the Shadow of Saturn' on the rings, giving an appearance as though the inner ring were raised above the outer ring. He mentions in this paper that his speculum had been lately refigured for him by Mr. Lassell. In a later paper he describes how he again so observed Saturn at Mr. Dawes' observatory; though Mr. Dawes and Mr. Lassell, who were present, could not confirm the observation. In 1856 Mr. Hippisley records an observation of Antares as a double star, in the "half-hour after sunset," and an occultation of Jupiter; and relates how he reproduced the phenomenon known as "projection" of a bright star on the Moon's limb, by means of a mechanical model, showing it to be purely optical. In 1867 he published a rather more ambitious paper on the "Compatibility of the Retrograde Orbit of the November Meteors with the Nebular Theory," and this was his last contribution to our Notices.

He was elected a Fellow 1849 December 14, and at the beginning of this year was seventh in order of seniority of our Fellows. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Society. He died at his Bath residence 1898 April 4, in his 94th year; and was buried at Bathwick cemetery.

William Benjamin Hutchinson was the only son of Richard Hutchinson, a consulting engineer in London. He was born in London in 1863, and died from the rupture of a cerebral blood-vessel at Southport, 1898 April 20, at the early age of thirty-five, leaving a widow, a son ten years old, and an infant daughter (since deceased). He was educated at Eton and became an engineer. In the early part of his life he spent some years travelling abroad, on one occasion taking part in an expedition across Central Africa. From 1884 to 1894 he resided at "The Observatory," Livesedge, Yorkshire; from 1894 to the time of his death at Southport.

In his observatory at Livesedge he had a 6-inch refractor by Grubb, and a 5½-inch and 3-inch transit by Cooke. He observed chiefly the Moon and Saturn. He was an expert in the construction and mechanism of astronomical instruments, including the grinding of mirrors and lenses.

He was elected a Fellow of this Society 1888 January 13. He was also a member of the Liverpool Astronomical Society, of which he was President in 1890–1891; and a member of various other learned societies. He married in 1887.

Henry Perigal was born 1801 April 1. He was the eldest of six children, the youngest of whom, Mr. Frederick Perigal, is now in his 87th year. He came of a long-lived family, his father, who reached the age of 99 years, being one of thirteen children, nine of whom attained a great age. He traced his ancestry back to Sigurd the Dane, who in 908 made a successful raid on Normandy, assumed the name of Perigal, and settled in France. The English branch of the family sprang from Gideon Perigal.
and his wife, Madeline Duval of Dieppe, Huguenots who escaped to London. Henry Perigal belongs to the tenth generation of their descendants. He was remarkably vigorous until the last few years, and it may be recorded that on the occasion of the 90th birthday of Sir G. B. Airy (1891 July 27)—which was celebrated on Saturday, July 25, by a reception at the White House, Greenwich Park—Mr Perigal walked up the steep Croom's Hill to the reception without apparently the least distress, being himself a year older than the distinguished nonagenarian. During the last year or two, however, his strength had failed, and he died peacefully on 1898 June 6.

In early life he was a clerk in the Privy Council office, but, being pensioned somewhat early, joined Mr. Tudor, a family connection, in his stockbroking business. With the greatest regularity he spent, for many years, his days in the office in Threadneedle Street, and his evenings at some scientific meeting, and his venerable figure was familiar at many scientific societies. He was treasurer of the Royal Meteorological Society for nearly fifty years, the fortieth anniversary being celebrated by a dinner given in his honour 1893 April 15. He was also a member of the Mathematical Society, the Microscopical Society, and the Royal Institution. Concerning this last it is interesting to note that, though he attended the Friday evening lectures with great regularity, it was only as a visitor until 1895, when he celebrated his ninety-fourth birthday by becoming a member of the Institution. One might search in vain the records of any other society for mention of a candidate in his tenth decade.

He was elected a Fellow of this Society on 1850 February 8, but our publications contain nothing from his pen. His astronomical opinions were indeed conspicuous for their heterodoxy, and it is a remarkable tribute to his personal character that, in spite of such opinions, he was the friend of men whose official positions led them to regard paradoxies generally with special disfavour. De Morgan has recorded in his Budget of Paradoxes what trouble these eccentric opinions have cost him; but he was indebted to Mr. Perigal for friendly help in making diagrams. In the records at the Royal Observatory there are bundles of letters from circle squarers and others, which show how little reason the late Astronomer Royal can have had to regard the writers with affection (though he always answered them courteously), yet he was no less glad to see Mr. Perigal at his ninetieth birthday celebration than was the latter to come. And it was always a pleasure to see Mr. Perigal at the dinners of the Royal Astronomical Society Club—an inner circle of the Society not usually mentioned in this official report; perhaps an exception may be pardoned for the purpose of recording the fact that he was elected on 1855 June 17, fifteen years before Mr. Dunkin, who was the next oldest member; his proposer being De Morgan. Such facts as these are sufficient to show the remarkable way in which the charm of Mr. Perigal's personality won him a place
which might have seemed impossible of attainment for a man of his views; for there is no masking the fact that he was a paradoxer pure and simple, his main conviction being that the Moon did not rotate, and his main astronomical aim in life being to convince others, and especially young men not hardened in the opposite belief, of their grave error. To this end he made diagrams, constructed models, and wrote poems; bearing with heroic cheerfulness the continual disappointment of finding none of them of any avail. He has, however, done excellent work apart from this unfortunate misunderstanding. He was an excellent lathe-worker; he has written on the geometry of lathe-work, on the laws of motion, on the methods by which the Pyramids were built, on harmonic motion, cycloidal curves, &c. He never married, but leaves a large number of nephews and nieces.

The Rev. Bartholomew Price was born at Coln St. Dennis, Gloucestershire, 1818. He was educated privately, and at Pembroke College, Oxford, obtaining a first class in mathematics in 1840, the year when at Cambridge Leslie Ellis was Senior Wrangler, to be followed in the next three years by Stokes, Cayley, and Adams successively. Price gained the University Mathematical Scholarship in 1842, and two years later was elected Fellow of his college. In 1844 he became tutor, and ten years later Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy. In 1852 appeared the first volume of his elaborate work on the Infinitesimal Calculus; the fourth and last was not published until ten years later. At this time he was doing the greater part of the mathematical teaching in the University, and he was examiner eleven times in twenty-four years. But in 1868 he became Secretary to the University Press, and his success in that capacity was so great that he became gradually absorbed in this new sphere of usefulness. He practically made the Press what it is, increasing its business and its income enormously, and it is for this work that he will perhaps be chiefly remembered. As time went on the affairs of the University passed more and more into his hands, and he became a member of nearly every Board or Council of importance in or representing the University. "The long yet crowded paragraph which announces the death of the late Master of Pembroke in the University Gazette," writes one who knew him well, in the Oxford Magazine, "is his best epitaph; at once the most eloquent description of his life, and the best measure of what Oxford, what the country, what Church and State, Science and Education, have lost in losing him."

The paragraph is as follows:

"Died, on Thursday, December 29, 1898, at his lodgings in the college, Bartholomew Price, D.D., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., Master of the college, Honorary Fellow of Queen's College, Fellow of Winchester College, Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy 1853–1898, Secretary to the Delegates of the University Press"