

and was able to resume and discharge his ministerial duties up to within a few days of his death, which occurred on Sunday, 27th May, at the age of seventy-one. He leaves three sons and two daughters.

Mr Bone was elected a Fellow of the Society on 6th April 1887.

AGNES MARY CLERKE was born, 10th February 1842, at Skibbereen, a small country town in a remote part of the County Cork. Her father was John William Clerke; her mother was a sister of the late Lord-Justice Deasy.

Very early in life she was attracted by the wonders of the heavens, and before the age of fifteen had definitely formed the intention of writing a history of astronomy,—had even actually begun it. Always delicate constitutionally, she found her chief pleasures in study and in music. In 1861 the family moved to Dublin; in 1863 to Queenstown; and the years 1867–77 were spent in Italy, chiefly at Florence, where Miss Clerke studied assiduously in the public library, and wrote her first important article, “Copernicus in Italy,” which was accepted by the *Edinburgh Review* (October 1877).

The family then returned to England and settled in London. In 1885 appeared Miss Clerke’s *History of Astronomy in the Nineteenth Century*, a work now in its fourth edition, and regarded as the standard work, continuing the *History* of Grant.

Miss Clerke’s other works, published at intervals, are as follows:—*The System of the Stars*; *Familiar Studies in Homer* (in part only astronomical); *The Herschels: A Concise History of Astronomy*; *Problems in Astrophysics*; *Modern Cosmogonies*.

Besides these works she contributed fifty-five articles to the *Edinburgh Review*, mainly on subjects connected with Astrophysics; the articles on astronomers to the *Dictionary of National Biography*; some articles on astronomers and on astronomical subjects to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*; and innumerable articles to *Knowledge*, to *The Observatory*, and other periodicals.

In later years Miss Clerke was a frequent attendant at the meetings of the Royal Astronomical Society, and in 1903 received the great honour of being elected an Honorary Member of the Society.

She was also a member of the British Astronomical Association, and constantly attended its meetings.

Miss Clerke was not a practical astronomer; but the three months’ visit paid by her in 1888 to the Cape Observatory, as the guest of Sir David and Lady Gill, enabled her to write with increased clearness and confidence. In 1892 she was awarded for her astronomical works the Actonian Prize of 100 guineas by the Royal Institution.

Miss Clerke’s ideals of life were lofty; and, loving and lovable, her character was in complete harmony with them. In all her writings, Truth was ever her goal.

Accomplished in many directions, astronomy to the last was her chief intellectual interest.

She died, after a comparatively short illness—in perfect peace, and fully conscious to almost her last moment—on 20th January 1907.

M. I. H.

THOMAS RUDOLPHUS DALLMEYER was born in May 1859. He was the second son of the late Mr J. H. Dallmeyer, photographic optician, his mother being the daughter of another famous optician—Andrew Ross.

He was educated at Mill Hill School and at King's College, London, and it had been intended that he should go through the full university course in mathematics and science. Unfortunately, however, his elder brother died suddenly in 1878, and his father's health also becoming impaired, it was considered desirable that young Dallmeyer should relinquish his studies after passing the first examination for B.Sc., in order to take a share in the management of the firm founded and made famous by his father. His father died in 1885, having handed over the business to his son the year before.

He was thoroughly familiar with photographic optics in all its branches. Perhaps his best work was that done in introducing and perfecting the telephotographic lens, and in working out its theory and applications in his excellent book on "Telephotography."

In 1886 he became a member of the Royal Photographic Society, and the interest which he took in the work of that society eventually led to his election as President for the years 1900, 1901, and 1902.

Although he never contributed any papers to the Society, he rendered many services to astronomy by way of supplying efficient tools. In addition to ordinary telescopes and photographic lenses, of which many must have been used for serious astronomical work, he supplied the six-inch Rapid Rectilinear lens with which the Cape Photographic Durchmusterung was carried out.

He died on Christmas Day 1906, after an illness of only a few days.

He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society in May 1888.

A. E. C.

ROBERT ISAAC FINNEMORE was the son of the land-steward to the Archbishop of Canterbury. When Mr Finnemore was eight years old the family emigrated to Natal, taking passage in the ill-fated *Minerva*, which was wrecked off the Natal coast, the family being saved with great difficulty. It was the intention of his parents that he should become a minister, and he studied as a pupil at Bishopstowe under Bishop Colenso. The buildings at Bishopstowe being destroyed by fire, he returned home to Maritzburg, where, in 1858, he entered the Government service as pupil-assistant in the Surveyor-General's office. The following year, while not yet seventeen, he was promoted to be second