty-five years of active service in applying his chemical knowledge to the solution of problems of soil fertility, soil reaction, and other soil-management problems. His most notable research was on the relation of soil reaction to the growth of vegetable crop plants. While his research was conducted primarily to solve problems confronting farmers on Long Island, the results have wide application and have contributed to general knowledge of soil management. Few scientists have had the results of their research so readily and so fully put into practice. He gave liberally of his time to farmers and others who came to consult him on some special problem and he was never too busy to discuss the problem and to offer suggestions and advice.

In addition to his work as a scientist, Professor Wessels made other contributions that have enriched the life of thousands of rural people. His travel lectures and recitations of whimsical poetry of his own composition have entertained hundreds of audiences. To his colleagues and other friends he will be remembered for his genial disposition, his sincerity and his great capacity for friendship.

He is survived by his wife Grace Felker Wessels.

His death at the age of seventy brings sorrow to all who knew him.

Richard Bradfield, H. C. Thompson, L. A. Maynard

Horace Eugene Whiteside

June 5, 1891 — June 9, 1956

In the closing days of the academic year, the long teaching career of Horace Eugene Whiteside, J. DuPratt White Professor of Law in the Cornell Law School, came to an end with his death June 9, 1956, four days after his 65th birthday. His association with the Law School began in the fall of 1919 when he enrolled as a student. He became a member of the Law Faculty in 1922 and had thus completed 34 years of eminent teaching in the Law School.

The fall term of 1955-'56 he spent on sabbatic leave in Jamaica, British West Indies. Although seriously ill when he returned for the spring term, he insisted on giving his courses in Trusts and Future Interests. By gallant and super-human effort he continued to meet his classes to within a month of his death. In his passing the Law School lost one of the great teachers of law.

Direct descendant of John Morton a signer of the Declaration of Independence, Horace Whiteside was born June 5, 1891 on a farm near the village of Bell Buckle in Eastern Tennessee, the youngest of seven children. All of the family had a veritable passion for higher education. Fortunately, there was then developing in the village the Webb School, founded and taught in part by two Webb brothers, whose graduates were thoroughly trained in the classics. In contrast to our modern educational institutions, the buildings and equipment were simple, almost primitive, but no expense was spared in assembling good teachers and a strong library. "The books cost more than all the buildings combined", say members of the family. Here were taught with inspiration the great truths of the scriptures and the best in ancient and modern literature. The atmosphere of the school inculcated the American ideal that hard work and character were the keys to success, which became his fundamental philosophy.

He entered the University of Chicago without examinations, having received a scholarship in Latin, and because of his excellent preparation was able to maintain a very good record and at the same time play varsity football. There he became an outstanding guard on famous football teams coached by Amos Alonzo Stagg, whom he always considered one of his great teachers.

Upon graduating from the University of Chicago in 1912, he successfully taught and coached at the East Waterloo, Iowa, High School for two years, advancing to athletic director and instructor of Greek at Earlham College. Then came World War I when he went overseas as Captain in the 67th Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps, later attaining the rank of Major.

Returning from the war, he entered the Cornell Law School. While pursuing his law course he coached intramural athletics and freshman basketball at Cornell. In spite of this, he graduated from the law school with a higher than straight A average, by reason of several double 'A's—an achievement still unequalled. He was elected Book Review Editor of the *Cornell Law Quarterly* and his editorial notes are models. During the year 1926-1927 he was Ezra Ripley Thayer Teaching Fellow at Harvard Law School where he received the degree of Doctor of Juridical Science.

Brilliant and effective teacher, he was nonetheless a strong advocate of the value of active professional practice in law teaching. Therefore, he became associated in 1939 on a part time basis with the Wall Street law firm of Whitman, Ransom, Coulson and Goetz. This led to his participation in the reorganization of the Western Pacific Railway Corporation and in the leading case of *Ecker v. Western Pacific Railroad Corporation*, 318 U.S. 448 (1943), which did much to settle the relative powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the courts with respect to railroad reorganizations. After 1951, however, he limited his outside practice to consultant in the law of Trusts, Wills and Estates.

His classical background made Professor Whiteside a perfectionist in his professional work and in his teaching, yet he possessed the rare trait of not being intolerant with those less ably blessed; he taught the whole class, not merely the top ten percent. Often would he remark on the value of the middle-of-the-class student who not infrequently developed into a fine lawyer, making a distinct contribution to his community and to the reputation of the law school. For the student who was really trying he possessed a patience and gentleness in class which might not have been suspected of one with his great physique and mental power. This deep sense of compassion endeared him to his students.

