

honor of Morse, and in commemoration of the fact that the mound was the cradle of archeological and anthropological studies in Japan.

It will be remembered that Morse went to Japan for the first time in 1877. As he passed Omori on his first journey to Tokyo from Yokohama where he had landed, he recognized a shell-mound such as he had often investigated along the coast of Maine and elsewhere. He found that the significance of such heaps of shells was quite unknown to the Japanese, and that nothing of the kind in Japan had been noted by any foreign observer. With characteristic enthusiasm, he began investigating the Omori mound, and speedily identified it as a prehistoric kitchen midden. This investigation was the first of its kind in Japan; Morse's publication of it was the first of a series of archeological studies issued from the Imperial University, and the collection of implements and pottery from the Omori mound, arranged by Morse, was the beginning of the archeological collections in the Imperial University and in the Imperial Museum in Tokyo.

The monument which commemorates all this is in the form of a great stone slab, eight feet by five, upright upon one of its long sides, and inscribed "Omori Shell-Mound" in Chinese characters large enough to be read from the passing trains. In the middle of the upper long side is a granite jar shaped like the typical vessels found in the mound. It stands on a plinth above an inscription in honor of Morse and his contribution to science in Japan.

The memorial inscription was composed by Dr. Chiyomatsu Ishikawa, professor emeritus at Tokyo Imperial University, who was Morse's interpreter in the early days and one of his students. Associated with him in planning for the monument were two other students under Morse—Professor Chujiro Sasaki, of the Tokyo Imperial University, and Professor Tomotaro Iwakawa, of the Tokyo Higher Normal School—and a number of his friends of later years. The cost of the monument was borne by Mr. Hikoichi Motoyama, and it was designed by Prince Oyama, Dr. Arisaka and Mr. Sugiyama.

It may also interest the readers of SCIENCE who esteemed Morse to know that at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, where for the last thirty-three years of his life he was keeper of the Morse Collection of Japanese Pottery, the Edward S. Morse Memorial Fund was established in 1927–28 through the generosity of a large number of his friends. The income of that fund is used to augment the collections of pottery in the custody of the department of which Morse was a member, and the purchases made from

it are distinguished as belonging to the Edward S. Morse Memorial Collection.

F. S. KERSHAW,
Keeper of Chinese Ceramics

RECENT DEATHS

DR. WILLIAM H. NICHOLS, chairman of the board of the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation, past president of the American Chemical Society, the Society of Chemical Industry and the Eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry, known for his work on the metallurgy of copper and in industrial chemistry, died in Honolulu on February 1. Dr. Nichols was seventy-eight years of age.

DR. JOHN HOWARD APPLETON, professor emeritus of chemistry at Brown University, died on February 18 at the age of eighty-six years. Dr. Appleton retired in 1914.

DR. WILLIAM OTIS BEAL, for seventeen years a member of the faculty of the University of Minnesota, and recently chairman of the department of astronomy, has died at the age of fifty-six years.

DR. GUY L. NOYES, dean of the school of medicine of the University of Missouri, died on February 4. He was fifty-seven years old.

JOHN N. COBB, dean of the College of Fisheries at the University of Washington, Seattle, died on January 13 at the age of sixty-two years.

MAX LATSHAW, Ph.D. (Johns Hopkins), died suddenly in Berkeley, California, on January 23, aged thirty-seven years. At the time of his death he was a research chemist on the staff of the Shell Development Company.

DR. ROBERT FULFORD RUTTAN, emeritus dean of the faculty of graduate studies and research at McGill University, died on February 19. He was seventy-four years old and had retired last year, after having been associated with the university since 1886. He formerly was director of the Canadian Advisory Council for Research.

DR. JAMES MATTHEWS DUNCAN SCOTT, professor of physiology in the University of Saskatchewan, died at Saskatoon on January 28.

EDWIN TULLEY NEWTON, F.R.S., until his retirement in 1905 paleontologist to the British Geological Survey and to the Museum of Practical Geology, London, died on January 28, within four months of completing his ninetieth year.

THE death is also announced of Dr. George Goudie Chisholm, Edinburgh, known for his work on geography, at the age of eighty years.