

I am much indebted to all my colleagues for their wholehearted co-operation in all the work of the Expedition and for much of the information contained in this article. We are also indebted to Señor Carlos Landaeta B. for allowing us to

use the Hacienda Camjata as our base, and to the officials of the Peruvian Corporation in Puno and Arequipa for arranging our food supplies and helping us in innumerable other ways. We gratefully acknowledge the help thus afforded the Expedition.

Obituary Notices

Prof. Frank Morley

FRANK MORLEY, professor emeritus of mathematics at Johns Hopkins University, died at Baltimore on October 17. He was born in 1860 at Woodbridge in Suffolk, and was educated at Woodbridge School until he went into residence at Cambridge in 1879, having won an open scholarship at King's College. His university career was sorely hampered by illness. He did not graduate until 1884, a year later than the normal date, eighth in the list when G. B. Mathews was senior wrangler and A. N. Whitehead fifth. Ill-health beyond all doubt had prevented him from doing himself justice, but the disappointment was keen. In middle life he was loth to speak of his student days, yet the friendships then formed with Lowes Dickinson and others were lasting. It is saddening to contrast the conditions of sixty years ago with the encouragement and the opportunities that are offered to a clever boy to-day.

For three years after leaving Cambridge, Morley was a master at Bath College. Then, by the good offices of Dr. Rendel Harris, Morley (whose parents were Quakers) became professor at the Quaker College of Haverford, Pa. From then onwards his home was in America. The hardships of his earlier years were behind him; his health no longer caused him anxiety, though he was always cautious; he married, feeling that his position was assured, and lived in Haverford for twelve years, years of great happiness, during which his powers and his reputation steadily increased. His closest mathematical associations were with two Cambridge professors at the neighbouring college of Bryn Mawr, Charlotte Scott from Girton College, one of the foremost of the younger geometers, and James Harkness of Trinity College, who collaborated with him in his first book, a treatise on the theory of functions published in 1893, and reissued six years later in a shortened and much improved form as an introduction to that subject.

In 1900, Frank Morley accepted the professorship of mathematics at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore; this he held until he reached the age of retirement nearly thirty years later. His election to this famous chair, always associated in Britain with the name of J. J. Sylvester, was an honour that could scarcely be surpassed. Other honours were bestowed upon him as the years passed by; they will not be catalogued here. He filled his high office and performed its duties with dignity and distinction.

At Johns Hopkins the work was more onerous and the responsibilities were greater than at Haverford; it is not unreasonable to feel regret that Morley's output of original papers was thereby lessened, for it is in these that his most characteristic work is to be found. As a boy and a young man Morley had shown exceptional promise as a chess-player; throughout his life he could grasp the possibilities of a position at chess or of a hand at cards with astonishing ease and certainty. He had something of the same power in discussing a geometrical configuration, for he proved, not once but many times, that he could penetrate more deeply into its inner significance than the rest of us.

There can be no doubt that the life Prof. Morley loved best was the quiet life of the student, a simple home life with friends near at hand. His elevation to the prominence of the professorship at Johns Hopkins University was a well-deserved honour, but whether it added to his happiness is doubtful. He never allowed himself to lose touch with England; it was his habit to come in alternate years, but after his retirement in 1928 he came every year; always if possible making a stay at both Woodbridge and Cambridge. A few years ago he was stricken with a serious illness while at sea on the way to England, and never wholly recovered his strength. This year he had a heart attack at sea while returning to America, and died peacefully soon after reaching his home at Baltimore.

Prof. Morley leaves a widow and three sons, all of whom were Rhodes scholars at Oxford.

HERBERT W. RICHMOND.

Prof. H. Jacobi

THE death is reported of Prof. Hermann Jacobi, emeritus professor of Sanskrit in the University of Bonn, which took place at Bonn on October 20 at the age of eighty-seven years.

Jacobi's early researches relating to Indian culture and religion dealt with the then little understood cult of Jainism. When quite a young man he accompanied Dr. Buhler, who was a member of the Bombay Educational Service, to Jaisalmer and other centres of Jain learning. He then made a profound study of the cult; and in consequence it was he who was mainly instrumental in securing the recognition in Europe and America of Jainism as an important religious system quite independent of Buddhism, of

which it was then supposed erroneously to be a mere offshoot. His translation of the Jain Sutras appeared in the Sacred Books of the East edited by Max Müller; and in 1879 he published an edition of the Kalpa Sutra, the recognized manual of the community, with an English introduction. He also edited three important Prakrit texts, which appeared at intervals between 1883 and 1923 in the "Bibliotheca Indica". He was the first to give Apabhramsa texts, which mark the transition from Prakrit to modern languages. His collection of Jain tales (1930) is in general use as a text-book. In 1913 Jacobi revisited India to lecture before the University of Calcutta on Indian rhetoric. His reception by Jain pandits on that occasion not only threw open to him material usually not accessible to foreigners, but also manifested the high esteem in which he was held in the Jain community.

