Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Science

Volume 51 | Annual Issue Article 7

1944

In Memoriam: Elmer Darwin Ball; James B. Craney; George Frederick Kay; Frank Leverett; Benjamin Leroy Miller; Herman A. Mueller; Olaf Martin Oleson; Lemuel Charles Raiford; Henry Lewis Rietz; Althea Rosina Sherman; James Timothy Whiting

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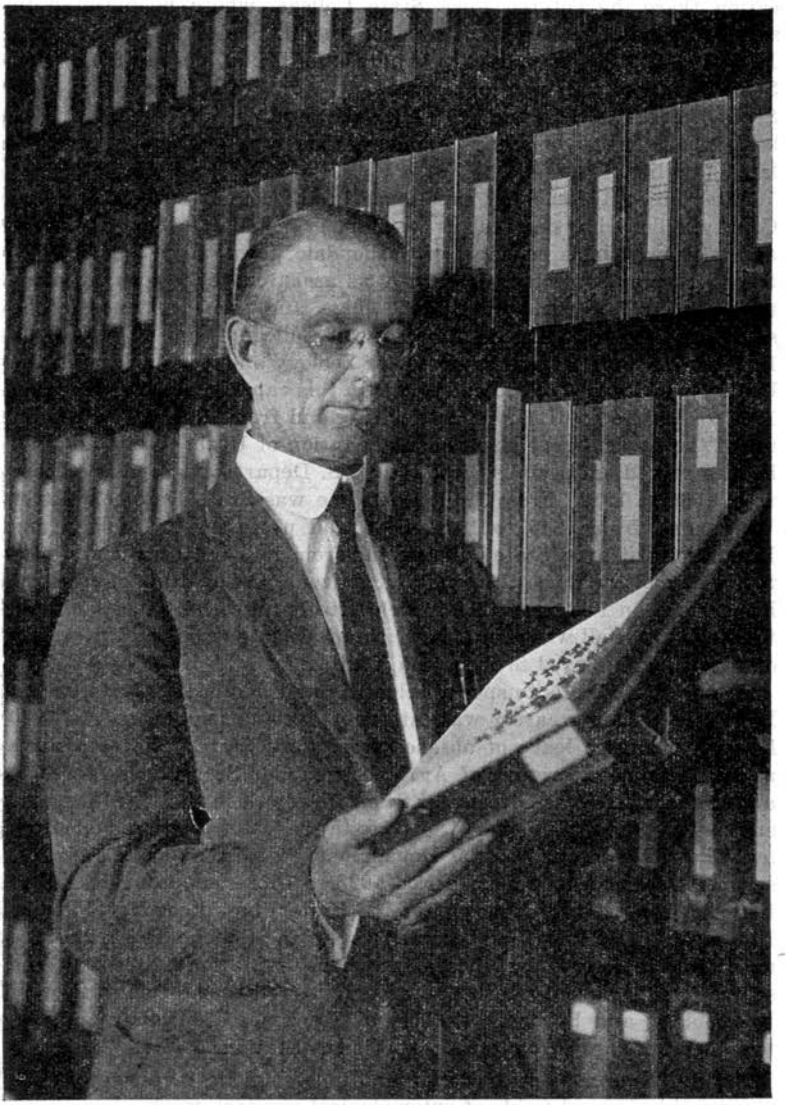
In Memoriam



ELMER DARWIN BALL
1870-1943

Dr. Elmer Darwin Ball, who had been a member of our Academy for 49 years, died at Pasadena, California, October 5, 1943, after a long illness. Dr. Ball was born in Athens, Vermont, September 21, 1870, and in early childhood moved with his parents to Little Rock, Lyon County, Iowa, where he attended public schools and grew up in a pioneer farm community. After completing his public school edu-

cation there, he entered Iowa State College, where he majored in zoology and entomology, and received the B. S. degree in 1895 and M. S. in 1898. In 1907 he was granted the Ph. D. degree from Ohio State University. His graduate work at Iowa State College and Ohio State University was pursued under the direction of Professor Herbert Osborn, with whom he wrote many papers on leafhoppers and related families.

After an early teaching experience in the county schools of Lyon County, followed by one year as assistant principal at Albion Seminary and another year as principal of Carbondale, Iowa, High School, Doctor Ball began his scientific career, as assistant in Zoology and Entomology, 1895-97, at Iowa State College, and then continued in the same capacity at Colorado Agricultural College from 1897 to 1902. In 1902, Dr. Ball became Professor of Zoology and Entomology in the Utah Agricultural College and served in this capacity until 1907; from 1905 to 1916 he was Dean of Agriculture and from 1907 to 1916 Director of the Agricultural Experimental Station of Utah. While at Utah he also served as specialist with the U. S. Department of Agriculture from 1906 to 1912. From 1916 to 1918 he was State Entomologist of Wisconsin; from 1918 to 1921, head and professor of Zoology and Entomology at Iowa State College; and from 1931 until his death, professor of zoology at the University of Arizona. As a result of cerebral hemorrhage in February 1938, which left him physically incapacitated for work, Dr. Ball was granted a leave of absence from the University of Arizona and moved to Pasadena, California.

