

whether so methodical and sustained a research has been carried out by any other individual working without pay as incentive or excuse. His map and accompanying memoir were accepted by the Geological Survey for official publication. At one time, owing to war complications, it seemed as if Greenly would have to meet printing costs on the memoir; but Watts and others protested strongly and in the end successfully, while the King provided a Civil List pension of £80 a year. The memoir appeared in two volumes in 1919, and the one-inch map, colour-printed, in 1920. The Geological Society marked the occasion by awarding the author the Lyell Medal, and the University of Wales followed suit with an honorary D.Sc.

Greenly's Anglesey work is replete with discoveries in relation to rocks of very different ages. He found the Precambrian Mona Complex of "paramount interest", and it is clear that his conception of large-scale recumbent folding affecting its components gave him particular satisfaction. He had found great puzzles—but we can let him speak for himself: "Clough came to see me in 1907, and I told him of these anomalies. I have never forgotten his reply: 'Can it be recumbent folding, such as we are now finding in the Highlands?' Those fourteen words were what I needed." Greenly did not claim his recumbent folds as demonstrated, and for my own part I have never been convinced of their existence; but the manner in which the evidence has been marshalled commands admiration. Whether these folds prove real or not, the memoir and map will remain of fundamental value.

Greenly's further geological work was mostly on the mainland facing Anglesey, and was bravely con-

tinued, so far as this was possible, even after amputation of one of his legs. Of more import to him was the loss of his wife in 1927. She had been his constant inspiration. Thrown upon his own resources, he started writing a book, at first for himself alone. It was published in 1938, mainly for private circulation, but to become public now that he has died. Its title, "A Hand through Time", is taken from Tennyson's "In Memoriam". The first volume might well be called "The Life and Love of Edward and Annie Greenly", and naturally contains much of interest concerning the progress of research in Anglesey. The second volume is mainly a group of essays. Chapter 36 should be consulted by all who wish to understand the course of Geological Survey work in the Southern Uplands and North-West Highlands of Scotland. The final chapters, 51-60, stand apart. In them the author explains his motive for publication. He tells of his arrival at what was for him the quiet haven of faith in immortality, through approaches lighted successively by evangelicism, pantheism, Buddhism and spiritualism.

E. B. BAILEY

WE regret to announce the following deaths:

Dr. W. E. Bachmann, professor of chemistry in the University of Michigan, during 1941-46 an associate editor of the *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, on March 22, aged fifty.

Prof. C. Batho, emeritus professor of civil engineering in the University of Birmingham, on March 23, aged sixty-five.

Dr. Gregg Wilson, O.B.E., emeritus professor of zoology in the Queen's University, Belfast, aged eighty-five.

NEWS and VIEWS

Holweck Prize and Medal for 1951: Sir Thomas Merton, F.R.S.

THE Société Française de Physique and the Physical Society award annually the Holweck Prize and Medal for distinguished work in experimental physics. The recipient is alternately a French physicist, who receives the award in Great Britain, and a British physicist, who receives the award in France. This year the Prize and Medal have been awarded to Sir Thomas Merton, well known for many years for work in spectroscopy and very recently for work concerning the making of diffraction gratings; the presentation will be made in the Sorbonne at Whitsun, during the period of the French Scientific Exhibition in Paris. Sir Thomas found that by lining a nut with cork, an averaging effect resulted which eliminated the periodic error of its movement along a bolt. He applied this in an ingenious way to the ruling of a fine thread on one end of a metal cylinder by a diamond guided by a cork-lined nut moving on a relatively poor thread on the other end of the cylinder. Replica gratings were then made by a double die-casting from the cylindrical ruling to a plane surface. He has also shown how to use the original cylinders directly, in combination with a cylindrical lens.

Meldola Medal for 1950: Dr. E. A. R. Braude

ON the recommendation of the Council of the Royal Institute of Chemistry, the Society of Macchemists has awarded the Meldola Medal for 1950 to

Dr. E. A. R. Braude, lecturer in chemistry in the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London. The Meldola Medal is presented annually to the chemist who, being a British subject and less than thirty years of age, shows the most promise, as indicated by his or her published work. After graduating at the Imperial College in 1942, Dr. Braude joined Sir Ian Heilbron's research school as a Rockefeller research assistant and, in collaboration with Prof. E. R. H. Jones, began investigations, which he later continued independently, on the absorption spectroscopy of organic compounds and on anionotropic rearrangements. His work on light absorption has included the study of auxochromic effects, the influence of hyperconjugation and steric inhibition of resonance, the relation between absorption intensities and molecular dimensions, and the use of spectrometric methods in determining rates and equilibria in organic reactions; he has applied his elegant technique to extensive studies on three-carbon anionotropy, which have thrown much fresh light on the mechanism of this class of molecular rearrangements and on the correlation between structure and reactivity in ethylenic and aromatic systems. More recently, Dr. Braude and his co-workers have worked on the lithium alkenyls, which promise to be of wide usefulness in aliphatic and alicyclic chemistry and have already provided new routes to many anionotropic systems, to β -ionone analogues and to hydroazulenes. At the present time, Dr. Braude is also engaged on studies on the