

## Obituary



**Ralph W. G. Wyckoff**  
1897–1994

On 3 November 1994, Ralph Walter Graystone Wyckoff died at the age of 97. Wyckoff was a scientist with many talents and was extremely productive. He published more than 400 papers; the first appeared when he was 19 and the last one approximately 70 years later. During that long and active period, he was employed in no less than eleven laboratories of very different types. His strongest side was to apply new techniques or use new instruments, when they became available, in an intelligent way. It was not basic discoveries but the recognition of what had become possible at a certain moment that characterized his scientific career. In this way, he became famous in two areas of structural research: X-ray diffraction and electron microscopy.

Ralph was born on 9 August 1897 in Geneva in New York State as the son of the judge Abram Ralph Wyckoff and Ethel Agnes (née Catchpole) Wyckoff. His father stemmed from Dutch immigrants who arrived in America in 1634. His mother was born in England and went to the USA around 1880. He spent his youth and went to school in Geneva. Although left-handed by nature, the tough discipline at school forced him to write with his right hand. This made him able to use both hands easily, which was an advantage in his later experimental work. His scientific career started at Hobart College in his home town. There he took all possible chemistry classes, became an assistant and wrote his first publication in 1916, which appeared in the *Journal of the American Chemical Society*.

With his BS degree from Hobart College, Ralph moved, at 19 years old, to Cornell University in Ithaca. It had always been his dream to become an astronomer. Unfortunately, the war had depleted the Astronomy Department of its faculty and this prevented him from realising his dream. He therefore decided to read chemistry as an alternative way to study matter in the universe! At Cornell, Wyckoff started to work on X-ray diffraction. This choice was strongly influenced by the Japanese crystallographer S. Nishikawa, who spent a couple of years in the Physics Department of Cornell. With Nishikawa as supervisor, he determined the structures of  $\text{NaNO}_3$  and  $\text{CsICl}_2$ , the subjects of his thesis, which he defended in 1919 at the age of 21. The linear and symmetric structure of the  $[\text{Cl—I—Cl}]^-$  ion was a surprising result. It pointed to an unknown type of bond, which held the interest of structural chemists for many years.

After his graduation from Cornell, a period of fruitful structural research followed in the Geophysical Laboratory in Washington (DC). The emphasis was on minerals with high symmetry. Like Nishikawa, Wyckoff collected X-ray diffraction data from multi-wavelength Laue patterns and powder patterns. The classification of compounds into structure types according to Schoenflies' space-group theory played an important role in the structure determinations. The one or two parameters not determined by symmetry were roughly estimated from the relative intensities of a small number of reflections. This was in striking contrast to the procedure used by British

crystallographers. They followed the Braggs, used monochromatic radiation and regarded quantitative intensity measurements as essential. However, they tended to underestimate the value of a systematic structural theory. This controversy disappeared automatically when the study of more complicated structures required both accurate intensities and knowledge of the space groups.

After some delay due to this controversy, Wyckoff published his book *The Analytical Expression of the Results of the Theory of Space Groups* in 1922. It contained tables with the positional coordinates, both general and special, permitted by the symmetry elements. This book formed the prelude to the description of the 230 space groups in *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography*, the first edition of which appeared in 1935. In 1924, Wyckoff prepared another book, *The Structure of Crystals*, a compilation of X-ray structural work known at the time. For many years, he continued the description of all known crystal structures with the exception of non-stoichiometric intermetallic compounds. The last edition of his popular series *Crystal Structures* appeared between 1963 (part I) and 1971 (part VI-2).

In 1927, Wyckoff moved to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research intending to extend his studies to organic compounds. However, this decision led very soon and unintentionally to the end of his own experimental X-ray work. At the Rockefeller he started to construct an X-ray spectrometer provided with an ionization counter. He used the instrument to determine the structure of urea and also collected data for the amino acid glycine with the ultimate goal of studying proteins. Unfortunately, it soon appeared that the Rockefeller Institute was no longer interested in X-ray crystallography. Wyckoff's co-worker R. B. Corey left for the California Institute for Technology in Pasadena. Wyckoff himself stayed on for a while and used his instruments to measure the effect of X-rays on living cells. In those New York years, his private life also changed. After a first marriage, which did not last very long, he remarried and in this happy marriage three daughters were born.

An activity that he undertook in a quite different field was the construction of an ultracentrifuge of improved design for the isolation and purification of proteins and viruses. After being dismissed from the Rockefeller Institute in 1937, he worked in a few industrial laboratories. The industrial interest was in a virus causing Western Equine Encephalomyelitis, which killed thousands of horses in the western United States. The purification of this virus led to the production of a successful vaccine against the illness. Subsequently, with the advent of the Second World War, he produced first a vaccine against epidemic typhus fever and then dried blood plasma for in-field use by the armed forces. After terminating his relations with industry, Wyckoff was unemployed for several months. Although he tried very hard, his applications did not bring him a job

until, in 1943, he was offered the chance to work part-time at the University of Michigan and for the rest of the time at the Michigan State Department of Health. He was not completely happy in Ann Arbor until he found an unused electron microscope in the basement of the Bacteriology Laboratory and succeeded in taking beautiful pictures of the influenza virus. They were especially appealing because of the metal shadowing technique, which provided a three-dimensional image. This success provided him with a position at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda. There, he spent happy and fruitful years (1946 to 1952) studying viruses and macromolecules. He was asked to show his impressive pictures at a meeting of European crystallographers in London (UK). Here, as a prominent American crystallographer, he became engaged in the foundation of what in 1948 would become the International Union of Crystallography, of which he was Vice-president and President from 1951 to 1957. While in London, he met many European scientists, which led to several life-long friendships. In the post-war period, Wyckoff was mainly engaged in electron microscopy and in organizational activities in crystallography. He travelled a great deal and felt at home in Europe. He therefore accepted without hesitation an offer to be scientific attaché at the American embassy in London for a period of two years. Even there he continued his electron microscopy research on a modest scale with an instrument provided by the Philips Company.

His return to Bethesda was a great disappointment. He deeply disliked the bureaucracy in the enormously expanded National Institutes of Health and in 1960 he decided to leave before being retired. He moved to the University of Arizona in Tucson to become a Professor in physics and microbiology. In Arizona he focused his interest on fossils, which he studied with the electron microscope and by chemical analysis. When the rules of the University forced him to retire, he was already over 80 years old. He continued to work for a while with a copper mining company, but this also came to an end when he was 88. He spent the remaining years of his life in California.

Ralph Wyckoff had enormous energy. He did not obey official working hours; one could often find him at his microscope at 6 o'clock in the morning or at 2 o'clock at night. However, he was by no means an unworldly scientist. He had a deep interest in politics and in cultural matters, and loved classical music. He enjoyed travelling, especially in Europe. Many honours and honorary positions were bestowed on him and he was a member of several prominent scientific institutions.

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