As a result of calls to special scientific and administrative services, Dr. Ball's teaching career was interrupted at various times. In 1920 he was granted a leave of absence from Iowa State College to serve as an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture under Secretaries Meredith and Wallace. He was Director of Scientific Work in the U. S. Department of Agriculture from 1921 to 1925. In the latter position, he backed legislation which enabled the Department to raise salaries and thus secure better research men. From 1925 to 1928 he was in charge of the celery insect investigation for the State Plant Board of Florida. In the fall of 1928 Dr. Ball became Dean of the College of Agriculture and Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station of Arizona and served in this capacity until he was transferred to the Department of Entomology and Economic Zoology as Professor of Zoology and Entomologist of the Agricultural Experiment Station.

Dr. Ball was a tireless worker and indefatigable investigator. He pioneered in several fields of entomological research work. Among his accomplishments should be mentioned driving spray methods of codling moth control, methods of eradicating American foulbrood and especially the discovery of the role played by insects in the transmission of plant diseases. He was the first to point out and demonstrate the relationship of leafhoppers of sugar beets to curly top disease of that crop and also of leafhoppers to hopperburn of potatoes. In addition to various other duties, he always spent his vacations, holidays and every spare hour in collection and taxonomic studies of Jassidae,

Cercopidae, Fulgoridae and particularly Membracidae. While professor of entomology in Arizona, he made an ecological study of the grasshoppers of that state. His private collection of 40,000 to 50,000 Homoptera and Orthoptera, representing more than 2,000 species, is now deposited in the U. S. National Museum at Washington. Several hundred new species of Homoptera have been named and described by him. Although his studies of Homoptera were largely confined to North America, his knowledge of these groups was worldwide. He also possessed a large, private scientific library, including many rare scientific conversation at the fireside.

Dr. Ball was an inspiring teacher and his counsel much sought by undergraduate and graduate students. He frequently helped them and often assisted financially some of the more worthy students needing help. While serving in administrative work in Washington, he organized the Graduate School of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and there served as its director until 1925. He was always courteous, dependable and a most loyal friend to students and colleagues. His enthusiasm and national leadership had a very marked effect upon the development of entomology in America. His wife, Mildred R. Nowell, whom he married in 1894 and who now survives him, was always of great aid and an inspiration to him. It was always a great pleasure to have dinner at the Ball home and spend the evening in scientific conversation at the fireside.

Dr. Ball was an active member of many scientific societies. He was a fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science and held membership in the Association of Economic Entomologists (past president), Entomological Society of America, Ecological Society of America, Pacific Slope Association of Economic Entomologists, Washington Biological Society, Washington Entomological Society, Entomological Society of Florida, Iowa Academy of Sciences, Utah Academy of Science, Ohio Academy of Science and California Academy of Science. He was an active member of Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi and Gamma Sigma Delta (past national president). His name also appears in WHO'S WHO in America, International WHO'S WHO, American Men of Science, RUS, Washington Social Register, and Washington Blue Book.

Dr. Ball was essentially an outdoor entomologist and naturalist. He had very strong ecological leanings, and became interested in animal and plant life in early childhood. He was a most keen observer and tried to find explanations of the things he observed in the field. His published scientific contributions number about two hundred, mostly in the fields of taxonomic and applied entomology. He also published a considerable number of papers in general fields of science, agriculture and education. The bibliography below does not include some of the more popular, educational and agricultural papers written by Dr. Ball.

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CARL J. DRAKE
IOWA STATE COLLEGE

THE REV. JAMES B. CRANEY
1875-1942

The Reverend James B. Craney, member of the Loras College faculty for thirty-five years, died at the St. Joseph's Sanitarium on August 21, 1942. In addition to his position as professor at the College he had held the office of chaplain at the Sanitarium for twenty-four years. Though failing in health for some time, he did not allow this condition to hinder him in his regular work, and even on the very morning of his death he attended to his regular chaplain duties in his customary manner. At about ten o'clock in the morning he suffered a heart attack, and in about a half hour time wrote *finis* to his earthly career.

The Reverend James B. Craney was born in Kenosha, Wisconsin, on April 24, 1875. While he was still quite young his parents moved to Iowa settling on a farm near Independence. Here he received his elementary schooling, and, after completing part of his high school course, took up teaching in the neighborhood schools. In September 1898 he entered Loras College, (then St. Joseph's College) Dubuque, where he completed his high school and college work. He graduated from Loras College in June 1904.