Indeed, his abiding interest in his students was evidenced not only in the attention which he gave to them in Myron Taylor Hall, but by the fact that groups of law students often came to his home for round-table discussions. The loyalty, affection and respect of his students was made manifest by returning alumni of the Law School. Through the years, eminent lawyers and members of the Judiciary, as well as many of lesser distinction, visited his home to enjoy the hospitality that was extended and to profit from words of wisdom of their former teacher or the friend learned in the law.

Among his colleagues he won both admiration and affection. He was generous in shifting courses or in taking on extra work to help a fellow teacher in time of illness or for a sabbatic leave. On one occasion he gave up a field of law in the curriculum to which he had a legitimate claim so that a colleague who had a unique opportunity in that field might take advantage of it to the benefit of the law school.

His writings brought recognition to the Cornell Law School as well as to himself. He edited *Huffcut's Cases on Agency* (3rd Ed. 1926) and *Kales' Cases on Future Interests* (2nd Ed. 1936). Several of his monograph studies for the New York State Law Revision Commission won wide acclaim. He also prepared the New York Annotations to the American Law Institute's Restate-prepared the New York Annotations to the American Law Institute's Reinstatement of the Law of Contracts. In the fields of Trusts and Estates his writings were also outstanding, culminating in his becoming one of the contributing authors on those subjects to the recent American Law of Property Series.

Professor Whiteside is survived by his widow, Mrs. Ruth Kinyon Whiteside to whom he was married in 1951, and by a daughter of a former marriage, Mrs. Ann W. Wynd of Kenmore, N. Y. His first wife, Mrs. Esther Vesey Whiteside, and a son, Horace, Jr., died in 1950 and 1954 respectively.

Lewis Knudson, J. W. MacDonald, G. J. Thompson

Hervey Clock Williamson

June 9, 1887 — February 1, 1951

Hervey Clock Williamson was born in 1887, at Islip, Long Island, the son of Gilbert and Isabel Clock Williamson. His forbears were of English and Dutch stock who established their homes in eastern Long Island and were among the early settlers of America. His father died during the first year of his life. He attended the Islip Grade and High Schools and with a firm resolve and initiative he managed successfully to finance his medical education and subsequently graduated in 1908 from the New York University and Bellevue Medical School. Under competitive examination he won a two year internship ending as house physician on the Third Division at Bellevue Hospital. By virtue of his industrious and faithful application to the study and care of his patients on the medical wards he developed a keen diagnostic acumen and perspective which made him a good doctor prior to entering his chosen specialty. He was then appointed on the Resident staff of the Manhattan Maternity Hospital and served in that capacity for two years.

In 1916, the late Dr. William E. Studdiford, Sr. became director of the reorganized combined gynecological service at Bellevue and among the six men he chose to work under him was Hervey C. Williamson. In 1917 the late Dr. Clifton Edgar, Director of Obstetrics on the Cornell Division and Professor of Obstetrics at Cornell University Medical College, appointed him as Instructor of Obstetrics at Cornell University Medical College and as Adjunct Assistant Attending Surgeon on the Second Division (the Cornell Obstetrical Division) at Bellevue Hospital. During the year 1918 he was appointed to the Junior Attending Staff at the Manhattan Maternity Hospital. He also served for a time as Assistant in Gynecology at the Memorial Hospital, as well as Attending Obstetrician at the John E. Berwind Free Maternity Clinic. Later, he received an appointment as Assistant Attending Surgeon at the New York Nursery and Child Hospital, becoming a full Attending Surgeon in charge of a service in that institution in the latter years of its existence. During the years 1928 to 1932, he served as Director of the Obstetrical Service on the Cornell Division at Bellevue Hospital, resigning in 1932 when Cornell terminated its service at Bellevue. Since 1932 he has held the title of Attending Obstetrician and Gynecologist at the New York Hospital.

Dr. Williamson held the following faculty appointments at Cornell University Medical College: Instructor in Obstetrics, 1917 to 1927; Assistant Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1927 to 1932. During the period from 1928 to 1932, under the Chairmanship of Dr. George Gray Ward, he acted as Director of Obstetrics at the Medical College until Dr. Henricus J. Stander assumed the Chair in 1932. From 1932 to 1941 his appointment was that of

Assistant Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology, being promoted to Associate Professor in 1941 and, finally, in 1950, to that of Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology.

