

destroyed, lies sleeping a faith in the existence of a moral universe; in the existence of a natural law which gives to man certain inalienable rights; in a Divine Creator of which we are each a tiny spark. . . . But we are scarcely aware of these foundations far beneath our everyday lives. . . . Only when man-made laws challenge man's inalienable rights do we realise whence comes our belief in these rights".

F. C. THOMPSON

OBITUARIES

Sir Lindsay Scott, K.C.B.

SIR LINDSAY SCOTT, who died on June 17, was an outstanding example of the finest tradition of the amateur in the field of humane studies. A Civil servant fulfilling the exacting duties of a senior official in a war department in peace-time and during hostilities, he nevertheless made a notable place for himself in British archaeological research by his resolute determination to match his work against nothing less than that of the highest professional standards in the field or in the museum and library. With a naturally vigorous and original mind, sharpened and disciplined by academic training, he brought to his studies of British prehistory a freshness and directness of approach which was always well ballasted by precise and detailed documentation, and illuminated by direct personal experience. He was, in the eighteenth-century sense of the word, a 'curious' person: his reading was wide and unconventional, and in particular his knowledge of the byways of English literature from its beginnings to the nineteenth century was as varied and unexpected as it was entertaining to his friends, and to this he added a robust and competent command of the practical skills of the countryman and the sailor.

His work was specifically directed to problems of Scottish prehistory, and his main excavations were carried out in the Outer Isles, where perhaps he felt most at home; but these local studies were invariably made within the framework of European prehistory as a whole, and he carried on an amused, but none the less sincere, campaign against provincialism and isolation in such researches. Always provocative (sometimes deliberately and healthily so), his contributions to the archaeology of Scotland, both in the form of excavations admirably carried out and meticulously recorded, and in subsequent comment upon the wider aspects of the problems involved, will remain as a permanent memorial to his immense energy and to his devotion to exacting standards of scholarship. These, and his work on the Council for British Archaeology and as president of the Prehistoric Society, have ensured him a place among the more powerful forces in the post-war development of prehistoric studies in Great Britain.

STUART PIGGOTT

Mr. F. W. H. Migeod

FREDERICK WILLIAM HUGH MIGEOD was born on August 9, 1872, in Chislehurst, Kent, and went to school in Folkestone. When he was seventeen he joined the pay department of the Royal Navy, and although he had a love for the sea and an interest in those who serve in ships, he was not destined to devote his life to it. After nine years he left the Navy and in 1900 he joined the Colonial Civil Service.

All his subsequent service was in Africa, and most of it in West Africa, though he made several important and hazardous journeys across the continent. His curiosity concerning the languages and customs of the various races was insatiable, and his researches resulted in five volumes on languages and four quite considerable travel books. Wherever he went he observed closely, and he amassed a store of natural history knowledge that he used in later writings.

In 1925, when the British Museum East Africa Expedition was left leaderless through the death of W. E. Cutler, Migeod volunteered from England for the post, and intermittently for the next four years or so he acted as general overseer of the operations. On the whole, he had little success in this, and it is paradoxical that through the nature of the work he came into the public eye much more than he ever did through his able and successful studies in folk-lore and language. It is only fair to say that Migeod in these later years did not claim much for his East African adventure.

Migeod's years of retirement in Worthing were characteristically busy. He wrote a book, "Earliest Man", and another volume, "Aspects of Evolution", which displayed a rather fundamentalist point of view; but also revealed a surprising range of observation and width of knowledge of the literature. He also wrote a survey of Worthing.

Migeod was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical and the Royal Anthropological Societies for many years. He had been president of the Worthing Archaeological Society in 1927 and he was re-elected in 1938. He also entered local government as a town councillor, eventually becoming an alderman both of Worthing and of the County of Sussex. He was for many years chairman of the local sea-cadet force.

His manner of speech and bearing sometimes gave an impression of arrogance; but in fact he was a kindly and friendly man and an admirable host. Fortune seldom shone on him. His married life was happy but brief, and his wife died many years ago. For the last year or two he had been ill and much alone, and the end came on July 8.

W. E. SWINTON

Prof. Tadeusz Estreicher

PROF. TADEUSZ ESTREICHER (Thaddaeus Estreicher-Rozbierski), a member of an ancient and cultured Polish family and one of Poland's most distinguished and versatile men of science, died in Cracow on April 8. Son of Karol Estreicher, bibliographer and director of the University library, he was born in Cracow on December 19, 1871. He enrolled as a student in the famous Jagiellonian University of Cracow, founded in 1364, where he became a favourite pupil of Karol Olszewski, the celebrated chemist. In 1894, at the request of Sir William Ramsay, Olszewski had begun experiments on the liquefaction of argon; Estreicher participated in this work with distinction, and graduated Ph.D. in 1897. After working in the laboratories of van 't Hoff (Berlin), Ostwald (Leipzig) and Ramsay (London), he returned to Cracow as a *Docent* in inorganic and analytical chemistry; at the same time he helped to modernize Olszewski's laboratory. A further year's work with Abegg (Breslau) was followed by his appointment, in 1906, as professor of inorganic and analytical chemistry at the University of Fribourg, in Switzerland, a chair which he