After completing his college work Father Craney was sent abroad for his theological studies. He enrolled in the American College, Rome, Italy, and after four years was ordained to the priesthood on April 21, 1908. During his stay in Rome, in addition to his regular course of studies, he applied himself to the study of languages and learned to speak Italian fluently. He also had a mastery of German as well as of the required ancient classical languages.

Upon his return to his native land Father Craney was appointed to the faculty of Loras College. He was assigned to the department of mathematics and served as instructor and professor of mathematics till the very end.

Father Craney was a born mathematician and an outstanding teacher. He loved his work and never spared himself when duty called. He

took a personal interest in every student who came under his charge, and sought to inspire his students with the same devotion for the subject of mathematics which he himself had by nature.

Aside from his mathematical pursuits, Father Craney was deeply interested in allied scientific fields, particularly in the field of astronomy. He took an active part in the study of meteor frequencies during Leonid and Perseid showers, a program carried out under the auspices of Loras College a decade ago. He likewise was a member of Loras College expedition to Canada to observe the solar eclipse on August 31, 1932. He served as photographer and secured fine pictures of the progress of the eclipse from first to second contact as well as of the phase of totality itself.

In the passing of Father Craney Loras College lost an able member of its teaching staff. As a priest, scholar and teacher, Father Craney was at all times truly a man of God, and at all times truly a friend of man. The presence of two bishops and of over a hundred priests at his obsequies attested the high esteem in which he was held by all who knew him.

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GEORGE FREDERICK KAY
1873-1943

Following five months of illness Dean George F. Kay died of cancer on July 19, 1943. He was born on a farm near Virginia, York County, Ontario on September 14, 1873 of English and Scotch ancestry. He attended local elementary and high schools, was principal of the public school at Zephyr, Ontario for 2 years, graduated from Owen Sound Collegiate Institute in 1896, and spent the next four years at the University of Toronto, B. A. 1900. It was at Toronto that he found his life interest in geology. While engaged in commercial geological work for the next 2 years he continued advanced studies in geology and was granted the M. S. degree at Toronto in 1902. From January, 1903 to September 1904 he held a fellowship and took graduate courses in geology at the University of Chicago. For the next 3 years he was Assistant Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Kansas. In the fall of 1907 he was appointed by Professor Samuel Calvin to a professorship of geology at the State University of Iowa, a position he filled with distinction as long as he lived. During the summer months from 1907 to 1911 he was connected with the U. S. Geological Survey and Department of Agriculture and carried on field work in Colorado, Oregon, California and Alaska. When Calvin died in 1911 Kay succeeded as Head of the Department of Geology, Director of the Iowa Geological Survey and State Geologist. In 1917 he became Dean of the College of Liberal Arts. In order to conserve his strength following a serious illness in 1934 and so that he might devote more time and energy to the deanship, he relinquished the geological administrative positions but continued to

teach courses and to do research and writing in geology. In 1941 he reached the retirement age for Deans but continued during the remaining two academic years as Professor of Geology on a full-time basis. Thus he was Professor of Geology for 36 years, Head of the Department and State Geologist for 23 years, and Dean for 24 years.

During these years Dr. Kay made an indelible impression on the University, the Iowa City community and the State of Iowa, exerted no little influence on both his native and his adopted countries and gained considerable reputation abroad. He was an excellent teacher, a distinguished administrator, a brilliant investigator and a clear and interesting writer. He had boundless enthusiasm, unswerving loyalty to any institution or cause he served, and most of the time unusually good health.

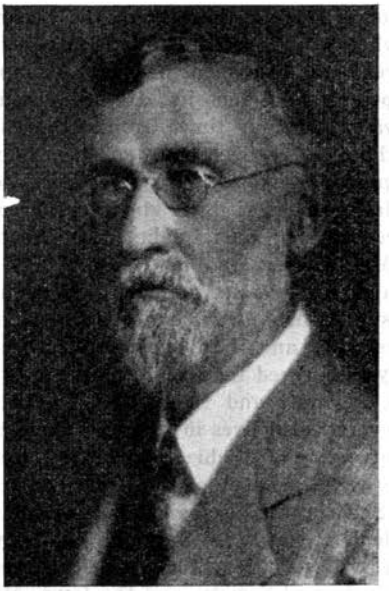
In addition to academic degrees mentioned above he earned the Ph.D. degree at Chicago in 1914 and was awarded honorary degrees: D.Sc. Cornell College, 1935 and Ll.D. Toronto, 1936. He was a fellow of the Geological Society of America and a member of the Council in 1920, 1921 and 1922; a fellow of the American Association for the Adancement of Science, Secretary of Sec. E 1912-1917 and a vice president in 1929. Immediately upon coming to Iowa in 1907 he became a member of this Academy, was president in 1929, and became a Life Member. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, a 14th degree Mason, and a Kiwanian, serving as president of the local chapter in 1938. For 18 years he lectured on Science and Religion in the Presbyterian Sunday School in Iowa City to a total of about 1200 young men and women, and these lectures later became Dean Kay's University course Geology and Man.