Upon the organization in 1935 of an obstetrical service at French Hospital he became an Associate Attending Surgeon in Obstetrics and Gynecology under the late Dr. Frederick C. Holden. Upon the latter's death in 1944 he was chosen to succeed him as Director. In 1948 he was promoted to Attending Surgeon in charge of Obstetrics and Gynecology at that institution.

Dr. Williamson held appointments as Consultant in Obstetrics and Gynecology to Bellevue, the Margaret Hague Maternity, the New York Infirmity, the Beth David and Mary Immaculate Hospitals. He was a member of the New York County and State Medical Societies, the American Medical Association, a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, the American College of Surgeons and the New York Obstetrical Society. He was a member of the Society of Alumni at Bellevue Hospital and a Diplomate of the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology. At one time he served as a member of the Medical Advisory Board of the Maternity Center Association. He was awarded recognition by being selected to hold the highest offices in several distinguished societies. He served as Chairman of the Section of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the New York Academy of Medicine; President of the New York Obstetrical Society, 1936-1937; President for two terms of the Medical Alumni of the New York University College of Medicine, 1944 to 1946 and President of the Society of the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital, 1947 to 1948.

In conjunction with the late Dr. Harold Bailey, Dr. Williamson developed an obstetrical forceps, subsequently named the Bailey-Williamson forceps, which is in extensive use today. He was the author, for the Oxford Outline Series, of a volume on obstetrics. He contributed numerous papers on various obstetrical subjects. Among those published may be found articles on cesarean section under local anesthesia, maternal and infant mortality, management of breech presentation, the obstetrical forceps, the extraperitoneal cesarean section, and the management of placenta previa.

Dr. Williamson possessed a sincere faith in mankind and an unselfish will to do good for others. He had a high sense of intellectual honesty which far superseded any thoughts of personal gain. In the practice of his specialty he did not hesitate to request consultation and help if he thought there was any possibility of increased benefit to the patient. He was a great man and a great leader without resort to showmanship or politics. His professional responsibilities always came first and for this reason he had little time to devote to his hobbies, such as sailing, fishing and photography.

Dr. Williamson was found to have an advanced neoplastic process which was in a sense held in check, allowing him to carry on in full activity with apparent cheerfulness and great faith in the future. His death on February 1, 1951, at the age of 63, was relatively sudden and was due to a cerebral hemorrhage from which he never recovered consciousness.

Dr. Williamson married Miss Lilly White who survives him as well as a son, John Hervey, whose profession is engineering and a daughter, Susan, an able obstetrician and gynecologist in this city who is a graduate of Cornell University Medical College.

In the death of Hervey C. Williamson this institution has lost a devoted, conscientious and valuable medical adviser as well as a staunch friend, greatly beloved by our fellow members.

R. Gordon Douglas

Elias Root Beadle Willis

— *November 22, 1959*

Elias Root Beadle Willis, Associate Librarian, Emeritus, of Cornell University, died on November 22, 1959. Mr. Willis was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1901 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He became a secondary school teacher, and in 1913 he enrolled as a graduate student at Cornell where he studied classics and won the degree of Master of Arts in 1915. He was instructor in Greek at Cornell during the academic years 1918-1919 and 1920-1921; later he maintained this connection with teaching and research through membership in Phi Beta Kappa and the American Philological Association.

When Mr. Willis had completed his work for the Master's degree in 1915 he became superintendent of readers' services in the University Library, and here, in the Library, he lived out a long and useful professional life. He became assistant librarian in 1923 and associate librarian in 1930. When the affairs of the Library were managed by an administrative committee from 1929 to 1930, he had the most responsibility for oversight and direction of daily routine; and for a short period in 1946 he was acting librarian. He retired in 1947 and was granted the title Associate Librarian Emeritus.

During the long, busy period of his service to the Library he concerned himself as much with books and their contents as with the large, ever-changing staff—mostly students working part-time—who under his direction brought books from the recesses of the Library to the main desk for distribution to readers. He was a learned man who understood the scholar's problems and talked with authority not only about the merits of different editions and translations of a book but about by-ways of scholarship relating to the classics, literature, and history, studies in which he maintained a lively interest. He was a close friend of the late Professor Carl Becker, who at times sought his advice on questions concerning ancient Greece and Rome and who always put a high value on his judgment. Also he helped Liberty Hyde Bailey by creating the exact and official Latin names appropriate to new varieties of palms discovered by the eminent botanist.

