

tary and Librarian to the Leeds Church Institute, and retired from this post in 1897 in consequence of ill health. He was an active Freemason, and was a fellow of several of the learned societies.

He was twice married, first in 1846 and again in 1863. By each marriage there were five children. He died in 1899 January 21, leaving a widow and three sons and two daughters.

He was elected a Fellow of this Society 1879 February 14.

[For the above particulars the Council is indebted to his son, Mr. G. H. Marshall, of Leeds.]

BENJAMIN THEOPHILUS MOORE was born 1830 January 3. He went to Cambridge in 1851, entering Pembroke College, and graduated in 1856 as eighth wrangler. He was soon afterwards elected a Fellow of his College, and retained his fellowship until 1866. On leaving Cambridge in 1856 Mr. Moore became Mathematical Master of the Army Class at Harrow, and in 1859 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Staff College, Sandhurst, where he remained for five years. Among his pupils in those years may be mentioned Sir W. Palliser and the late General Colley. For several years after 1864 Mr. Moore was occupied in Civil Engineering, and in 1868 he was elected Professor of Civil Engineering and Applied Mechanics in University College, London, a post which he held until the session 1870-71.

In private life Mr. Moore's greatest pleasure was the study of astronomy; he possessed a fine telescope (7-inch object glass) and observatory.

Mr. Moore married in 1872 Margaret Jane, third daughter of Charles John Wood, Esq., J.P., of Glastonbury, Somerset, late of St. Petersburg. He died 1899 November 15, and leaves a widow and five daughters and one son.

He was elected a Fellow of this Society 1893 June 9.

JOHN NEWTON was born at Wickham, Hants, 1832 December 27. He was educated at the Greenwich Hospital Schools under Mr. Edward and Mr. John Riddle, and in 1854 he became a teacher of Navigation and Nautical Astronomy at the Board of Trade Navigation Schools at Leith, and later at Glasgow, and at the Sailors' Home, London. For many years, up to a short time before his death, he conducted a school of his own very successfully. His publications *Newton's Seamanship* and *Newton's Guide to Board of Trade Examinations* were very popular, and passed through many editions.

He was elected a Fellow of this Society 1862 May 9, and died at New Cross 1899 November 10.

[For the above particulars the Council is indebted to his son, Mr. L. B. Newton, of New Cross.]

CHARLES LEESON PRINCE was born at Uckfield, Sussex, 1821 June 15, where he passed the greater portion of his life;

and he died 1899 April 22 at his residence, The Observatory, Crowborough, in the same county, and but seven miles distant from his birthplace.

His father, Charles Prince, originally of Cambridgeshire, settled in Sussex and practised as a medical man in Uckfield and the surrounding districts. From Uckfield to Tunbridge Wells *via* Crowborough, a ride of fourteen miles, was a common professional round in the early part of the century now closing, and Mr. Prince would often relate how his uncle, his father, and another doctor used to meet at Crowborough—then a bare hill-top and not considered safe, being frequented by highwaymen—who on seeing Charles Prince would pounce out and say, “Oh ! it’s the doctor ; let him go.”

Through his mother, Mary Ann (*née* Boys), Mr. Prince could trace his ancestry to Dean Boys, whose monument may be seen in Canterbury Cathedral.

He was educated primarily at the Uckfield Grammar School, under the Rev. John Underwood, and subsequently at Lewes, and received his medical training at Guy’s Hospital like his father before him ; and so became the fifth surgeon in the family by direct descent from father to son. He settled at Uckfield, and practised with his father till the death of the latter, after which he remained in the same place till 1872, when he removed to Crowborough, at that time a barren common, but now, largely through Mr. Prince’s influence, a health resort of no small repute. As a physician Mr. Prince paid special attention to the treatment of both epilepsy and hydrophobia. In the British Medical Association’s *Journal* of 1874 May 16 appeared an account of his treatment of the latter disease.

Mr. Prince became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1843 ; he was also Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries ; Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society (elected 1857) ; Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society ; Member of the British Astronomical Association ; Member of the Scottish Meteorological Society ; Member of the Selborne Society ; Vice-President of the Tonbridge Wells Photographic Society ; and Member of Council of the Sussex Archæological Society.

He was a man of many parts ; up to his last illness he took a keen and active interest in such widely diverse pursuits as medicine and surgery (though he had retired from practice some ten years), astronomy, meteorology, photography, botany (which he studied practically in his beautiful gardens at Crowborough), archæology and numismatics.

Furthermore he had a very fine library, containing some rare and valuable books, some of the more famous editions of the Bible, and the earliest printed copies of the classics.\*

\* It will be remembered that in 1898 Mr. Prince presented to the Society a number of very valuable books from his library, including, among others, no less than eight editions of Aratus and three of Manilius.

He was the inventor of "Prince's Perpetual Calendar," by which the day of the week on any date past or future may be found through an arrangement of the Sunday letters. Of this calendar he caused a silver casting to be made, which he left as an heirloom to his infant grandson, Christopher Switzer.