George Kay and Bethea Hopper of Paisley, Ontario, a classmate at Owen Sound Collegiate Institute were married on December 26, 1902. They had 3 children. Dr. Marshall Kay is Professor of Geology at Columbia University. Mrs. Marjorie Kay McLaughlin died in 1936. Dr. Calvin Kay, on leave from the medical faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, is a Major in the Army Medical Corps stationed in India. Mrs. Bertha Kay lives in Iowa City.

Dr. Kay's first major geological interest was in mineralogy, petrology and ore deposits but soon after Calvin's death in 1911 he came to realize the importance of Pleistocene geology in Iowa and spent the remainder of his geological career in this special field. His complete bibliography includes 77 titles. Of these, 45 including several monographic reports, deal with the Pleistocene glacial and interglacial history of Iowa. He first discovered that some gumbo-like clay common in Iowa resulted from the complete weathering of glacial till, named it *gumbotil* and then classified the Pleistocene glacial and interglacial deposits on the basis that separate till sheets deposited during the glacial intervals had been weathered to gumbotils during the following interglacial intervals. He also determined at least roughly the minimum absolute and relative ages of the interglacial intervals by the depth of leaching following the deposition of each till sheet and prior to the advance of the next following glacier in comparison with that since the retreat

of the last glacier about 25,000 years ago. He thus came to be known deservedly as a leading American Pleistocene geologist. With the aid of several successive research assisstants, a monograph on the *Pleistocene Geology of Iowa* was completed in the spring of 1943. It consists of 621 pages, including numerous maps, graphs, sections and photographs. Published by the Iowa Geological Survey as a Special Report, largely posthumously, this volume constitutes a fitting monument of Dean Kay's own making.

A. C. TROWBRIDGE
IOWA CITY, IOWA



FRANK LEVERETT
1859-1943

Frank Leverett who was born at Denmark, Iowa on March 10, 1859 and spent the first 24 years of his life in this state died at his home at Ann Arbor, Michigan on November 15, 1943. He attended local schools and the Denmark Academy and then taught the natural sciences at the same academy for four years, 1880-1883. He took his classes on frequent field trips in southeastern Iowa and became interested in the coal measures and their fossil plants, one of which *Sigillaria leverettii* was named for him. He then entered Iowa State College, finished the four year course in about 18 months and took the B. S. degree in 1885. This ended his formal institutional education. For his graduating thesis at Ames he studied some flowing wells in central Iowa and in so doing got in touch with W J McGee and T. C. Chamberlin, both of whom were then actively engaged in studying the North American glacial and interglacial deposits. Immediately following his graduation he went to see Chamberlin, who was President of the University of Wisconsin, walking the whole distance from Denmark, Iowa, to Madison, studying the geology of the Mississippi River valley as he went along. This resulted in his employment at once in the glacial division of the U. S. Geological Survey of which Chamberlin was also in charge. Leverett continued this connection for 43 years, serving as field assistant 1886-90, assistant geologist 1890-1901, and geologist 1901-29. In 1909 he became Lecturer in Glacial Geology at the University of Michigan and continued in this capacity also until 1929 when he became 70 years of age and retired

from both positions. During these years he became familiar with practically the whole of glaciated United States as very few if any others were. A year was also spent in Europe comparing North American and European glacial deposits. He once estimated that he had walked the equivalent of four times around the earth. He was the author of more than 140 reports, many of them of monographic proportions and importance, mostly on subjects related to the glacial geology of the Pleistocene period. A glacier in Greenland, another in Antarctica and an extinct glacial lake in the state of Washington were named for Mr. Leverett.

Leverett was a man of strong opinions and argued for them brilliantly and persistently but always had a truly scientific attitude and changed his views when and if earlier positions became untenable in the light of newly discovered facts or principles.

In 1895 Frank Leverett and Dorothy C. Park of Denmark were married. Mrs. Leverett still lives in their old home at Ann Arbor.

In 1930 the University of Michigan granted Leverett an Honorary Sc.D. degree. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Geological Society of America, the American Philosophical Society, the National Academy of Science, the American Forestry Association, the American Geographic Society, the Washington Geological Society, and the Iowa, Michigan, and Wisconsin Academies of Science. Leverett was certainly one of the two or three greatest glaciologists of his time. His publications will long be referred to by all those working in this field.

