

We may add that the mammillaris-bed at Copt Point yielded to the researches of Messrs. H. and W. Keeping an example of *Thetis minor* phosphatized. Of course it may be argued that it was derived.

WOODWARDIAN MUSEUM, CAMBRIDGE.

E. B. TAWNEY.

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OBITUARY.

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SIR ANTONIO BRADY, KNT., J.P., F.G.S.

BORN 1811; DIED 12TH DECEMBER, 1881.

It is always with a keen feeling of regret that we record the loss from the scientific ranks of men whose faces, as well as their names, were familiar to us by long association, and who were for years fellow-workers in the same geological area. Such a one was Sir Antonio Brady, F.G.S., who passed from among us on the 12th of December, 1881, from an affection of the heart.

He was the eldest son of the late Mr. Anthony Brady, of the Royal William Victualling Yard, Plymouth, by his marriage with Marianne, daughter of Mr. Francis Perigal. Born in 1811, he entered the Civil Service of the Navy as a junior clerk in the Victualling Yard, Deptford, more than fifty years since. After serving in various offices, having been promoted to head-quarters, he became head of the Contract Office and Registrar of Public Securities in 1854, subsequently assisting to reorganize that office. After the reorganization of the office he was appointed first superintendent of the Purchase and Contract Department, retiring from the service in 1870, when he received the honour of knighthood. Since his retirement from the public service, Sir Antonio has devoted his energies to the service of the public, and having taken a leading part in the preservation of Epping Forest for the people, was appointed a judge in the "Verderer's Court for the Forest of Epping." He also took great interest in the work of church extension, and was a member of the Ray, the Palæontographical and Geological Societies. He was in the Commission of the Peace for Westminster. The deceased married, in 1837, Maria, eldest daughter of the late Mr. George Kelner, of Ipswich, by whom he leaves a son, the Rev. Nicholas Brady, M.A., and two daughters.

But it is in his character of a geologist that we must now speak of Sir Antonio Brady. So long ago as 1844 his attention was attracted to the wonderful deposits of brickearth which occupy the Valley of the Roding at Ilford, within a mile of his residence. Encouraged by Professor Owen and other eminent palæontologists, whose society he so loved to enjoy at his hospitable home at Maryland Point, Stratford, he commenced to collect the rich series of Mammalian remains which the Thames Valley brickearths yield. Owing, however, to their porous nature, the bones had lost, during their long interment, all their gelatine, and the earlier "finds," when exhumed, were so soft and friable that they crumbled beneath the touch, and it was not until fresh gelatine had been introduced that it was found possible to preserve these magnificent remains of the old inhabitants of this district. In his Catalogue of the Pleistocene Mammalia from Ilford, Essex (1874, 4to. printed for private

circulation only), Sir Antonio Brady pays a just tribute of respect to the genius and ability of his first instructor in the art of preserving fossil bones, and acknowledges that he was indebted to Mr. William Davies, F.G.S., of the British Museum, for the preservation of most of the larger specimens in his collection.

Some idea may be formed of the enormous riches of this deposit when we find that an amateur, in his leisure hours, was able to amass nearly one thousand specimens of Mammalia from a single locality, comprising: *Felis spelæa*, *Canis vulpes*, *Ursus*, sp., *Elephas primigenius*, *E. antiquus*, *Rhinoceros leptorhinus*, *R. megarhinus*, *R. tichorhinus*, *Equus fossilis*, *Megaceros Hibernicus*, *Cervus elaphus*, *C.* sp., *Bison priscus*, *Bos primigenius*, *Hippopotamus*, sp. To this interesting series of fossil remains of the old fauna of the Thames Valley, we may add that the subsequent researches of Prof. Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., and R. W. Cheadle, Esq. F.G.S., have added the "Musk-Ox," *Ovibos moschatus*, and the labours of F. C. J. Spurrell, Esq., F.G.S., the "Lemming." We have thus presented to us in this area the conjunction of Northern and Southern forms of land-animals as marvellous as that which modern London exhibits to-day, in its assemblage of specimens of the genus *Homo*, from every clime. For with the *Hippopotamus*, the *Rhinoceros*, and the Lion from the south, we have also in abundance the *Cyrena fluminalis*, a shell now characteristic of the Valley of the Nile and the rivers of India and China: whilst from the north, the "Musk-Ox," the Reindeer, the Elk,<sup>1</sup> and the Lemming advance to meet them.

To Sir Antonio Brady, then, we are indebted for a most valuable collection of Pleistocene Mammalia, now happily preserved in the British Museum of Natural History, Cromwell Road. Nor must we omit to mention that he strove by his presence, as a resident at Stratford, and by his constant acts of kindness and hospitality to the workmen, and by the *largesse* which he freely gave, to rescue from destruction these interesting relics of a pre-historic age, which now help to swell the magnificent series of our National Museum.—H. W.—("Nature," Dec. 22, 1881.)

#### CHARLES MOORE, F.G.S.

BORN AT ILMINSTER, 1814; DIED AT BATH, DEC. 1881.

THERE are some men who are induced by example and the influence of others to become geologists; there are a few men who are to the manner born. Charles Moore was one of those self-taught naturalists, who, if not born a "hammerer," took to it from boyhood. In the quarries of the Upper White Lias, near Ilminster, at which place Charles Moore was born, there are found large numbers of oblong oval nodules which, with the ready assimilation characteristic of boyhood, were found excellent for bowling along the road. He was, as a schoolboy, one day amusing himself thus with two nodules in the road, when, in striking together violently, one of the nodules split open and, to his surprise, revealed a fossil fish inside. His curiosity was instantly aroused as to how such an

<sup>1</sup> There is evidence of the true Elk (*Alces palmatus*) from the somewhat later deposits of Walthamstow, Essex. (See *GEOL. MAG.* 1869, pp. 385–388.)