

“Washington took much delight in associating with congenial friends and was one of the most active members of the Cosmos Club of Washington. In more public assemblages his features and bearing were of a character to make him an outstanding figure. His was a many-sided and exceptional personality, in many ways almost unique. His contributions to science are of lasting value.”²

² Fenner, C. N., *loc. cit.*, p. 48.

MEMORIAL OF STEPHEN RICHARZ

VICTOR T. ALLEN, *St. Louis University.*

Reverend Stephen Richarz, S.V.D., was born at Richrath, Germany, on November 25, 1874. He joined the Society of the Divine Word in 1893 and entered the seminary of Missionhaus St. Michael, Steyl, Holland. His philosophical and theological



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1874-1934

studies were carried on at Missionhaus St. Gabriel, Moedling, near Vienna, Austria, and here he was ordained a Catholic priest in 1901. The period, 1905-1917, was devoted to private study and to the teaching of science at St. Gabriel. His interest in geology was inspired by his professors at St. Gabriel, the University of Vienna (1903-04), and the University of Munich (1904-05; 1917-1919),

and by visits to the eastern Alps, the Carpathian Mountains of Hungary, the Tertiary Basin of Vienna and Oberpfalz, Bavaria. In 1919 he received the degree of doctor of philosophy in geology, mineralogy, and geography at the University of Munich. The title of his doctoral dissertation was: "Die Basalte von Groschlattengruen in der Oberpfalz mit besonderer Berücksichtigung ihrer Einschlüsse und Neubildungen." For several years he was professor of geology and astronomy at St. Gabriel's and at St. Rupert's and he served a term as rector of St. Gabriel's from 1914-17.

In 1921 the Reverend Doctor Richarz came to the United States and joined the faculty of St. Mary's College, Techny, Illinois, as professor of geology, astronomy, chemistry, and mathematics. Here he remained, active in teaching and geological research until 1933 when he was appointed Dean of the College of Science at the Catholic University of Peking, China. His ardent enthusiasm for geological research led to his death in this new country within a year of his arrival. On July 17, 1934, he died while on an expedition to investigate geological discoveries in Ming Yin, South Shantung. The Reverend Father Wehner, S.V.D., who was with him on the expedition, attributes Father Richarz's death to drinking cold water while exhausted from a long journey during sweltering heat. To his last he was devoted to the science of his choice, and yet his labors in that field were never at the expense of his religious duties and ideals. In his passing the Mineralogical Society loses an active fellow and a frequent contributor.

Father Richarz's broad interest in science is attested by the number of scientific organizations in which he retained membership and the wide scope of his scientific publications. He was a fellow of the Mineralogical Society of America, the Geological Society of America, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the Wiener Geologischen Gesellschaft, the Deutschen Geologischen Gesellschaft, and the Illinois State Academy of Science.

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LINDGRENITE, A NEW MINERAL

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(Abstract)

Lindgrenite is a molybdate of copper, $\text{Cu}_2\text{MoO}_4 \cdot \text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$. It is monoclinic, with the elements: $a:b:c = 0.5941:1:0.5124$, $\beta = 92^\circ 12'$. The dominant forms on the crystals are: (010), (100), (121), and $(\bar{1}31)$. In addition to these, ten other forms were observed in varying degrees of development. The green crystals are tabular parallel to the clinopinacoid (010), which is also the direction of a perfect cleavage. It occurs in veinlets in limonitic quartz in the copper mine at Chuqicamata, Chile. It was found by M. C. Bandy and is named in honor of Dr. Waldemar Lindgren.