A. C. TROWBRIDGE
IOWA CITY, IOWA

BENJAMIN LEROY MILLER
1874-1944

At 2 o'clock on Thursday, March 23rd, 1944, Dr. Benjamin LeRoy Miller, Professor of Geology at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, was found dead of a heart attack in Williams Hall where he had his office. This closed a long career as instructor and consulting geologist. He was in Bethlehem to complete reports on field work done in Ohio and Florida during the winter months.

He was born in Sabetha, Kansas, April 13, 1874. His father was a Civil War Veteran. His mother was born at Coshocton County, Ohio.

He received his A. B. at University of Kansas; his A. M. at Penn College, Oskaloosa, Iowa; and his Ph. D. at Johns Hopkins, 1903.

He was Professor of Geology and Chemistry at Penn College 1897-1900. Here he met and married Mary Anna Meredith, also a member of the faculty. She was descended from the Pennsylvania Colonial Quaker family of Meredith indigenus to Bucks and Chester Counties. She and Dr. Miller were members of the Society of Friends. She died on May 30, 1930.

They are survived by two children—Dr. Ralph LeRoy Miller of the United States Geological Survey in Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Otto Spillman of Bethlehem and her three sons.

He was on the Iowa Geological Survey in 1889. In 1901 his Geology of Marion County was published. His particular interest here was in clay for brick-making. For four years he taught at Bryn Mawr College and in 1907 came to Lehigh University as head of the Geological Department.

In Pennsylvania he was interested in limestone, particularly such as are suitable for the manufacture of Portland Cement. Consulting in cement rock, engaged his attention not only in Pennsylvania, but in Maine and several of the southern states. His best efforts were put in *Limestones of Pennsylvania, Pa. G. S. Bul. M20.* He has written several other bulletins for this State to which Geological Survey he was attached as Cooperating Geologist. He engaged in water supply work and was consulting geologist for the Bureau of Water, City of Bethlehem, when the Wild Creek Water Project was under investigation and construction. In 1942 Moravian College, Bethlehem, conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Science.

In 1942 he was Chairman of the Non-Metallic Minerals Division of the Am. Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

In collaboration with Dr. J. T. Singewald, Jr. he wrote *Mineral Deposits of South America.* His last active teaching was Metallic Economic Geology at Princeton University, Summer Semester, 1943.

He spent considerable time as expert in civil suits in the courts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Meteorology might be said to be his relaxation subject. Its application to flying becoming foremost. He was an early and enthusiastic passenger by commercial plane.

Travelling was a great and profitable pleasure. Whether he had been around the world or only on foot on South Mountain, he always found a specimen presenting a question of geologic interest. His first disappointment as a small boy was that the fossil turtle he had brought home was only a fragment of sun cracked shale but it only spurred him to try further.

He was a Rotarian and member of the Geological Society of America and numerous other American Societies and a member of the Geological Society of London.

The leading editorial in the Allentown (Pennsylvania) Morning Call of March 24th extoled Dr. Miller as a foremost citizen of the Lehigh Valley.

A. H. FRETZ
LEHIGH UNIVERSITY
BETHLEHEM, PENNA.

HERMAN A. MUELLER

1866-1943

With the passing of Mr. Herman A. Mueller, Iowa lost a valuable citizen who had contributed much to the welfare of our state. Though an active business man he found time for other and varied activities; one of these was his interest in plants and he contributed in various ways to a study of the local flora of his area; he also developed and directed interest in local history and was always active and helpful in civic affairs.

Mr. Mueller was born in Madison County, Iowa, in 1866. After graduating from the Iowa State Teachers College he was principal of the schools at Arcadia, Iowa for two years then entered the State University of Iowa and received the bachelor's degree in 1899. He was Treasurer of his graduating class and during a part of the time he was matriculated at the University, served as undergraduate assistant to the late Professor Samuel Calvin.

In 1900 Mr. Mueller was elected Auditor of Madison County and held that office two terms. In 1905 he moved to St. Charles where he took up the banking business in which he continued until the time of his death. He and Cora Irwin were married in 1900; her death occurred in 1941 and his life ended about two years later, Jan. 25, 1943. They are survived by two sons and one daughter.

Mr. Mueller was a Fellow of the Iowa Academy of Science, having been elected a member in 1895, and was the author of three papers on plant taxonomy that were published in the Proceedings: Trees and shrubs of Hamilton County, 7:204-209, 1899; Shrubs and Trees of Madison County, 8:196-204, 1900; and, A Preliminary List of the Flowering Plants of Madison County, 11:261-279, 1904. He was a Life Member of the Iowa State Historical Society, directing editor of a History of Madison County, published in 1915; organized the Madison County Historical Society in 1904 serving as its President until the time of his death, and was the author of numerous articles relating to the history of Madison and Mills Counties. He was for a period of years a member of the National Guard at Winterset, then Co. G, 51st Iowa Regiment.

