existence. He was elected a Fellow of this Society on January 11, 1850, and was a member of the Council during the two years from February 1868 to February 1870. Lastly, when the University of Cambridge established its new degree of Doctor of Science, restricted to those who have made original contributions to the advancement of science or learning, he was one of those whose application was granted within the first few months.

E. J. R.

Thomas Turner was born at Hull, December 13, 1804, and was the third son of Ralph Turner, a merchant of that place. He was educated at Bingley School, in Yorkshire, under the Rev. Dr. Hartley, and subsequently under the tutelage of the Rev. C. Bird, late Canon of Lincoln.

In 1823, he entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became a scholar and afterwards Fellow, having been second Wrangler and first Smith's Prizeman in 1827.

After taking his degree, he for a time took pupils, amongst whom was the late Mr. Milner Gibson. He then took up the study of law, and was called to the bar as a member of the Society of Lincoln's Inn. He practised as a barrister in London till 1846, when he retired from practice and devoted himself to philanthropic works. Upon the consecration of his valued friend, the Rev. Charles Perry, to the bishopric of Melbourne, he took much interest in the affairs of that diocese, and by his legal knowledge was able to give valuable assistance in obtaining the assent of the Queen to the act of the Victorian Parliament for the constitution of a Church of England Legislature in the colony.

About the same time also he was able to give much help to the people of Manchester, through his connection with Mr. Henry Charlewood, in obtaining the "Parish of Manchester Division Act," 1850, whereby the parochial duties of the dean and canons, and the disposal of the revenues were regulated, and provision was made for the division of the ancient parish of Manchester into separate rectories. Great research was necessary, and the effect of various charters had to be considered. To this difficult subject Mr. Turner devoted his time and talents, and to the assistance he gave the comprehensiveness and value of that Act was largely due.

About 1848 he was made a magistrate for the county of Middlesex, and was for several years chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, besides being an active member of several other committees. He was subsequently made a deputy-lieutenant of the same county.

In 1855, on the passing of Sir B. Hall's Local Government Act, he was elected as a member of the Metropolitan Board of Works, for Hampstead, and later on, after his removal to Southwark, he became a member of the Board, for St. Olave's.

In 1856, Mr. Turner undertook the office of treasurer to
Guy's Hospital, and principally resided there during the twenty years he held it. He did much for the advancement of that institution, and of the Medical School connected with it, and his work was highly appreciated there.

Previous to his resignation of the treasurership of Guy's Hospital in 1876, Mr. Turner's health had already begun to fail, and it continued to do so, very gradually, until on April 9, 1883, his energetic and useful life came to an end.

Mr. Turner was one of the earliest Fellows of the Royal Astronomical Society, and took much interest in that science. Though he made no important contribution to this or other branches of science, he had many friends among those engaged in them. Among the most distinguished of whom was Sir George Airy, late Astronomer Royal, who had been his college tutor.

Amongst other subjects, Mr. Turner devoted much time to the study of Hebrew, and published a Metrical Version of the Book of Psalms, from the original text.

In 1835 he married Mary Anne, daughter of the Rev. Charles Benjamin Charlewood, of Oak Hill, near Cheadle, in Staffordshire, the issue of the marriage being three sons and four daughters, four of whom are still living.

Mr. Turner was elected a Fellow of the Society on May 11, 1832.

Francis Diedrich Wackerbarth was born in London on January 30, 1813. He was descended from an old German family whose patrimonial estate was the baronial manor of Rogel in the ancient Duchy of Lauenburg. A descendant of this family, George Wackerbarth, came in the year 1752 to London, and there founded a sugar refinery, which afterwards descended to his son John Henry Wackerbarth, who died 1818. His son Francis Diedrich, one of a family of ten, was considered by those around him as most suitable for the clerical profession, and accordingly he received an education intended to qualify him for it. In the year 1831 he left the Rev. Dr. Laing's school in Clapham for Cambridge, well grounded in classics and mathematics. He took his degree as B.A. in 1835, and left Cambridge in 1837, having been appointed to the curacy of Peldon, in Essex. A few years later he became a minor canon of Lichfield Cathedral, but as early as 1841 he entirely abandoned the clerical profession and joined the Roman Catholic Church, receiving in his baptism the name of Athanasius.

During this short period of his life, viz., from 1837-41, he developed a remarkable literary activity, which was connected with the gradual approximation of his views to those of the Roman Catholic Church. Works written by him during this period are: "Music and the Anglo-Saxons; being some account of the Anglo-Saxon Orchestra, with remarks on the Church Music of the Nineteenth Century," London, 1837; "The Alleged Connexion between the Church of England and Luther-