He studied photography practically from the cradle of that science, and has left on record descriptions of many early examples now difficult to procure, and he had a unique collection of old paper negatives dating from the forties. His coins also formed a most interesting collection, well worth studying. His bookplate was a very beautiful production, and may be found in an early number of "Ex Libris."

In 1882 he issued *The Illustrated Account given by Hevelius in his "Machina Celestis" of the Method of Mounting his Telescopes and erecting an Observatory*. This work consists of a reprint of Chapters xviii., xxi., and xxii. from an original copy of Hevelius, together with a translation and some remarks.

In 1883 he published his *Observations upon the Great Comet and Transit of Venus, made at Crowborough, Sussex, in the year 1882*. With illustrations.

And in 1895 he brought out *A Literal Translation of the Astronomy and Meteorology of Aratus, with some Bibliographical Remarks*. With regard to illustrations, Mr. Prince says in the preface to this work: "As a frontispiece to this little volume I have given a representation of the revolution of the planets around their supposed primary, in the order designed to them by the Ancients in the time of Aratus. This engraving appears first, as far as I know, in the edition of Hugo Grotius, publisher at Leyden, in the year 1600; while Cellarius, in his *Harmonia Macrocosmica*, 1661, has given the same on a much larger scale, and it is from this latter plate that I have taken a photograph."

Mr. Prince contributed to the *Monthly Notices* of the Royal Astronomical Society papers on cometary, stellar, and other observations. "He studied the details of the course of discovery in the nature of *Saturn's* ring system, and took part in investigations initiated by Mr. Lynn, which resulted in showing that Cassini and not Ball was the first to detect the principal division in the ring." (See *The Observatory*, 1899 June, pp. 243-4.)

Mr. Prince had several telescopes and other instruments at his observatory which he greatly prized; the chief was an equatorial with an object glass of 6·8 inches aperture and 12 feet focal length, which had formerly belonged to Dr. Pearson, and was originally made by Tulley, about the year 1823 (vide *Memoirs R.A.S.*, vol. ii. p. 507).

His chief contributions to the science of meteorology were his two books on *The Climate of Uckfield and its Neighbourhood*, published in 1871, with a second edition in 1886, and his *Observations upon the Topography and Climate of Crowborough Hill, Sussex*, the second edition of which appeared in 1898, not twelve months before his decease. For more than forty years Mr.

Prince assiduously carried on an unbroken series of meteorological observations.

He married in 1865 Jessie, daughter of the late William Brass, of Clifton, Bristol, and Reigate, who survives him, as likewise do his three children, Ada Charlotte (married to the Rev. B. N. Switzer, M.A., of Hitchin, Herts), William Leeson, and Evelyn.

Mr. Prince's illness became acute in 1898 November, and he underwent a considerable amount of suffering till finally released by his death in 1899 April.

He was buried in Uckfield Churchyard.

[For the above notice the Council is indebted to his son-in-law, the Rev. B. N. Switzer, M.A., of Hitchin.]

GEORGE CARTER PULSFORD was born at Lyme Regis, Dorset, 1842 November 4. He entered the Royal Hospital School, Greenwich, as a pupil in the Upper School in 1852, and thus came first under the care of Dr. Hill, and afterwards studied navigation and astronomy under Mr. John Riddle. At the termination of his school term he was retained as pupil teacher until 1861, when he became Mathematical and Navigation Master on the *Conway* at Liverpool. He, however, remained there but two years, being recalled to his old school as Master in 1863. When in 1874 the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty decided on educating Naval School Masters at Greenwich, instead of sending them, as formerly, to the Normal Training Colleges, Mr. Pulsford was associated with the Headmaster, Mr. A. Escott, in their training. Finally, on the death of the latter, he succeeded to the Headmastership. Although his special work separated him in a measure from other schools, he always exhibited great interest in educational movements, and was for some time Secretary of the West Kent branch of the Teachers' Guild of Great Britain and Ireland. He was an active Freemason, and was held in high esteem by members of that body. At the time of his death, which occurred on August 1, he was spending his summer vacation at Salcombe.

He was elected a Fellow of this Society 1894 May 11.

T. L.

JAMES CRUIKSHANK ROGER was born at Dundee, 1820 May 21. He was the second son of the late Charles Roger, of Dundee, and was educated at Glasgow University. He resided at Glasgow for some years, and in 1848 married Margaret Chalmers, youngest daughter of Francis Neilson, a physician of that city. Inheriting the literary tastes of his father, he devoted a great deal of his leisure to antiquarian pursuits. During the years 1869-70 he was editor of the *Antiquary*. Heraldry was also a favourite subject with him, and he was the author of *Summary of Moral Evidences*. In one of his earliest works, *Celticism, a Myth*, he upheld the Scandinavian origin of