

to Easter Island to investigate and explore systematically the antiquities of that island, and more especially the origin and meaning of the sculptured statues and the script for which the island is famous, and of which the meaning had long been sought by travellers and anthropologists. The expedition, which sailed in a small schooner-rigged yacht with auxiliary power, named the *Mana*, which Routledge had built for the purpose, was in Easter Island when the War broke out in 1914. It returned to England in 1916, after visiting a number of islands in the Pacific, including Pitcairn, from which they brought back two descendants of Young, the mutineer officer of the *Bounty*, whom they presented to His Majesty King George V in an interview in July 1916. Further research on the history of Easter Island was carried out in 1920 and 1922, when the Routledges visited and surveyed the Austral and Gambier groups and collected much valuable anthropological material bearing on distribution. The results of the earlier expedition were published in a volume "The Mystery of Easter Island" which appeared in 1919.

WE regret to announce the following deaths :

Sir Edward Brown, former secretary of the National Poultry Council and first president of the World's Poultry Science Association, on August 7, aged eighty-seven years.

Miss A. R. Clark, librarian at the Laboratory of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom at Plymouth.

Dr. Edmund Heller, director of the Fleishhacker Zoological Park, formerly director of the Milwaukee Zoological Gardens, on July 18, aged sixty-four years.

Prof. L. Lévy-Bruhl, professor of philosophy in the Sorbonne during 1899-1927, president of the Institut française d'Anthropologie during 1927-30, aged eighty-two years.

Dr. Heinrich Poll, formerly director of the Anatomical Institute, Hamburg, on June 12.

Prof. W. A. Tarr, professor of mineralogy and geology in the University of Missouri, on July 28, aged fifty-eight years.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Memorial to Sir William Perkin

It was a pleasing thought of the people of Sudbury, now part of the new borough of Wembley, and of the friends of the late Sir William H. Perkin, to commemorate his long residence there by the erection of a memorial in the form of a tiny garden of rest and a large oval oak seat. The memorial was unveiled by the eldest Miss Perkin on August 12 in the presence of the civic authorities, the church, some friends and a large number of the public. An appropriate oration on Perkin's life and work was given by Dr. C. E. Goddard. The growth of London has swept away the peaceful home and garden and fields where Perkin retired to in 1874 to devote his life to research; he became also a good citizen and much beloved in the village. The memorial stands on a corner of his land, the noisy traffic thunders past it on two sides and there is a round-about in front. But this tiny spot is a haven of refuge and peace, and those who use it for a few moments in years to come can read the tablet and muse perhaps on what kind of a man was this Perkin, founder of the dye industry. 'Scientist and citizen' might appropriately have been added, for it was as the latter, a man conspicuous for his probity and good works, that Sudbury knew him.

Ship-Burial and Treasure Trove in Suffolk

THE verdict of the jury at the coroner's inquest, which took place on Aug. 14, on the Anglo-Saxon ship-burial, or rather on the grave furniture in precious metals found therein, at Sutton Hoo in Suffolk (see NATURE of August 5, p. 239), was such as, perhaps, might well have been expected. It

would be more than difficult to argue convincingly that a royal burial, in the circumstances indicated here by the character of the relics, could have taken place with that secrecy and intention to resume possession, which have been laid down from time to time in legal pronouncement as the essential principle of 'treasure trove'. Unless the matter is carried further in the High Court, as Mr. L. H. Vulliamy, the coroner, indicated as a possibility, the Sutton Hoo treasure now becomes legally the property of Mrs. E. M. Pretty, the owner of the land upon which the burial was found by Mr. Guy Maynard of the Ipswich Museum. It may be hoped, however, that arrangements will be made in due course to ensure its display to the public and availability for study, as its historic interest demands. It would now appear, since there has been an opportunity for the articles to be examined and cleaned in the British Museum, that the find is far more valuable than was at first reported. This is shown in the evidence of Mr. C. W. Phillips of Selwyn College, Cambridge, who had been in charge of the opening of the tumulus since July, and also in a supplementary note contributed by *The Times* museum correspondent in the issue of August 15 which mentions more especially the silver. The objects in this metal include six shapely shallow bowls in almost perfect preservation, about 8 or 9 inches across, and all provincial Byzantine or late Roman. They are decorated with a broad cross, usually of a quatrefoil pattern. A silver dish decorated with a classical woman's head is provincial Byzantine work of the sixth century. A large platter, 28 inches across, was made at Constantinople, and bears marks of the reign of Anastasius I. The gold work, however,