To a whole generation of Cornellians, faculty and students alike, Mr. Willis personified the Library. On entering the main reading room one saw him at a raised desk to the right, sitting by himself, at first sight, as it seemed, an austere and reserved man, his body held erect, his face impassive. To enter the stacks one passed his desk, a busy man's desk, full of slips and notes, call-cards and the time sheets of his student workers. But he was never too

busy to answer a question or help in the search for a book. A question dissolved his austerity. He gave information exactly and generously and with the assurance of one who knew the resources of the Library to be rich and varied. His manner was somewhat withdrawn but self-reliant, his humor dry. He enjoyed conversation not only on points of scholarship, which occupied him most, but on contemporary affairs and even on the annual football game between his own Pennsylvania and Cornell. Nor was his interest in physical recreation merely that of an onlooker; during much of his life he took his exercise by rowing, sometimes journeying stage by stage around Cayuga Lake. In the summer months Mrs. Willis and he established their home on the West Shore of the lake, rowing the mile or so each morning and evening.

He was, until the last years of his life, a trim, vigorous man. In appearance and manner he changed but little. And so it was with his interests. His administrative work he performed quickly, quietly, and efficiently. He and his staff provided readers with the books they needed. Yet he was more than an able administrator. At all times he was in touch with the intellectual life of the University and made his own informal contribution to it. He was a steady, loyal, and warm-hearted companion. By his death our community has lost a man of much knowledge and wisdom, a scholar-librarian.

F. G. Marcham, F. B. Hutt, G. F. Sabine

Lyman Perl Wilson

January 21, 1883 — April 20, 1951

In his sixty-ninth year, about to become Professor Emeritus as of July 1951, but still committed to continue his instruction in Torts and Choice of Remedies during the academic year 1951-52, Professor Lyman P. Wilson was permitted, while engaged in the early morning preparation for the class-room, to end his work unexpectedly and peacefully.

Lyman Wilson was born in Leslie, Iowa, January 21, 1883. He received the B. S. degree from Knox College in 1904, and J.D. from Chicago University Law School in 1907. Knox awarded him an honorary LL.D. in 1924.

When he came to Cornell in 1921, as Professor of Law, he brought with him a wealth of experience as private practitioner and city attorney in Galesburg, Illinois, and as a teacher of law at Idaho, Oklahoma and George Washington Universities. At those institutions and later at Cornell and in summer sessions at Columbia and Chicago Universities, he taught nearly every subject in a law school curriculum. With that background, he was always found ready and willing to adapt his own program to accommodate situations resulting from changes in faculty personnel or to fill emergency gaps caused by illness. At Cornell, his chief study and instruction was in the law of torts and it was in that field that he wrote law review articles and published his case book, the third edition of which was in preparation at the time of his death. He had unique ability and extraordinary success in the conduct of a Practice Court. His students annually testified with enthusiasm to the benefits derived from practice before that court.

He could always find time, in his office or at his home, to give a hearty welcome and patient counselling to students who sought advice upon their personal or academic problems. They took his friendship with them into their careers and returned it with warmth and reverence.

In the faculty team, he was always a wheel horse, willing to pull more than his share of the load, cheerfully receptive to committee assignments and contributing good judgment and dispatch to the committees' deliberations and conclusions.

His temperament and good fellowship, his reputation for straight-forward expression tinged with humor and for sound reasoning bound by understanding and unselfishness inevitably attracted his impressment into service of the University and the community. He was almost continuously on duty with some important university committee,

such as the Committee on Inter-Faculty Relations and the Committee on Student Conduct. Off campus, he was an ardent Rotarian and president of the local Rotary Club in 1930-31; on the budget committee and vice-president of the Community Chest; three times president of the Council of Social Agencies between 1925 and 1935, and director of the Tompkins County Community Fund during the second World War.

Many will miss his community wide interest in people, his willingness to give unstintingly of himself as a speaker and adviser to many diverse groups both off and on the campus. His was a life of action, encouragement to others, and cordiality.

In the law school world, he had a host of friends, was a regular attendant at the annual meetings of the American Law School Association, participated in its round tables, served on its committees and was elected its president for the year 1943-44.

