

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES
NEW YORK MINERALOGICAL CLUB

Regular Monthly Meeting of Wednesday, March 10, 1920

The regular monthly meeting of the New York Mineralogical Club was held in the Assembly Room of the American Museum of Natural History on the evening of March 10th, at 8.15 P.M. The President, Dr. George F. Kunz, presided and there was an attendance of 25 members. Mr. Robert Oppenheimer, of 155 Riverside Drive, was proposed for membership. The Secretary drew attention of the members present to the recently organized Mineralogical Society of America and the President suggested that the Club become a corporate member of this Society. The President announced the death on February 27 of Professor Alfred J. Moses of Columbia University, and the President, the Secretary, and Mr. Frederick I. Allen spoke of the life and work of Professor Moses and their association with him. It was moved by Mr. Stanton that the Secretary send the following resolution and expression of sympathy from the Club to the family of the late Professor Moses:

"By the death on February 27, of Alfred J. Moses, Professor of Mineralogy at Columbia University, the science of mineralogy has lost one of its most eminent and valued exponents. Professor Moses' work as a teacher, as a writer and as a scientific investigator can hardly be too highly esteemed and his loss to all branches of his profession is most keenly felt. His text book [with C. L. Parsons] on "Mineralogy, Crystallography and Blowpipe Analysis" will for many years remain the standard in a large majority of the Universities in which courses in these subjects are given. His work "The Characters of Crystals" published in 1899 is the first treatise published in America upon Physical Crystallography, a branch of Crystallography which was early recognized by him as of primary importance to chemists, geologists and mineralogists and which has within very recent years assumed a scope and developed practical applications which have more than justified his early visions of its future.

The research work of Professor Moses was marked by a conservative distaste for announcing a result until he had thoroughly verified it. This admirable tendency was also evidenced in the terseness and finished quality of his statements of fact, whether written or spoken. He was seldom under the necessity of erasing a word from his lecture notes or modifying a statement made to any one consulting him, whether student or scientist.

His personal dealings were marked by a large sympathy coupled with a modesty which was almost shrinking in its avoidance of the prominence which was by reason of his attainments thrust upon him. Yet his vision and enthusiasm for his science were such as to inspire those who worked in close touch with him, and who will long treasure his memory as a master in science, as a man of large ideas and high attainments and as a sympathetic and valued friend."

The President exhibited and described a recently found occurrence of chrysolite from the Napali Coast, Kauai, Sandwich Islands. Proceeding to the discussion of the evening on "Zeolitic and associated minerals from the New Jersey Localities," Mr. Hoadley showed a number of Paterson minerals

from the lower quarries (Mc Kennon) and drew attention to the fact that the minerals from these quarries were darker in color than those from the Mercer Quarries. Mr. Grenzig showed some unusual occurrences of datolite from Great Notch, and apophyllite from Mercer's quarry, West Paterson. He also exhibited unusual groupings of prehnite from West Paterson, quartz pseudomorphs after glauberite, apophyllite and calcite from Mercer's Quarry. Mr. Whitlock exhibited 5 undescribed examples of parallel grouping of calcite from the Bergen Archways and Paterson. Captain Miller showed a number of microscopic mounts of Paterson minerals. ✓

Miss Luther exhibited agate from Upper Montclair, also stilbite, apophyllite and prehnite. Mr. Oppenheimer at the request of the President showed a geode from Paterson containing nodular rosettes of prehnite which were entirely detached but of the same grouping as the lining of the geode. Mr. R. M. Allen showed prehnite coated with malachite, also crystallized prehnite, a color variation in chabazite and a spherical aggregate of thompsonite. Mr. Broadwell showed red quartz and green datolite from West Paterson. Mr. F. I. Allen drew attention to the work of Professor Moses on the pseudomorphic cavities from Upper Montclair. Mr. Manchester exhibited a large and varied series of interesting specimens including pectolite from the upper quarries of Paterson and pseudomorphic casts of anhydrite. He recalled the collecting at the Erie Cut and spoke of the origin of the loose datolite crystals characteristic of this occurrence. Dr. Kunz spoke of the early days of collecting in the New Jersey zeolite localities with many recollections and anecdotes relating to the collectors who made these occurrences famous.

HERBERT P. WHITLOCK,
Recording Secretary

THE PHILADELPHIA MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY

Wagner Free Institute of Science, March 11, 1920

A stated meeting of the Philadelphia Mineralogical Society was held on the above date with the president, Dr. Burgin, in the chair. Nineteen members and five visitors were present.

Messrs. R. Weckerly, James Rahill, and E. O. C. Acker, upon favorable recommendation of the council, were elected to active membership.

Mr. John Rothermel addressed the society on "The goldfields of Nova Scotia." The geology of the Oldham district was described, and an account given of the occurrence of gold veins, their mineralogy, and possible origin.

SAMUEL G. GORDON, *Secretary*

NOTES AND NEWS

Mr. Charles K. Cabeen, instructor in geology at Syracuse University, has been appointed State Mineralogist of New York and Professor of Mineralogy in Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

Dr. Arthur L. Day has resumed his former position as Director of the Geophysical Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

A New Crystal System Name.—For the crystal system possessing three axes of different lengths, lying at right angles, the terms rhombic and orthorhombic are both frequently used. In a recent number of the *Journal of*