Mr. Mueller contributed in many ways to the welfare of his community. He was Mayor of St. Charles for several years, served for some time on the Board of Education, was a member of the City Council, organized the first Farm Institute which later became the Farm Bureau. He was Past Master of Lodge No. 315, A. F. and A. M., Secretary of the Red Cross, Treasurer of the Boosters Club, and for

nearly forty years was an officer in his church. Concerning him it was often remarked that he "liked people and was never too busy to help with any worthwhile civic enterprise." While he lived well beyond the traditional three score and ten, one who knew him very well said, "He never seemed old."

ROBERT B. WYLIE
STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY, IOWA

OLAF MARTIN OLESON
1849-1944

In the recent death of Olaf Martin Oleson, the state has lost one of its foremost citizens, and the city of Fort Dodge a friendly and public spirited leader. Born June 29, 1849, on the family estate, Five, located near the city of Stenkjer, Norway, Olaf Martin attended the schools of this community. His father was a farmer who gave his son the incentive to study plants. This lead to his going to Oslo, Norway, to work as a florist and landscape gardener. At the age of twenty he came to the United States and directly to Fort Dodge where, with a dollar in hand, he started his lifework. For several years he was employed on farms in northwestern Iowa. Some experience was acquired in the retail drug business in Fort Dodge. He then attended the Philadelphia School of Pharmacy, graduating with honors in 1876. A medal for the highest scholarship in his class and also a special medal which had been given only once before, were awarded him.

At the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition he saw for the first time an electric light and a telephone which interested him in their commercial possibilities; later, he was one of the founders of the Fort Dodge Electric and Power Company and the Fort Dodge Telephone Company. As a development of his interest in pharmacy, he became first a clerk, then an organizer and operator of the Oleson Drug Company. His executive ability found expression, likewise, in the presidency of the Fort Dodge Hotel Company which operates the Wahkonsa Hotel. For half a century he was vice-president of the State Bank. Once a driver of a team of oxen, he became the founder of the Oleson Land Company.

Though Mr. Oleson was exceptionally active in the business world, he found time for vocational interests. With M. P. Somes he wrote A Flora of Webster County, Iowa which is a contribution to the knowledge of the Iowa flora. Most of the plants listed in the flora were represented by specimens preserved in the Herbarium of the Webster County Botanical Club of Fort Dodge, the members of which for many years maintained an active interest in preserving records of the native plants of this part of Iowa. While engaged in these studies, Mr. Oleson corresponded extensively with botanists both within the state and elsewhere. In 1939, he presented to the Library of Iowa State College a choice collection of 230 volumes dealing with Natural History.

Mr. Oleson served for a term of years as the honorary president of the Norwegian Singing Society of America. He was knighted a member of the Knights of St. Olaf by King Haakon of Norway in 1924. After organizing the Grieg Manaskor (male chorus) of Fort Dodge, he became its director and composed songs for the chorus.

Among civic and scientific interests, Mr. Oleson served as state senator in the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Assemblies from 1892 to 1894, and was a member of the local Rotary Club. He was a fellow of the Iowa Academy of Science and a member of the Natural History Societies of Santa Barbara and San Diego. While living in California, he spent much time in the collection and identification of the plants of that region.

In 1895, Mr. Oleson was married to Mrs. Lucy Deming Merrill, who died in 1904. In 1907, he married Miss Julia Haskell. Though Mr. and Mrs. Oleson have made four trips to Norway and more remote countries and have sojourned half of their time in recent years in the sunshine of California, Mr. Oleson seemed to enjoy again meeting the Iowa blizzards, from the vantage point of the Wahkonsa, where the last years were spent.

A wholesome philosophy was held by this friendly, alert man. His interest in civic affairs was substantiated by generous gifts to hospitals, schools, parks, churches, colleges, and musical organizations. A resident of Iowa for more than 70 years, he saw the countryside transformed from a pathless grassland to a thriving city. A fragment of its woodland—80 acres—is preserved in the park which bears his name. A man of many interests, he was able to integrate his love of botany, music, civic, and business interests in a manner which reflected an active and kindly regard for his fellowmen.

ADA HAYDEN
IOWA STATE COLLEGE
AMES, IOWA

LEMUEL CHARLES RAIFORD

1872-1944

Lemuel Charles Raiford died on January 8, 1944 after a brief illness. He is survived by his daughter, Mrs. Mark Hagerman of Towanda, Pennsylvania. He had been an active and honored member of the Iowa Academy since 1918, the year in which he began his service at the State University.