Professor Wilson was concluding his thirtieth year of devoted service to the Cornell Law School. He added to its distinction and contributed to the spirit of good fellowship between faculty and students. The liveliness of his personality will keep the memory of him vivid.

J. W. MacDonald, R. S. Stevens, B. P. Young

George Woolsey

May 2, 1861 — July 1, 1950

Dr. George Woolsey, Professor of Clinical Surgery (Emeritus) at Cornell University Medical College, was born in 1861, the son of Theodore Dwight Woolsey, President of Yale from 1846 to 1871, and Sarah Sears Prichard Woolsey. Dr. Woolsey graduated from Yale in 1881 and the following year did graduate work at the Sheffield Scientific School. He received an M. D. degree from the College of Physicians & Surgeons, Columbia University in 1885. His subsequent training for clinical surgery is not completely evident in available accounts of his life, but one year was spent at the Roosevelt Hospital. Between 1885 and 1890 he spent two years in France and Germany, presumably in pathology and anatomy. Following his return to this country, he was appointed Professor of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery at New York University Medical College in 1890. He served in this capacity until 1897 when he became Professor of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery at Cornell University Medical College. In 1908 his title became Professor of Clinical Surgery, a post that he held until he retired in 1926 as Professor of Clinical Surgery (Emeritus).

Dr. Woolsey's hospital appointments included that of Attending Surgeon at Bellevue Hospital from 1890 to 1921 and Consulting Surgeon thereafter. From 1900 to 1914 he was an Associate Surgeon at Presbyterian Hospital. He also held appointments as Consulting Surgeon at Memorial Hospital from about 1914, at the New York Infirmary for Women and Children from 1925, at the Peekskill Hospital from about 1897, and at St. John's Riverside Hospital in Yonkers from about 1914.

He was a member of the American Surgical Association, International Society of Surgery, Society of Clinical Surgery, American College of Surgeons, New York Surgical Society, New York Clinical Society, New York Gastroenterological Society, and the New York Academy of Medicine, as well as the American Medical Association and numerous state and local societies. He was the author of numerous articles on the surgical subjects of current interest, including several on genito-urinary surgery. He was also a contributor to Keen's "Surgery", the outstanding text of that era.

Dr. Woolsey died on July 1, 1950 at New Haven, Connecticut. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Jean Paul Ellenwood Woolsey, two daughters, Miss Laura Woolsey of New Haven and Mrs. John C. Kittle of Ross, California, and by a sister, Miss Edith Woolsey of New Haven.

Frank Glenn

Paul Work

June 18, 1886 — July 8, 1959

Paul Work, Professor Emeritus of Vegetable Crops, died in Ithaca, July 8, 1959, after an illness of over two months. He was born at Kerrmoor, Pennsylvania, June 18, 1886 and obtained his early education in the public schools of Knoxville, Tennessee. He received the B.A. degree from the University of Tennessee in 1907, the B.S. degree from Pennsylvania State College in 1910, the M.S. degree from Cornell University in 1913, and the Ph.D. degree from the University of Minnesota in 1921.

Professor Work came to Cornell in 1910 as instructor in horticulture and registered in the Graduate School. After obtaining the Master's degree in 1913, he was appointed Superintendent of the Department of Vegetable Gardening, the first such department established in the United States. He was appointed Acting Professor in 1917 and Professor in 1920, holding the latter position until his retirement in 1951. During his active service in Cornell University he taught large numbers of students, many of whom occupy important positions in the vegetable industry and in educational institutions in the United States and in many other countries. He was highly regarded by the students as a personal friend and adviser and was never too busy to counsel with them on their problems. Professor Work's most important research was in the study of vegetable types and varieties, vegetable marketing, and plant nutrition. He was a recognized leader in the study of types and varieties and had a large following among seedsmen and college and experiment station workers. He established the Vegetable Variety Field Days for workers in this field. In 1954 he was granted the All-American Selections Award of Honor "for outstanding achievement in horticulture" by the American Seed Trade Association.

In addition to his work at Cornell, Professor Work spent vacations and sabbatical leaves gaining experience. In 1925 he engaged in vegetable variety research with the Ferry-Morse Seed Company in Michigan; in the summer of 1935 he conducted packaging research for the Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Company; in 1939 he taught a course in the College of Agriculture, University of California, and in 1947-1948 he conducted research at the Puerto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station at Rio Piedras. Following his retirement he served twenty-one months as Professor in the College of Agriculture of the University of the Philippines at Los Banos, where he was engaged in teaching new courses and training graduate students in research; as at Cornell this was pioneer work.

