

Dispersion $\rho < \nu$ strong; crossed dispersion likewise strong. The indices of refraction are approximately $\alpha = 1.625$, $\beta = 1.633$, $\gamma = 1.635$. Plates on edge show extinction inclined 4° to 9° to the trace of the cleavage. The thicker grains seen under the microscope are faintly colored and seem to show pleochroism in pale blue-green tints across the lamination and blue parallel to the elongation.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

NEW YORK MINERALOGICAL CLUB

Regular Monthly Meeting of March 12, 1924

A regular monthly meeting of the New York Mineralogical Club was held in the East Assembly Room of the American Museum of Natural History on the evening of Wednesday, March 12th, at 8:15 P.M. The President, Dr. George F. Kunz, presided and there was an attendance of 26 members.

The President read a letter from the secretary of the Museum of the City of New York asking for contributions of local minerals to be added to the Museum's Collection. It was moved that the Club take action individually on this request and that donations of minerals be brought to the next meeting. The motion was carried.

The President then appointed a nominating committee consisting of Messrs. Manchester, Wintringham and Whitehouse to report at the next meeting on nominations for officers for the ensuing year. The recording secretary reported on behalf of the Gratacap Memorial Committee and read a tentative draft of the inscription for the tablet which was submitted to the members present for comment and discussion. On motion of Mr. Stanton, duly carried, the Gratacap Memorial Committee was requested: (1) to obtain information as to the size, position and character of the tablet; (2) that sketches be obtained and submitted for the joint approval of the Club and the Museum; and (3) that the club treasurer be authorized to solicit subscriptions toward defraying the cost of this memorial.

The President announced the death of Dr. Wallace Goold Levison, corresponding secretary and delegate to the council of the New York Academy from the Club, and read the following sketch of his life:

Dr. Wallace Goold Levison was born at his late residence, 1435 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, on the 27th of November, 1846. He graduated from the public schools of Brooklyn and from Cooper Union in 1865. He also obtained the degree of B.S. from Harvard in 1870. He was director of the Cooper Union Chemical Laboratories from 1871-1884; and a fellow and life member of the New York Academy of Sciences. He was one of the earliest members of the New York Mineralogical Club, and for years its secretary, 1903-1918, and corresponding secretary, 1918-1924. He was a member of the Brooklyn Institute and was connected with the Mineralogical section as long as that was in existence. He was a member of the Brooklyn Academy of Photography, and its President from 1887-1890.

After graduation he devoted his entire time to the study of chemical and electric arc lamps, the patent for which he sold for \$15,000. He was an expert in photographing luminous objects, and was interested in the fluorescence and phosphorescence of minerals. He undertook the classification of luminous substances, and collected quite a mass of material, virtually enough to make a volume, which was unfortunately never published. He prepared a paper on the origin and sequence of the New Jersey traps. He was also chairman of the committee for the standardization of trays for mineralogical specimens and collections.

He constructed what is believed to be the first motion picture camera, and aided in the invention of the portable camera. At the time he made his first motion picture camera celluloid negatives had not been invented, but he foresaw such a development and stipulated in his application for a patent that such films could be used, if that type of negative were developed. He held patents on many inventions, among them the spectropolariscope, which it was claimed made possible the investigation of the mineral composition of planets by means of polarized light. He was unusually orderly and systematic; he did not believe it necessary to have all the apparatus about him, and kept them in a dry cellar in boxes properly labeled, the only instrument at hand being the one actually in use.

Dr. Levison had suffered from heart trouble for more than ten years, and his death ultimately was caused by arterio-sclerosis. He never married and lived at the home of his sister, Mrs. Josephine Grimwood and his brother Chancellor Goold Levison. Funeral services were held on March 12th in St. Bartholomew's Church.

Dr. Kunz spoke of the bibliography of Dr. Levison, which he had obtained from Dr. Ralph W. Tower, librarian of the New York Academy of Sciences and suggested that this bibliography be published by the Club. Motion by the recording secretary to this effect was carried. A motion was then passed that the President appoint a Committee to prepare a suitable resolution on the death of Dr. Levison. Dr. Kunz appointed on this committee Messrs. Manchester, Ashby and Stanton.

The President then introduced Dr. T. A. Jaggar, Jr., Director of the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory at Kilauea, who delivered an address on "*Mineral Processes on Hot Lava.*" Dr. Jaggar spoke of the new science involving the processes taking place in the earth and dwelt on the importance of such observations in the field as are being conducted at the Kilauea Observatory. He discussed at length the scoriaceous and fluid phases of lava and advanced some highly interesting and suggestive theories regarding them. He compared, by means of lantern slides, some typical volcanic mass formations with luna landscapes and called attention to the luster of certain lava masses on the moon's surface as suggesting the luster of the scoriaceous phase of lava.

Throughout his address Dr. Jaggar used for illustration many beautifully colored lantern slides of Hawaiian volcanic activity. In reply to questions he explained the formation of Pele's hair and Pele's tears. A vote of thanks was tendered to Dr. Jaggar for his most interesting and original address.

Mr. Manchester offered a correction to his statement made at a former meeting that pyrope garnets of gem quality had been found at Bedford Quarries, Westchester Co., N. Y. He stated that he had since discovered that the garnet material which he had reported upon did not originate at this locality but had been brought from elsewhere.

HERBERT P. WHITLOCK, *Recording Secretary.*