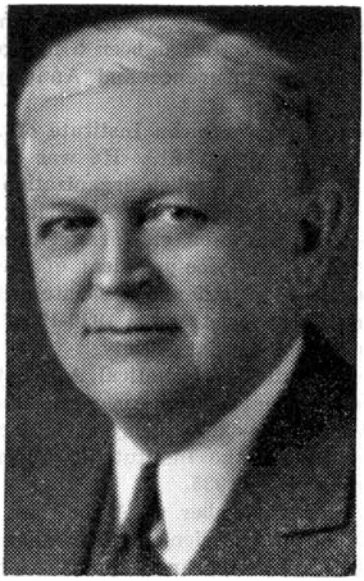
Doctor Raiford was born in Southhampton County, Virginia, August 2, 1872. His first schooling lead to the degree Ph.G. University of Maryland in 1895. This was followed by the degrees Ph.B. in 1900 and A. M. 1904, both from Brown University, and Ph.D. from the University of Chicago in 1909. During the year 1900-01, he was instructor at Brown University and in '01-'02 at Clemson College. From '02-'07 he was associate professor of textile and dyeing chemistry at Mississippi State College. He was an associate in chemistry at the University of Chicago while working for the doctorate. In the fall of 1909 he accepted a position as research chemist at the University of Wyoming but in 1911 he went back to the University of Chicago as instructor where he remained until 1915. From 1915 to 1918 he served as professor of chemistry at Oklahoma A. & M. In 1918 he resigned his position to join the chemistry staff of the University of Iowa, a place which he held until his death.

Many honors came to him as a result of his activities in chemical and other societies. He was on the editorial board of the Journal of

Organic Chemistry from its beginning in 1936. He was President of the Organic Chemistry Section of the American Chemical Society in 1937 and was chairman, secretary, and for nine years councillor of the Iowa Section of that organization. In 1907, he was President of the Oklahoma Academy of Science. He was a Fellow of the American Institute of Chemists and was a member of many scientific fraternities as well as Sigma Xi and Phi Beta Kappa. Dr. Raiford was valued not only for his personal qualities but also as an excellent teacher and as a diligent research worker. His papers in the field of organic chemistry number nearly one hundred.

In his passing the Iowa Academy has lost a man who has done it honor through the years.

PERRY A. BOND



HENRY LEWIS RIETZ

1875-1943

Professor Henry Lewis Rietz, son of Jacob and Tabitha Jane Rietz was born August 24, 1875, at Gilmore, Ohio. He died at the University Hospital on December 7, 1943.

He received his B. S. degree from Ohio State University in 1899 and his Ph.D. from Cornell University in 1902. From 1901 to 1902 he was an assistant in mathematics at Cornell. He was professor of Mathematics and Astronomy at Butler College in Indiana from 1902 to 1903. He became an instructor in mathematics at the University of Illinois in 1903 and was made Professor in 1913.

Professor Rietz came to the University of Iowa in the fall of 1918 as Head of the Department of Mathematics. Under his leadership the department became an outstanding school in the field of actuarial theory. Many of his students hold prominent positions in the actuarial world. He continued to serve in this position with conspicuous success until his retirement from this position in 1942.

Professor Rietz served as statistician of the Agricultural Experiment Station at the University of Illinois; was Member of Illinois Pension Laws Commission 1916 and 1918; Actuary Chicago Pension Commission 1926; a consulting actuary to the President's National Committee on Economic Security 1934-35; was a member of the board of trustees of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association 1934-37.

Professor Rietz was a member of the Illinois Pension Laws commission in 1916 and 1918 and was also consulting actuary of the commission. In 1926 he was actuary for the Chicago Pension commission.

He was consulting actuary of the National Committee on Economic Security from 1934 to 1935. He has been a member of the board of trustees of the Teachers' Insurance and Annuity association since 1934.

He was a fellow of the American Institute of Actuaries and was vice-president of this group in 1919. He was also a fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, an English organization.

Professor Rietz was a member of the American Association for the Adancement of Science and was vice-president of the national organization in 1929. He was vice-president of the American Mathematical Society from 1928 to 1929 and associate editor of The Bulletin, official publication of the Society from 1920-1938, and 1937 associate editor of the Transactions of that Society.

He was president of the Mathematical Association of America in 1924 and was vice-president of the American Statistical association in 1925, president of the Iowa Academy of Science in 1931 and was first national president of the Institute of Mathematical Statistics following its organization in 1935.

Professor Rietz was a member of Alpha Tau Omega social fraternity; Sigma Xi, honorary scientific fraternity; Phi Beta Kappa, National Scholastic fraternity; and Gamma Alpha, honorary graduate scientific fraternity.