Professor Work was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; member of Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, American Society of Horticultural Science, Vegetable Growers Association of America, New York

State Vegetable Growers Association, and Ithaca Rotary Club. He helped organize and was the first secretary of the New York State Vegetable Growers Association, and in 1951 he was elected an honorary life member of the Association. He was a very active worker in the Presbyterian Church of Ithaca, having served as a teacher and superintendent of the Sunday School, and as an Elder for thirty years. He was secretary and president of the Rural Church Institute, president of the Tompkins County Council of Churches, and vice president of the New York State Council of Churches.

Professor Work was the author of two books, *Vegetable Production and Marketing* and *The Tomato*, and many technical papers. He wrote many popular articles for agricultural papers and for various newspapers. He was associate editor of *Market Growers Journal* 1922-1953, and editor emeritus from 1953 until his death in 1959.

During World War I, Dr. Work served as Private and Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers of the Army, 1917-1919.

On August 9, 1917, Dr. Work married Grace Nicholas, who survives him. He is survived also by a daughter Margaret (Mrs. W. K. Stone) and three sons, Ralph, Richard, and William. We share with his family our deep sense of personal loss and the memory of a gracious friend and colleague.

H. C. Thompson R. D. Sweet R. G. Wiggans

Thomas Lenoir York

November 26, 1921 — December 21, 1957

Thomas Lenoir York, Associate Professor of Vegetable Crops and Plant Breeding, died in Ithaca on December 21, 1957 after an illness of several months. His death, at the age of 36, brought to an untimely end a career which was marked by a number of important contributions in research and teaching on the breeding of vegetables and which held ever greater promise for the future. Professor York was born in Waynesville, North Carolina on November 26, 1921 and grew up on a farm there. His undergraduate studies at North Carolina State College were interrupted by service in the Army from April 1943 to October 1945. During this time he spent two years overseas in North Africa, Italy, France, and Germany. Returning to North Carolina he was awarded the Bachelor of Science degree in 1946 and continued studying there for the Master of Science degree. His work for the degree was essentially completed in June, 1947 when he came to Cornell University for further graduate study, but the thesis was presented later and the Master's degree was actually awarded in 1948.

As a graduate student at Cornell, he held an assistantship that involved the breeding of beans for disease resistance. He was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1950 and was immediately appointed Assistant Professor in the Departments of Vegetable Crops and of Plant Breeding, with main responsibility for the breeding of dry and snap beans. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1953. His research led to the development of a Red Kidney bean with resistance to halo blight, a bacterial disease that has prevented the growing of Red Kidney bean seed in New York State. Field tests in progress indicate that this research will save New York State bean growers many thousands of dollars annually in seed costs. His intensive work on resistance to fusarium root rot of beans led to the finding of a much better source of resistance than was hitherto known. This knowledge shared with other bean breeders has stimulated work at other locations and is expected to lead to a solution of one of the most serious problems in bean production throughout the United States.

In addition to his work on beans, Professor York did the principal work on an early tomato variety, several scab resistant cucumbers, and a hybrid cabbage, all of which are undergoing field tests preliminary to release.

While he did not regularly teach any formal course, Professor York was much sought as an adviser of graduate students. His scholarly and critical approach to their problems earned their respect, and his sympathetic understanding and quiet humor won their affection. He was much interested in foreign students and maintained correspondence with several of them after they left Cornell.

Partly as a result of his interest in foreign students, he held an appointment as Visiting Professor of Vegetable Crops in the Department of Agronomy, College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines. From April, 1955 to January, 1957 he worked to develop the vegetable crops teaching and research program of the College. He quickly recognized that for his impact to be lasting he must develop people and attitudes. The tangible results of his stay are measured in the accomplishments of other people, as they should be, but behind almost every activity of the section was his guiding hand, deliberately inconspicuous but nonetheless real.

In terms of instruction, he taught a graduate course primarily for young faculty members who were working toward advanced degrees. He advised five of these, two of whom remained to strengthen the local institution and three of whom carried his teaching to other colleges, thus spreading his influence. He taught an advanced course for undergraduates, primarily to train local faculty and to develop the course. He gradually shifted responsibility to the local instructors until they carried the course independently. Working with local faculty, he was also instrumental in reorganizing the elementary course in vegetable crops, including development of new laboratory outlines and mimeographed material in order to adapt available texts to Philippine conditions.

