

at the same rate or at the same time along the whole distance of the north and south fault. If we grant differential motion, the matter is explained. The Keuper might slip to a certain point and fracture there, then the other portion falling would slickenside the face, and a throw equal to that of the main fault might leave no residual throw.

J. LOMAS, Assoc. N.S.S.

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OBITUARY.

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HENRY NORTON, F.G.S.

By the death of Henry Norton, of Norwich, we have to record the loss of an enthusiastic student of Norfolk geology, and one of the most learned men of the present century. He was the son of William Norton, Esq., of Old Buckenham, and in his youth was articled to Messrs. Mitchell & Clarke of Wymondham, and afterwards set up practice as a solicitor in Surrey Street, Norwich. Possessed of ample means, he relinquished his profession to devote himself to travelling in the East and throughout Europe. Once, no doubt because of the eccentricity of his conduct, he was apprehended in Vienna as a spy. For many years Mr. Norton devoted himself to the study of Sanskrit, Syriac, Chinese, and other Eastern languages, in which he became so proficient that he was able to read the works of Eastern philosophers and savants in their own tongue. He was also a good Scandinavian and German scholar. Of late years he applied himself a great deal to the study of modern science and philosophy, and more especially to the geology of Norfolk.

He joined the Norwich Geological Society when it was first established in 1864, and became a Fellow of the Geological Society of London in 1875.

He examined in great detail the sections at Pakefield and Kessingland, and read before the Norwich Society a paper in 1876 (published in the 'Norfolk Chronicle' for May 6). A subsequent communication on the 'Forest Bed of East Norfolk' was issued separately (reprinted from the 'Norwich Mercury' of May 5, 1877); and in this paper he boldly and acutely discussed the evidence that had been published on the subject of stumps of trees being rooted *in situ* in the Cromer Forest Bed. He showed that the published evidence was inconclusive. In 1877 Mr. Norton contributed some notes on species of *Hydrobia* from the Freshwater Beds of Runtun and Mundesley (Proc. Norwich Geol. Soc. vol. i. p. 16). In 1879 he read a paper embodying great research on the Atlantis Island, coming to the conclusion that it was in reality the continent of Africa (Proc. N.G.S. vol. i. pp. 75, 80). In 1880 he communicated to the same society (*Ibid.* p. 110) notes on the Palæontology of the Ancients (Greeks and Romans); and also an explanation of the word "Paramoudra" (*Ibid.* p. 132).

He died in February last, in his 80th year. [Some further particulars of his life were given in the "Eastern Daily Press" of February 24.]