THEODORE WILLIAM RICHARDS

On April 2, 1928, the scientific world was shocked by news of the death after a short illness of Theodore William Richards, Erving professor of chemistry in Harvard University. Until within three weeks of his death he performed his usual duties, but from that time he failed rapidly. His father, William Troost Richards, noted marine artist, as well as his mother, Anna Matlock Richards, were natives of Pennsylvania, and it was in Germantown, Pennsylvania, on January 30, 1868, immediately after the return of his parents from a European trip, that Theodore Richards, the fifth child, was born.

Childhood was passed under stimulating surroundings. His father was a very wise and far-seeing man as well as an artist; his Quaker mother an author of both prose and poetry; his three brothers and two sisters as well as he possessed a rich intellectual inheritance; artists, authors and scientists were intimate family friends at his father's Germantown and Newport homes; two years were spent in Europe, largely in England. By a wise decision on the part of his parents, Richards's early education up to the time of entering college was obtained at home from his mother. His quick intelligence was impatient of delay, and to conform to normal educational speed would unquestionably have been irksome if not disastrous. Although he was prepared to enter Haverford College at the age of thirteen and one half, because of his youth entrance to college was postponed for one year. But in the meantime he undertook the studies of the freshman year at home, still under the tutelage of his mother, and joined the sophomore class at Haverford in the fall of 1882.

Scientific interest showed itself early. As a boy he lived through two "boughten" sets of chemicals unharmed, and while still at home was taken into the chemical laboratory of the University of Pennsylvania Medical School by Dr. Marshall and given special instruction in qualitative analysis. In Haverford College, under Professor Lyman B. Hall, he laid a firm foundation for his future work in chemistry, although interest at that time was divided between chemistry and astronomy. Possibly only the accident of defective eyesight deterred him from selecting the latter field for his life work, but it is probable that acquaintance with Professor Josiah P. Cooke, of Harvard, who was a summer neighbor at Newport, exerted a strong influence on his decision. At any rate,
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