him eponymous immortality. In 1822 he received recognition from the Royal College of Surgeons of England with the award of its Honorary Gold Medal. This is of greater interest when one learns that he was the first to receive the award, which had been instituted in 1802, and that it has only been bestowed fifteen times in the past hundred and twenty years. It is stated in the minutes (a copy of which was included in the College exhibition) that the award was made "in consideration of his useful labours for the Promotion of Natural Knowledge particularly expressed by his splendid Work on Organic Remains".

Parkinson died in 1824 and was buried in the graveyard of St. Leonard's Church, though the exact location of his grave is unknown. His fine collection of fossils was sold at public auction in 1827, some being acquired by Sedgwick for the museum in Cambridge, others passing to Oxford, Haslemere, and into private hands. Some now rest in the British Museum (Natural History). His name is preserved in geological as well as medical circles, for the ammonite *Parkinsonia parkinsoni* and the crinoid *Apiocrinus parkinsoni* are both well-known fossils from the Inferior Oolite. It is satisfactory to learn that medical historians are now busy rescuing Parkinson from undeserved obscurity².

¹ Challinor, J., *Ann. of Sci.*, 8, 46 (1950).

² *Lancet*, i, 761 (April 9, 1955).

OBITUARIES

Prof. F. Blakemore

THE sudden death on August 7 of Prof. Frederick Blakemore at the early age of forty-nine comes as a great shock to his friends and colleagues both within and without university circles. He qualified at the Veterinary School, University of Liverpool, in 1927, and then spent three years in general practice. In 1931 he moved to Cambridge as veterinary investigation officer for the eastern counties, where he remained until 1948. This was a period of intense activity demanding the closest collaboration with veterinary surgeons, agriculturalists and research workers, in a variety of fields. He would leave early in the morning to visit veterinary surgeons and farmers in the wide district which he covered, and his reputation as a sound adviser on all problems of animal health and disease was unrivalled. On his return he would plunge himself into his laboratory investigations, for which his enthusiasm was unbounded. The volume and high quality of his work during this period were an example to the younger men with whom he was associated. He had an uncanny knack of selecting the problems in the field which were worthy of intensive laboratory study. The impact of his scientific mind on a problem was shown by his unusually clear exposition of a subject. The extensive researches which he completed at Cambridge could not have been undertaken without the help of collaborators, many younger than himself, who owe much to his kind guidance and stimulating encouragement. His distinction in the research field was recognized by the award of the Dalrymple-Champneys Cup by the British Veterinary Association.

The high qualities which emerged during this period marked Blakemore as a man of sound judgment, and it was no surprise to his friends that he was appointed superintending investigation officer for England and Wales. This branch of the Ministry

of Agriculture had reached a critical stage in its development. The absorption of the county veterinary officers had been completed, but the service had not been moulded into a closely knit unit. To this task Blakemore brought his gifts of dogged persistence, persuasion and foresight, so that with the help of his colleagues he was able to build up an independent service complementary to the field officers of the Animal Health Division.

In 1948 he was appointed to the newly established chair of veterinary studies in the University of Bristol. He found in university circles, particularly in the person of the Vice-Chancellor, a keen interest in veterinary science and a desire to fashion a school on lines differing possibly from those of the older veterinary schools. Blakemore tackled with enthusiasm and sound common sense the problem of utilizing the resources of existing University departments, but at the same time developing an independent veterinary school with ramifications in Bristol and at the field station at Langford. The buildings which have been erected are a tribute to his sound planning; but, of themselves, they would never have created a flourishing school. The measure of his success was his ability to attract from the profession young men who were fired with his own ideals. The University of Liverpool recognized his outstanding merits by awarding him an honorary degree of doctor of veterinary science.

The high standing of the Bristol School is a collective victory; but it owes much to the knowledge which Blakemore brought of the practical side of his profession, as well as to his ability to take firm decisions and his clear-sighted judgment of men. Undoubtedly by his untiring efforts he spent himself to the limit. He will be sadly missed by his professional colleagues. The deepest sympathy is extended to his widow, who loyally supported him, and to his family.

R. E. GLOVER

Mr. E. T. Leeds

EDWARD THURLOW LEEDS, who died at his home, 88 Woodstock Road, Oxford, on August 17 at the age of seventy-eight, was successively assistant keeper and keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, and was an archaeologist of outstanding ability.

As assistant keeper of the Department of Antiquities in the Ashmolean during 1908-27, Leeds was responsible for much of the day-to-day work in the Department. His systematic mind and studious attention to detail, as well as his strong sense of custody, made him remarkably well fitted for such a post in a great and growing museum, and his flair for rapidly assimilating new knowledge soon gave him a mastery over all the material under his charge. From 1928 until 1945, when he retired, Leeds was keeper both of his Department and of the Ashmolean. Though he never neglected his Department and never failed to keep a firm daily grip on its working, administrative duties, which fell to him as keeper of the Museum, came to occupy more and more of his time, involving, as they did, the planning of no less than four major additions to the fabric (the Weldon wing, the Griffith Institute, the Drapers' wing and the Beaumont Street wing) as well as several internal reconstructions of fabric or fittings. His flair for attention to detail ensured that all this work took place with but the minimum interference with day-to-day duties and with practically no interruption of the Museum's service to the public.

