

OBITUARY.

Bernard Barham Woodward.

The subject of this notice was the son of Bernard Woodward, Royal Librarian at Windsor, and therefore a nephew of S. P. Woodward, and of Dr. Henry Woodward, the founder and first editor of this *MAGAZINE*. After a short business career, he became Curator of the Geological Society's museum, and in 1876 he joined the staff of the British Museum in Bloomsbury. In 1881 he took charge of the library of the Natural History Museum, then newly removed to Cromwell Road. His greatest work was undoubtedly bibliographical, in the formation and cataloguing of the vast science library at South Kensington, but he found time also for a large amount of original research. This was mainly concerned with living shells, but on several occasions he contributed papers to geological journals on the fauna of various sedimentary deposits of earlier date; in fact, his first important publication dealt with the mollusca of the Barnwell gravels at Cambridge. He also took part in many archæological investigations. He died 27th October, 1930, aged 77.

John William Evans, C.B.E., D.Sc., LL.B., F.R.S.

By the death of Dr. J. W. Evans, British science has lost an eminent and esteemed geologist, whose record as a teacher and investigator, as an explorer and administrator, is one of consistent and devoted service to science, to industry, and to the State.

Of him as an author it may be truly said that he wrote only out of the fulness of knowledge which, grounded in study and research, was expanded and matured by long and varied experience abroad—in India, in Brazil, in Bolivia, and the Amazon basin. Substantial as is the work he actually accomplished, yet he had planned to do still more in his retirement—which began only three years ago and was, for him, wholly nominal; his zeal for applied science took him immediately to Egypt on a geophysical investigation; a desire to see still more of the world carried him last year to Africa, with the British Association, where his powers of endurance astonished even his younger colleagues, and sustained him during an arduous and entirely independent tour through Tanganyika. He was virtually in harness until a week before his death.

Educated at University College and the Royal College of Science, London, he was called to the Bar in 1878. Though he soon transferred from law to science, he lost none of his early zeal for social service, and continued to take an active interest in constitutional progress, being ultimately appointed a Justice of the Peace. Meanwhile (1889) he gained his first distinction in geology—the Murchison