

and I have to suffer for their sins and misfortunes in failing to examine or understand Hisinger's type. It is to be hoped that we shall not have to suffer more in this or any other respect by the labours of the new "very competent palæontologist" to whom Mr. Marr refers.

But with regard to the right or wrong determination of this species of *Trinuclæus* I can speak with a very much freer conscience than Mr. Marr, for the genus so far seems conspicuous by its absence from the Keisley Limestone (as I have stated in my paper which Mr. Marr criticizes), and therefore I have had no question of its specific identification to decide for myself in this case. Mr. Marr, therefore, appears to have been singularly unlucky in his choice of a weapon with which to attack my conclusions, and it is a pity his solicitude for the readers of this Magazine has led him to omit his criticisms on the "many statements" and "questions of detail" in my paper with which he disagrees.

F. R. COWPER REED.

CAMBRIDGE, August 16, 1897.

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OBITUARY.

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SIR AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., ETC.

BORN 1826.

DIED MAY 21, 1897.

SIR AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., Pres.S.A., F.G.S., Trustee of the British Museum, late Keeper of British and Mediæval Antiquities and of Ethnography at the British Museum, was born at Geneva in 1826, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, taking his M.A. degree in 1852. His taste for the beautiful in works of art, and his appreciation of the niceties, peculiarities, and fantasies of artists, whether the results were produced with the inspiration of genius or by handicraft and labour, led him to collect largely in each department of artistic work, and fortunately his ample means enabled him to do so. With munificent liberality he gave many valuable collections to the National Museum at Bloomsbury. It was thus that, not only theoretically, but practically and personally, he was acquainted with the extensive and many-sided collections of antiquities and ethnographic exhibits under his keepership. He was not a mere official custodian, but a cultured connoisseur, and a high-class authority on all points connected with the scientific and historical aspects of the materials or collections in his charge. Necessarily his study of mediæval remains kept him in touch with those of prehistoric age in the British Collection which was under his care; and, indeed, of these there are many objects of human workmanship dating from extremely early times. Contemporary with these were similar productions in European and other countries. These are largely represented in the British Museum by the "Christy Collection," which Sir Wollaston Franks augmented by successive gifts of similar well-assorted examples from many localities. Indeed, this notable department in the Museum well deserves now to be called the "Christy-Franks Collection."

In March, 1864, Mr. Henry Christy invited a party of his friends, interested as antiquaries and geologists, to examine some of the bone-caves on the Vezère, Dordogne district, in the south of France, which, with his friend Edouard Lartet, he had for some time been investigating with great care and at considerable expense. The party comprised Mr. W. J. Hamilton (President of the Geological Society), Professor Rupert Jones (Assistant Secretary of the Geological Society), Sir Douglas Galton, Sir John Lubbock, Sir John Evans, and Sir A. W. Franks.<sup>1</sup> Not only had the last-named already interested himself in Henry Christy's researches in the ethnographic relationship of various textile fabrics, which had led him to Mexico, and in that country to the observation of stone implements, but Sir A. W. Franks heartily joined Christy in the study of stone implements, and of those who made and used them, whether ancient peoples, recent savages, or living workmen in some modern trades and manufactures. Together with Dr. Hugh Falconer, he aided H. Christy and E. Lartet in planning their great work, "*Reliquiæ Aquitanicæ*," which was intended to comprise descriptions of all the Dordogne caves and their contents. Unfortunately the death of both Christy and Lartet circumscribed the work within smaller limits, for no more caves were worked out by them, and but few plates were subsequently added to the eighty or more already lithographed for its illustration. It is noticed, we see, in the preface of the book that, "In bringing together and arranging the varied materials supplied by friends at home and abroad desirous of making the '*Reliquiæ Aquitanicæ*' useful in Archæology and Anthropology, the directing counsels of Mr. A. W. Franks, F.R.S., have been constant and efficient, like his courtesy and knowledge."

He took charge of the "Christy Collection" at 103, Victoria Street, S.W., for some time before it was transferred to the British Museum; and he individualized the specimens with accurate drawings by his talented assistants—first, Mr. T. K. Gay and subsequently Mr. Charles Read. The latter worthily succeeded Sir Wollaston on his resignation, in 1894, as Keeper of British and Mediæval Antiquities and Ethnography in the British Museum.

It was with great caution that Sir Wollaston exercised his judgment as to the authenticity of implements of stone and their relative age. He was not an enthusiast in the subject of the great antiquity of the Human Race. Possibly, had he been induced to give more leisure to the study of the geological aspect and details of the subject, he might have become cognisant of the value of Sir Joseph Prestwich's researches in the geological age of some of the older groups of flint implements, especially of those collected with earnest and intelligent care at Ightham, in Kent, by Mr. Benjamin Harrison.<sup>2</sup>

Sir A. Wollaston Franks contributed largely to scientific literature, especially by memoirs and notices in the Transactions and Proceedings

<sup>1</sup> Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., vol. xx, 1864, p. 444; and "*Reliquiæ Aquitanicæ*," part xii, 1873, p. 161.

<sup>2</sup> See Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., xlv, 1889, pp. 270-297, pls. ix-xi; and Natural Science, vol. v, p. 269, Oct. 1894.

of learned societies. He has greatly enlarged the knowledge of antiquities and their real relationships, not only by original research, but by his willing advice and ready information to inquirers, whether in London or the provinces. He has bequeathed all his most valuable collections to the British Museum. He was elected to the Royal Society in 1854. For many years an active and valued Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, he was elected Director of the Society in 1858; subsequently for some years he was Vice-President, and eventually became President in 1892. T. R. J.

SAMUEL ALLPORT, F.G.S.

BORN JANUARY 23, 1816.

DIED JULY 7, 1897.

BY the death of Mr. Samuel Allport we have lost one of the pioneers in microscopic petrology. He was born at Birmingham on January 23, 1816, being descended from an old Staffordshire family, and was educated at King Edward's School in that town. For some years he was in the office of Rabone Brothers, and then went to Bahia in South America as business manager for another firm. There he married a Spanish lady, but had the misfortune to lose his wife within a year. On his return to England, after an absence of eight years, he took a share in a business on Snow Hill, and devoted all his spare time to scientific work. He had already become an ardent geologist, and his first paper, published in the Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society for the year 1860, was on the discovery of some fossil remains near Bahia (vol. xvi, p. 263). But he was quick to perceive the importance of studying the structure of rocks by the method which a few years before had been initiated by Dr. Clifton Sorby. He prepared his own specimens, and acquired such skill that in the writer's opinion, though he may have been equalled, he has never been surpassed in this craft by any English worker. In course of time he formed a large collection of both rock-specimens and microscopic slides, to the study of which he devoted himself with great energy. The business in which he was a partner unfortunately was not prosperous, and had to be abandoned about 1880, when he was appointed librarian to the Mason College. Though circumstances had compelled him to sell his collection some little time before to the British Museum, he set to work energetically to form another, and continued at his favourite study. But now health began to fail; any continuous mental exertion brought on distressing attacks of vertigo, and in 1887 he was obliged to retire from his post at the Mason College. After this, though he was still able to continue his geological reading, and to work quietly with his microscope, he was unfit to bear the strain of writing a paper. His last effort, a valuable report on the effect of Contact Metamorphism exhibited by the Silurian Rocks near the town of New Galloway (Proc. Roy. Soc., xlvii, 193), could not have appeared without collaboration. Increasing ill-health and grave anxieties unhappily cast a shadow over Allport's later years, but all was endured with quiet patience and gentle fortitude. Some three years ago he quitted Birmingham for Cheltenham, where