For all of his effort to improve the resident teaching and help the young and inexperienced faculty to develop as teachers, his major effort was in the development of sound research and competent researchers. The main projects included evaluation of some 600 vegetable varieties; testing of nutrient amounts, ratios, and placement in fertilizer trials; development of methods of storing seeds in tropical climates; studies of vegetable seed production; breeding of tomatoes, squash, pepper, sweet potatoes, and Irish potatoes for local conditions; studies on curing and storage of vegetables under tropical conditions; and special studies of onion and garlic production and storage. By the time he left, these were all going projects under Filipino staff, most of whom he had a large part in training.

He also stimulated a number of cooperative research projects with farmers and outside agencies, from three of which he was instrumental in obtaining financial support, which was in itself a tribute to the development of the vegetable crops section and its work. Under his guidance a flow of research findings was disseminated through bulletins, the press, and radio.

Quite beyond all this, Professor York and his family were outstanding ambassadors of good will. His sincere devotion to the Filipino people is amply demonstrated in his request that memorials to him be expressed in tangible form to the Church-Among-the Palms.

He is survived by his wife, Barbara Hunt York, whom he married in June 1950. Also surviving are their three children, Stephen, Amy, and Thomas; and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. York. His friends throughout the United States and in the Philippines share with his family a deep sense of personal loss.

H. M. Munger, M. G. Cline, R. P. Murphy

Benjamin Percy Young

February 27, 1887 — October 10, 1958

Quite probably as he would have elected, had he had a choice, Benjamin Percy Young died at the end of a round of golf at Ithaca, New York. This was on October 10, 1958. Some years earlier, he had had a heart involvement which in a way must have served as a warning to him as it did to his friends. However, no one could think of him as a helpless old man, and his friends will remember him as a man who enjoyed life, and to the fullest extent when he was helping others in some way.

Emeritus Professor Young was born in Kansas City, Kansas, February 27, 1887. In 1908, the University of Kansas awarded him the Bachelor of Science degree, and Cornell University conferred the Doctor of Philosophy degree on him in 1919. In 1928, he carried on some advanced studies at Johns Hopkins University.

For seven years following his graduation, Professor Young served as high school principal and as city school superintendent in Kansas. In 1915, he renewed his university contacts and served until 1917 as instructor in entomology at the University of Kansas. In 1917, he became instructor in entomology at Cornell, and on receipt of his doctorate became Assistant Professor of Zoology. In 1940, he was made Associate Professor of Zoology and in 1952 Emeritus Professor.

Professor Young's academic interests centered largely in invertebrate zoology, with special emphasis on protozoology, helminthology, and parasitism. He made contributions to our understanding of the life history of the spring cankerworm, of the embryology of the honey bee, and more particularly of the attachment of the thorax to the abdomen in the Diptera.

Professor Young had a strong interest in the teaching of zoology to beginning college students. To help him improve his services here, he studied procedures at Johns Hopkins University and at the Wood's Hole Marine Laboratory. Furthering this interest, in 1935, he visited laboratories in Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Italy, France, Belgium, England, and Scotland. Seven years later, in 1942, he extended these studies to the western and southwestern parts of the United States. The year 1950 saw him getting further enrichment in Bermuda and, even after retirement, he continued to broaden his geographic experience by travel in Hawaii. Most of these experiences found expression in revisions and improvement of the laboratory manual which he and the late Professor of Zoology, Hugh Daniel Reed, had developed for use in beginning college classes.

Professional standing in his field was attested by membership in Sigma Xi and in Phi Kappa Phi, in the Society of Parasitology, the American Association of the Advancement of Science, and the American Association of University Professors.

The civic record of Professor Young was justly a matter of considerable satisfaction to him. During his career outside the classroom, he served the community in various positions. He was a trustee of the First Methodist Church of Ithaca, New York. He served in a number of capacities in the local Community Chest. For some time, he was secretary of the Village of Cayuga Heights. From 1927 to 1932, he served on the Cayuga Heights School Board, part of the time as president of that Board. In that capacity, he represented views between those favoring little development and those favoring a more ambitious growth on a site a half mile north of the location of the present school.

