MEMORIAL OF ROY JED COLONY

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Roy Jed Colony, widely known and highly respected in the scientific field and in professional circles for many years, died in Bronxville, New York, March 25, 1936, at the age of sixty-six years.

Professor Colony was born in St. Louis, Missouri, March 5, 1870, the son of Myron and Josephine Colony. The early years of his life were spent in the western United States and in Mexico. His early education was in military schools, and a broad practical experience and training in mining problems were largely obtained in a number of important mining centers of the west.

At the age of thirty he entered Cooper Union and was graduated in chemistry in 1905. He became Assistant Professor of Chemistry at Cooper Union in 1906, and while there became interested in the application of petrography to engineering projects. His research in Portland cement for the New York City Board of Water Supply, for which he served as consulting engineer during 1915–1916, eventually led to his appointment in 1916 as Instructor of Geology at Columbia University. In 1922 he received the degree of Master of Arts in geology from Columbia University. He was made Assistant Professor in 1922, and Associate Professor in 1931.

At the time of his death, Professor Colony had attained an outstanding reputation in two important phases of the geological field. His genial personality, untiring patience, facility in explanation, and thorough knowledge of his subject gained for him the reputation of being one of the best teachers of petrography. He was a favorite among his students, and his advice was frequently sought, not only in connection with class work but with personal problems as well. His other great contribution was in the field of applied petrography. A carefully recorded file of his numerous petrographic studies, with accompanying suites of specimens, forms an important part of the petrographic collection of Columbia University.

Although it was well after the middle of his life when Professor Colony began work in the field in which he made his most important contribution, he engaged in an unusual number of projects of importance and general interest. In 1930 he prepared a report on the Geology of Saratoga Springs which was offered to the New York State Legislature by the Saratoga Springs Commission. In 1933 he prepared a report on the Geology of the Santee-Cooper project in South Carolina. He was an authority on the petrography of Portland cement and cooperated with

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ROY JED COLONY
1870–1936

the Engineering Testing Laboratories in numerous problems involving the use of Portland cement. At the time of his death he was engaged in the revision of Kemp's *Handbook of Rocks.*

Consulting problems involving the application of geology to a wide variety of subjects were frequently referred to Professor Colony. The interpretation of the conditions of ore deposition from petrographic study, foundation deterioration problems in connection with large buildings on Manhattan Island, engineering geology, and studies of building stone were subjects upon which he was frequently consulted. His most recent work concerned the microscopic study of the minerals responsible for silicosis.

Professor Colony was active and highly regarded in scientific circles. He was elected a Fellow of the Mineralogical Society of America in December 1925 and was its official nominee for Vice-president at the time of his death. He was elected a Fellow of the Geological Society of America in December 1924. He was also a Fellow of the American Geographical Society. Professor Colony was active in the New York Academy of Sciences, being elected an associate member May 17, 1915, an active member November 7, 1921, and a Fellow December 19, 1921. He served as Chairman of the Division of Geology and Mineralogy, and Vice-president of the Academy in 1926–1927, and was a member of the Council for the term 1933–1935.

Professor Colony was active in the affairs of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and his activity in applied geology was portrayed by membership in the Society of Economic Geologists.

The more prominent contributions of Professor Colony include the study of the magnetite iron deposits of southeastern New York, a report to the Saratoga Springs Commission on a re-study of the geology of the Saratoga area and the problem of the mineral waters, an investigation of the constitution of Portland cement and the properties of cement components with relations to disintegration of concrete, and the geology of the Schunemunk quadrangle. Unfortunately, one of his chief contributions, the geology of the Schunemunk quadrangle, was incomplete at the time of his death.

Professor Colony married Miss Lulu May Hoffman, of Laredo, Texas, on October 10, 1894. His widow, a son, Myron W. Colony, of California, two daughters, Mrs. Charles E. Fiero of Bronxville, New York, and Mrs. Ruth Sorelle, of Margaretville, New York, and nine grandchildren survive.

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