Jacobi's contributions to Sanskrit learning were no less important and covered a wide field, including the study of the Indian doctrine of poetics, the Ramayana and Mahabharata, to which he is the most authoritative guide, and Indian chronology, a subject in which his studies in the *Indian Antiquary* of 1888 and *Epigraphica Indica* of 1892, with further tables published two years later, are the fundamental calculations for all later work. In comparative philology he developed important theories as regards the characteristics of certain Asiatic languages as compared with the Indo-European group. He was also an authority of the first rank on Indian philosophy, an important study being "The Origin of Buddhism from the Sankhya Yoga" (1896).

Jacobi's eminence as an Oriental scholar was recognized on the occasion of his seventy-fifth birthday, on February 11, 1925, when he was the recipient of a volume of contributions from forty-seven prominent Orientalists, among whom Britain was represented by Sir George Grierson, Dr. F. W. Thomas and Prof. R. L. Turner.

Mr. A. B. Brewster

WE regret to record the death of Mr. A. B. Brewster, formerly Governor's Commissioner of Colo, North and East Fiji, which took place at Bath on October 13 at the age of eighty-two years.

Adolph Brewster Brewster was born in Melbourne and educated in England. On his return to Australia, with his father in 1870 he took up a land grant in Fiji from the Polynesian Company, which had acquired a large concession of land around Suva from King Cakobau (Thakombau). On the failure of his venture in cotton and sugar planting, he entered the Fijian Civil Service in 1884, and served until his retirement in 1910.

Later, as Governor's Commissioner of the mountain provinces of Vitilevu, Brewster acquired an intimate and sympathetic knowledge of the wild mountaineers and their customs, of which he gave a vivid and detailed account in his book "The Hill Tribes of Fiji". He was also the author of "King of the Cannibal Islands", which appeared recently. It was through

a letter written by him to *The Times* that the war club presented to Queen Victoria by King Cakobau was returned to Fiji in 1932 to serve as the mace of the Legislative Council. A further service to Fijian studies, for which posterity will be grateful, was the compilation of a manuscript record of a native version of the organization of Fijian society, which was undertaken at his request by a native clerk, preserving a tradition which otherwise would have died out.

Mrs. F. Ll. Griffith

WE regret to record the death of Mrs. Griffith, widow of the late Francis Ll. Griffith, professor of Egyptology in the University of Oxford, which took place at Oxford on October 21 at the age of sixty-four years. Mrs. Griffith became interested in Egyptology after a visit to Egypt in 1906, and studied under Prof. Griffith, whom she married in 1909. From that time onward she was closely associated with her husband in his archaeological and linguistic studies, and accompanied him on his expeditions of archaeological investigation in Egypt, Nubia and the Sudan in 1910-13, 1923, 1929 and 1930. After his death in 1934, she devoted herself to superintending and herself working at the numerous undertakings which he had planned, but had left uncompleted. She had already published two volumes of the "Demotic Graffiti in the Dodecaschœnus", of which the seventy plates were prepared by herself. She also actively supported by the expenditure of time and money the further excavations at Firka and Kawa in the Sudan in connexion with the Oxford Excavations in Nubia, a trust which had been founded by her husband in 1910.

MR. HERBERT WILLIAM ENGLAND, who died at the age of fifty-five years on October 30, had for nearly forty years been in charge of the departmental library of the Zoological Department of the British Museum (Natural History). Mr. England possessed an unrivalled knowledge of zoological literature and will be greatly missed by the many zoologists at whose disposal his knowledge and his ability in tracing obscure references were freely placed. He entered the Museum service as a boy attendant in February 1898 and attained the rank of higher grade technical assistant in 1932. Among his colleagues his kindly, helpful and generous character was well known, and the high regard in which he was held in the Museum is illustrated by the fact that he was one of the three recipients among the Museum staff of the King's Coronation Medal.

WE regret to announce the following deaths:

Sir Joseph Isherwood, Bt., who devised the longitudinal framing method for the construction of cargo boats and tankers, on October 24, aged sixty-seven years.

Prof. J. B. Senderens, *correspondant* of the Section of Chemistry of the Paris Academy of Sciences and honorary fellow of the Chemical Society, aged eighty-one years.