That Leeds, as a busy and successful museum official, did not neglect the claims of scholarship is shown by the many excavations on local sites which he undertook (notably those of the Neolithic causeway and settlement at Abingdon, Berks, the Iron Age camps at Chastleton, Oxon, and Chun Castle, Cornwall, and of the Anglo-Saxon village at Sutton Court-enay, Berks) and by the list of six books and more than ninety smaller papers which appear in the bibliography of his writings in the forthcoming volume of essays entitled "Dark-Age Britain" offered to him by a group of his friends and pupils. His chief work lay in Anglo-Saxon studies. His book, "The Archaeology of the Anglo-Saxon Settlements", published in 1913, can fitly claim to have been epoch-making, as it laid the foundation of all the more recent work on the subject, and showed, once for all, how great a contribution archaeology could make to a study which had previously seemed to be almost solely the prerogative of the historian. He followed this with two more books and numerous papers, which showed how, though his views may have been modified in detail as the years passed, his main arguments stood firm in his own mind and have, indeed, now won general acceptance. Besides his work for Anglo-Saxon studies, Leeds also made major contributions to scholarship in several other fields, notably with his book "Celtic Ornament" (1933), and with his work on numismatics (Roman and Chinese) and his several papers connected with Oxford inns and traders.

Leeds was Fellow, and later honorary Fellow, of Brasenose College, Oxford, and was also elected this year to an honorary fellowship of Magdalene College, Cambridge, where he had been an undergraduate. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and a vice-president during 1929-32, and an honorary associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

D. B. HARDEN

Prof. Haakon Shetelig

HAAKON SHETELIG, formerly director of the Bergen Museum and professor of archaeology there, who died on July 23 at the age of seventy-eight, was a distinguished authority on Scandinavian prehistory and on the archaeology of the Vikings. He was particularly well known in Britain, both for the admirable account in his "Scandinavian Archaeology" (Oxford, 1937), written in conjunction with the philologist Hjalmar Falk, and for his interest in the archaeological traces of the Vikings in the British Isles, of which he left a permanent memorial in the six parts of "Viking Antiquities in Great Britain and Ireland", published in 1940 (pts. I-IV) and 1954 (pt. VI) on behalf of the Norwegian Scientific Research Fund of 1919. Much of the writing was contributed by British and Norwegian scholars, but Shetelig edited the whole work and himself contributed a masterly introduction to the history of the Vikings in Western Europe.

Shetelig was a genial and hospitable as well as a learned man, and he had an abiding love and respect for Britain. He had a particularly warm place in his heart for the amateur scholar, whom he regarded as the fine flower of our society in the days of its prime. It must have given him peculiar pleasure to be awarded the Gold Medal of the Society of Antiquaries of London, a recognition which came to him in 1939.

GRAHAME CLARK

Dr. C. H. N. Jackson, O.B.E.

DR. C. H. N. JACKSON, chief entomologist of the East African Tsetse Research Organization, died in hospital in England on July 28. His whole career was devoted to research in East Africa, his first appointment being in 1927 as zoologist to the Department of Game Preservation in Tanganyika. C. F. M. Swynnerton was the head of the Department, and Jackson was one of the team of able young men who Swynnerton inspired to work on the tsetse fly which then, as now, was one of the major problems of East Africa. Swynnerton persuaded his Government and the Colonial Office to set up a separate Department of Tsetse Research, and Jackson was appointed as survey entomologist to it in 1932. He became senior entomologist in 1936. In 1948 tsetse research became the responsibility of the East African High Commission, and Jackson was appointed research officer in the Tsetse Research Organization, becoming chief entomologist in 1951. He held the degree of D.Sc. of the University of London, and was appointed O.B.E. in the Queen's Birthday Honours List this year.

Jackson was, like Swynnerton, an excellent field-worker, and spent much of his time almost completely isolated from the amenities of civilization and even from his colleagues. His work, carried out over so many years at Kakoma in Central Tanganyika under difficult and uncomfortable conditions, provides data on the tsetse of continuing value to all concerned with similar problems. But Jackson was not only a field-worker; he combined this with rigorous academic standards, and an ability to keep up to date with theoretical and laboratory work in his own and allied subjects. He will be particularly remembered for his work on natural populations. This applied primarily to the tsetse fly, but is accepted by others as applying much more generally to other ecological problems. A particular contribution was his development of the 'marking' technique, by which tsetse flies were marked with spots of paint in such a way that the date and place of release could be indicated and recaptures could also be recorded. He spent much of his leave analysing his data, and was among the first field-workers to apply the methods of Sir Ronald Fisher to his results. He had a real enthusiasm for his subject which he communicated to those who discussed his work with him either in the laboratory in Britain or in the field in East Africa. His work, though individual, was also part of the work of a team of scientists who have done much to make tsetse control over large areas a possibility.

KENNETH MELLANBY

Mr. R. L. Collett, M.B.E.

RONALD LESLIE COLLETT, who died on August 15, will be remembered for the devoted service he gave to the profession of chemistry as assistant secretary (1925-44) and as registrar (1945-51) of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland, now the Royal Institute of Chemistry. Throughout that period he was always available for consultation by students and members of the Institute on matters affecting their careers, and there were few who at some time or other did not benefit from his advice and help in resolving professional or personal difficulties. Even those who at first were overawed by the luxuriance of his eyebrows or his somewhat didactic manner soon came to regard him as a