The Ithaca Rotary Club elected Professor Young to membership in 1928, and he continued as a member until his death. During the year 1947-1948, he served as president of the club and stimulated it to its first 100 per cent membership in the International Rotary Foundation. This Foundation serves an important role in sponsoring university scholarships on a world basis.

The home life of Professor Young and his wife, the former Nola Ayers, was ideal. A daughter, now Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Oliver, and a son, John Ayers Young, prospered in this atmosphere. The many students who were trained in the classrooms over which Professor Young presided, and the many citizens outside those classrooms who knew the man, as well as the faculty members with whom he worked, must regret the loss of his friendly, helpful personality.

E. L. Palmer, Perry Gilbert, Robert Matheson

George Young, Jr.

August 24, 1878 — January 15, 1956

George Young, Jr., Emeritus Professor of Architecture and former Dean of the College of Architecture, died at his home in Novato, California, January 15, 1956.

Dean Young was born at Napanoch, New York, August 24, 1878, the son of George and Sarah (Schoonmaker) Young. He was a graduate of Worcester Academy (1896) and of the College of Architecture, Cornell University (1900). In 1902 he married Helen Dorsey Binkerd, his classmate in Architecture who survives him.

As an undergraduate, while maintaining an excellent scholastic record, he also participated to some extent in extracurricula activities, winning his letter in both track and football as well as being vice-president of his class and serving on various committees. Throughout his college and professional life his chief interest was in the structural field of architecture. This interest was perhaps due, in part, to his having been a student under Professors Church and Jacoby. For several years after graduation he was employed as superintendent of construction by different architectural firms in New York and Pittsburgh.

In the fall of 1909 he returned to Cornell as Assistant Professor of Architecture to reorganize and develop the work of that college in the field of structural analysis and design. This he did most effectively. In 1915 he was advanced to a Professorship of Architecture in which post he served with distinction until his retirement. Appointed Dean of the College in 1928, he continued until 1937, when a serious illness, followed by a long period of recuperation, necessitated a sharp curtailment in his physical and professional activities. He withdrew from the deanship but continued to teach with his accustomed zest. Upon retirement in 1946, he removed to California where he passed the remaining years quietly but by no means idly.

Although Dean Young's chief interest and effort were always devoted to sound teaching and in organizing and implementing the curriculum of the college to that end, his restless energy kept him continuously involved with a multitude of other interests. In his early days on the Faculty his special abilities were utilized by the University in the erection or renovation of several campus buildings. During the first World War he served as Captain in the Army Air Service. In the early twenties, together with Dean Bosworth and others, he was prominently identified with several major changes and innovations in the curriculum which were introduced at that time, including the inauguration of the five year program at Cornell, a step which was soon to be followed by most of the leading architectural schools in the country. He was responsible for the beginnings of the City and Regional Planning

program. He was active in university affairs including service as Faculty Representative on the Board of Trustees. He was the senior author of two texts, *Descriptive Geometry* in 1921 and *Mechanics of Materials* in 1927.

Dean Young was a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects and was always actively engaged in the affairs of that organization. He had been president of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, was a Corresponding Member of the American Society of Landscape Architects, and Panel Editor of the Architectural Forum, one of the leading professional publications. Among his social and professional affiliations were Phi Gamma Delta, Tau Beta Pi and Phi Kappa Phi

In his private life, Professor Young found relaxation in a variety of constructive activities. Besides composing light verse for his own and his friends amusement, and enjoying an excellent library and large collection of recorded music, he loved to work with tools. His home, both outside and within, bore the characteristic marks of his skillful handiwork and flair for design.

Though he discharged his administrative and other duties with competence, Professor Young's chief joy and satisfaction undoubtedly came in his teaching. Intensely interested in his subject and in his students as individuals, he gave time and effort to both without stint. The effectiveness of his stimulating and rigorous presentation of the work, though often achieved with a light touch, brought distinction to the College and the beginnings of understanding and maturity to many an underclassman. The door of his office and that of his home were always open to those who sought his counsel. He knew his students intimately and followed their later careers with friendly interest. The respect and admiration shown for his work and for himself were deeply impressive. Seldom did a former student neglect an opportunity to pay his personal respects, either in Ithaca while Professor Young was still active, or in California after his retirement. His passing is deeply felt by his students, by his colleagues of the faculty and by his professional associates everywhere.

H. E. Baxter, D. L. Finlayson, R. M. Ogden