He was the principal author of a number of college texts in mathematics which were remarkably successful. In addition to books and articles he published over 150 significant articles in various journals.

In local affairs he was: Member of official board and Chairman of the finance committee, for more than 20 years, of the Methodist Church. Chairman of finance committee, Country Club over 15 years and president 2 years. Charter member of Iowa City Building and Loan, June ,2 1919, and president since June 1920. Member of Board of Directors of First Capitol State Bank. Member of Kiwanis Club and served as president.

Survivors are a brother Professor John Rietz, Morgantown, West Virginia, and a sister, Mrs. T. S. Taylor, Caldwell, New Jersey.

Funeral services were held at the Methodist Church in Iowa City at 2:00 p. m., Friday, December 10. He was buried at Newcomerstown, Ohio.

ROSCOE WOODS
STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY, IOWA

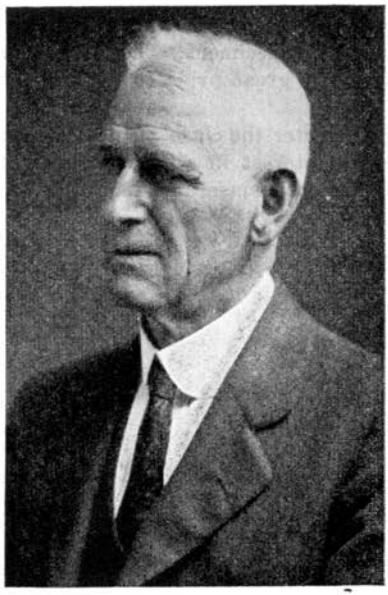
ALTHEA ROSINA SHERMAN

Althea Rosina Sherman was born in Farmersburg Township, Clayton County, Iowa, October 10, 1853, and died April 16, 1943. After attending Upper Iowa University she received an A. B. degree at Oberlin College, 1875. Following several years of public school teaching, she studied at the Art Institute, Chicago, and at the Art Students' League, New York, and received a Master's degree at Oberlin College, 1882. During the next five years, Miss Sherman instructed in drawing at Carleton College, and from 1892 to 1895 supervised drawing instruction in the public schools, Tacoma, Washington. Then she returned to National, Iowa, to care for her parents and resided there the remainder of her life.

Miss Sherman's interests in plants, birds and mammals began early in life and she expressed them with pencil, brush and pen to achieve national distinction, preeminently in ornithology. She was a contributing member of the American Ornithologists' Union, the Wilson Ornithological Club, the Cooper Ornithological Club, the National Audubon Society, the Society of American Mammalogists, and the Iowa Ornithologists' Union, and held membership in at least 10 other scientific, conservational, historical and genealogical societies. Miss Sherman was a Fellow in the Iowa Academy of Science. As further testimony to her accomplishments she was cited in "Who's Who," "American Men of Science," and "Who's Who of the Women of the Nation."

Mrs. H. J. Taylor prepared a detailed biography of Miss Sherman which was published as an Althea R. Sherman Issue in "Iowa Bird Life," 13 (2):17-36. A list of her 68 published writings appears in that issue.

GEORGE O. HENDRICKSON
IOWA STATE COLLEGE
AMES, IOWA



JAMES TIMOTHY WHITING
1881-1943

James Timothy Whiting, banker, public servant, geologist, and lifetime resident of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, died December 24, 1943, at an age of almost 82 years.

He was graduated from Amherst College in 1885, where he had majored in Chemistry, under Dr. Harris. He had acquired a deep interest in Minerology and planned to become an assayer and go into business at Salt Lake City. The failing health of his father kept him at the National State Bank, where his father was president. After the father's death, James T. Whiting became president of the bank. He also concurrently served as president and vice-president of the Rome and New London banks respectively.

For some three years he was Mayor of Mt. Pleasant. He was a lifelong member of Mt. Pleasant Lodge No. 8 A. F. & A. M. and other Masonic orders, and was especially active in the work of the Commandry. For years he was a member of the Masonic Temple Building Committee.

He maintained a growing interest in geology, took many field trips and was particularly interested in artesian wells of Iowa, geodes and glacial drift. The unusual bridge built from choice geological specimens in Saunders Park contains many evidences of his contributions and supervision.

At the close of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, in 1893, Mr. Whiting obtained a number of very choice mineral specimens from certain foreign exhibits, which became the nucleus of an un-

usual collection of minerals, which had grown, by the time of his death, to several hundred specimens. These were his choicest possession and he always took great pride in showing them to his many friends.

Mr. Whiting did not enter the class room as a teacher but scores of friends have a deeper interest in science through his teachings and will long remember his enthusiasm and helpfulness.

H. E. JAQUES
MT. PLEASANT, IOWA