

Obituary.

DR. E. S. HARTLAND.

DR. EDWIN SIDNEY HARTLAND, the elder son of the Rev. E. J. Hartland, Congregational minister, was born at Islington in 1848. He joined the legal profession when a youth and practised as a solicitor at Swansea from 1871 to 1890. He was the first Clerk to the Swansea School Board and throughout his life devoted much of his time to further Welsh education, being much interested in educational matters in Wales and also in Public Libraries. In 1890 he was appointed Registrar of the County Court at Gloucester, and District Registrar of the High Court, and afterwards was appointed District Probate Registrar. Here he continued to act as a public-spirited citizen and gave especial attention to education. He was an alderman and mayor of Gloucester, chairman of the City Education Committee, of the Board of Governors of the secondary schools, and of the Public Library and Museum Committee. In the spring of 1924 a grave illness compelled him to resign all his public duties, and thereafter he was debarred from all physical and mental exertion. During the years he was bedridden he was always unrepining and cheerful and retained his sense of humour. The end came peacefully on June 19. He is survived by his widow, one son, and two daughters.

In recognition of Hartland's contribution to the study of folklore the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of St. Andrews in 1917, and that of Lit.D. by the University of Wales at Bangor in 1924. He presided over the Anthropological Section of the British Association at York in 1906, and over the Section of the Religions of the Lower Cultures of the International Congress of the History of Religions held at Oxford in 1908. He delivered the first Frazer Lecture at Oxford in 1922, and was awarded the Huxley medal by the Royal Anthropological Institute in 1923, but was prevented by ill-health from delivering the Huxley Lecture.

When one remembers the busy life Hartland spent in public duties it is surprising what an amount of literary work he accomplished. He was an early member of the Folk-Lore Society, and for many years was a contributor of articles and reviews to the journal of the Society, also as member of the council and as president of that Society, and, in continually helping other students by his erudition, he did a very great deal to establish folklore as a serious study. Folklore for Hartland was not merely the collection of curious superstitions and odd usages and rites, but he sought for their interpretation by an extensive and intensive study of anthropological literature, as is well exemplified in his great work, "The Legend of Perseus" (1894-96), and in "Primitive Paternity" (1909-10) and "Ritual and Belief" (1914). In addition to many papers in folklore, anthropological, and archæological journals published in Britain and elsewhere, Hartland wrote some important articles for the "Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics," and in various other ways he did what he could to

spread an interest in the anthropological aspect of the survivals of belief and custom found among civilised peoples. He was interested in the problems connected with matrilineal and patrilineal kinship, and in the relations of magic and religion.

It will be evident that Hartland studied a wide range of subjects, to all of which he brought to bear a mind trained in the value of evidence and a sympathetic, kindly nature. His writings are marked by a pleasing, lucid style with occasional lighter touches. He was a typical representative of the British school of anthropologists of the latter part of the nineteenth century. He often took an independent line and regarded "criticism as a form of co-operation in the pursuit of truth," but in criticism and debate was always tolerant and friendly. His place in the history of anthropology is assured. Few of his contemporaries now remain, but to them he will be remembered as a genial and constant friend who was always ready to receive and impart information. A complete list of his writings will be published in an early issue of *Folk-Lore*.

A. C. HADDON.

DR. IRVING BARDSEAR CRANDALL, a member of the technical staff of the Bell Telephone Laboratories and an authority on the telephonic transmission of speech and methods of recording it, died on April 22, at the age of thirty-six years. Dr. Crandall was born in Chattanooga, Tenn., on May 27, 1890, and graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1909; later he studied at Princeton, and in 1916, three years after he had become associated with the Bell Telephone Laboratories, he received his doctorate from Princeton. At the time of his death, Dr. Crandall was engaged on important experiments. He recently published a book, "Sound and Vibrating Systems," and he had previously written monographs on the scientific aspects of speech, analyses of its mechanisms, and methods for recording it.

WE regret to announce the following deaths:

Prof. Gustave André, professor of agricultural chemistry at the Institut National Agronomique, Paris, who contributed to our knowledge of plant absorption and assimilation of elements from the soil, on May 14, aged seventy years.

Surgeon-General Henry Cook, I.M.S. (ret'd.), formerly principal and professor of medicine and hygiene at Grant Medical College, Bombay, and dean of the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Bombay, on May 30, aged ninety-five years.

Father William F. Rigge, for many years director of the observatory of Creighton University, Omaha, who was known for his work on eclipses and eclipse maps, on Mar. 31, aged sixty-nine years.

Dr. G. von Tschermak, emeritus professor of mineralogy and petrography in the University of Vienna, aged ninety-one years.

Dr. Anton Wassmuth, formerly professor of mathematical physics in the University of Graz, aged eighty-two years.