

of the region. Afterwards, without losing Richthofen's friendship, she contested his interpretation, and attributed most of the seemingly capricious behaviour of the rocks to hitherto undetected thrusts. Those who recall the fate of somewhat similar criticisms of Tiddeman's reef-knolls in the Carboniferous of Great Britain may expect that a considerable proportion of Richthofen's conception will survive; but there can be little doubt of the permanent value of many of Dame Maria's contributions to the palaeontology, stratigraphy and tectonics of the district. Here we may single out, as specially characteristic, her claim to have established recurrences of powerful earth movements with pronounced changes of strike.

In the fastnesses of the Tyrol, Dame Maria suffered from more than the usual isolation of a research worker in field geology, but at home she never lacked co-operation in the discussion and presentation of her observations. In 1932, when she received the Lyell Medal of the Geological Society, she gratefully recalled help received from men like Geikie, Topley, Lapworth, Peach and Horne. Altogether, she published about thirty original works, rather more than half of them in German. British readers also will never forget her translation of Zittel's "History of Geology and Palaeontology" (1901).

Dame Maria, in spite of her scientific activity, found time to take a leading part in advancing the welfare of women and children in general. She married in 1895, and had one son and two daughters, of whom the elder was christened 'Coral'.

E. B. BAILEY.

Sir Henry Stuart-Jones, F.B.A.

WE regret to record the death of Sir Henry Stuart-Jones on June 29, aged seventy-two years.

Few men of learning in this generation have combined so fully the widest and most exact scholarship with academic statesmanship and administrative drive. Best known among students as editor of the revised "Greek Lexicon" of Liddell and Scott, Henry Stuart-Jones will be remembered among Welshmen as principal of University College, Aberystwyth, and vice-chancellor of the University of Wales.

Born on May 18, 1867, and educated at Rossall and Balliol, he had an academic career of exceptional distinction, and was elected in 1890 to a fellowship at Trinity College, Oxford, to which (after busy years of travel and study in Greece and Italy) a tutorship was added in 1894. He had already taken pupils at Exeter College for Henry Polham. As temporary relief from characteristic overwork, he held from 1903 until 1905 the directorship of the British School of Archaeology in Rome, without severing his connexion with Trinity; but at the end of 1905 he left Oxford and settled at Saundersfoot near Tenby, devoting himself mainly to Roman history and antiquities.

In 1911, however, Stuart-Jones seemed the obvious man to edit a new edition of "Liddell and Scott", which involved drastic changes of plan and the organization of wide collaborated research, in which

he was ably assisted (1921-37) by the late Roderick McKenzie. This great task remained a central interest for him through life.

After valuable war services to the Foreign Office, Stuart-Jones had scarcely resumed work on the "Lexicon" when the Camden chair of ancient history fell vacant by the premature death of Francis Haverfield. Stuart-Jones could have filled any of the Oxford chairs in classics, ancient history, or archaeology with distinction, and his inaugural lecture as Camden professor was a fine piece of research and exposition. But he published nothing further. He lectured mainly on the provincial administration of the Roman Empire, and was lavish of his varied learning to colleagues and advanced students. Though living still at Saundersfoot in vacations, and retaining his editorship of the "Lexicon", he took an active part in college and university business; and his appointment in 1927 as principal of the University College of Wales at Aberystwyth, though surprising to some of his friends, actually concentrated his manifold equipment and exceptional energies into a less diffuse career, though he continued to edit the "Lexicon", and rendered valuable services to the council of the British Academy.

At Aberystwyth, Stuart-Jones's rapid and intimate mastery of academic detail, and his newly won proficiency in Welsh, enabled him to take the initiative in many directions: college-buildings, status and salaries of his staff, courses in arts and crafts, research in agriculture and plant-breeding in the institute endowed by Sir Julien Cahn. He was vice-chancellor of the University of Wales during 1929-1931, and found time for work on the Representative Council of the Welsh Church, and in the Diocese of Saint David's.

His impressive appearance and forcible personality were, however, always ill-served by a delicate constitution; and in March 1934 he found it necessary to resign his academic work. But the "Lexicon", now nearly completed, occupied him still, and the premature death of Roderick McKenzie threw heavy burdens on him in the last two years.

Stuart-Jones was knighted in 1933. All his three colleges elected him to honorary fellowships; he was a member of many foreign institutes, and the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies celebrated his seventieth birthday with a complimentary volume of its *Journal*, with portrait and bibliography.

J. L. MYRES.

WE regret to announce the following deaths:

Brigadier-General the Hon. C. G. Bruce, C.B., M.V.O., leader of the Mount Everest Expeditions of 1922 and 1924, on July 12, aged seventy-three years.

Prof. W. A. Jolly, professor of physiology in the University of Cape Town and past president of the Royal Society of South Africa.

Prof. John Mellanby, F.R.S., Waynflete professor of physiology in the University of Oxford, on July 15, aged sixty years.