

Monuments, England, Chairman of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, member of Council of the British School at Rome, member and eventually President of the Roxburghe Club, to the publications of which his contribution was an edition of the sixteenth-century schoolbook, Horman's *Vulgaria Puerorum*. Few men have been in a better position to render service to the art and antiquities of their country, and few have made a fuller use of their opportunities. His pen was always ready for a letter to *The Times* when public opinion had to be aroused or public support invoked.

His public services and his rank in the peerage of Scotland were recognized by the conferment of the K.T. in 1921. He became Chancellor of the University of Manchester in 1923, and received honorary degrees from Cambridge, Manchester, Liverpool, St. Andrews, and Edinburgh. He was also an Honorary Fellow of Magdalen, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and an Honorary Fellow of the Institute of British Architects.

Of our own Society he became a Fellow in 1900, and often served on the Council. He was twice appointed Vice-President, and was President from 1924 to 1929. His five Presidential addresses illustrate the extent of his interests and the multifarious nature of his knowledge. The first was concerned with art forgeries, and the then newly discovered instrument of air photography; the second with the loss to the country through the destruction and sales of documents and historic buildings, and the working of the Ancient Monuments Act; the third with Museums (on which subject he had contributed an admirably full and well-informed article to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* in 1910); the fourth with archaeological research, both early and contemporary; the fifth with antiquaries and antiquarian societies, and the need of financial support for antiquarian research. Common to all of them was their wealth of illustrative detail, which proved that his acquaintance with the subjects was in no way perfunctory, but rested on an alert mind and a wide knowledge.

Crawford could at times express himself abruptly and almost dictatorially, but this was not his true character. On the contrary, he was remarkably open-minded, ready to listen, and prompt to take up a cause which commended itself to him as good. He was entirely unassuming and devoid of self-assertion; and those (and they were many) who enjoyed his friendship deeply regret his loss. Personally I owe to him a special debt, since it was by him that I was brought into the Society.

He married in 1900 Constance, daughter of Sir Henry Pelly, M.P.; and his eldest son and successor in the title, Lord Balmiel, is our Fellow.

F. G. K.

*Reginald Allender Smith: died 18th January 1940.* The sudden death of Reginald Smith, so short a while after his retirement from official life, has removed from the ranks of the Society one of its most familiar personalities and certainly one of its most assiduous Fellows and most constant attendants at its Meetings. Reginald Allender Smith was elected a Fellow on 8th January 1903, and his record thereafter is one of quiet, unobtrusive service on its behalf. He served on the Council in 1908 and 1909, as Auditor in 1908, as Vice-President from 1926 to 1929, and since then up to the time of his

death he held the office of Director. He was on the Executive Committee from 1919 onwards, and as long ago as 1910 was appointed a member of the Editorial Committee, in which capacity he took a particularly active interest in the production of the Society's publications; many unsigned notes in its *Proceedings* and *Journal* came from his pen. In addition, for many years he acted as unofficial reporter of the discussions which used to appear in the old *Proceedings*.

This to any one well acquainted with the workings of the Society would in itself constitute a full life of service, but that is not all. His first contribution to the Society's meetings was a paper on 'Excavations at Leatherhead and Shamley Green' in 1901. After his election and up to the time of his appointment as Keeper of the Department of British and Medieval Antiquities in the British Museum in 1928 his communications make in all a formidable list, including no less than eighteen monographs in *Archaeologia*, not to mention the numerous longer or shorter commentaries he added to the papers of others.

His work concerned itself almost exclusively with British archaeology from Palaeolithic to Late Saxon times, to which section his official life was specially devoted. Older Fellows will remember him as one who felt it his duty to keep those studies constantly before the Society at a time when they had not developed as now into many highly specialized branches. In doing so, he did much valuable pioneer work.

If he had preferences, one was unquestionably the Stone Age in all its aspects with an especial interest in the Palaeolithic period; exploration of Lower Thames deposits was among the few instances of field-work in which he actively participated. Deploring, as he saw it, the Society's lack of enthusiasm, he considered it his mission to prevent the subject from passing from its notice. It was here that he made his only venture into unorthodoxy in attempting to attach a palaeolithic date to finds at Cissbury and Grime's Grave: the venture failed, and he took the failure hard. In one of his latest publications he returned to this favourite field, when he prepared the *Catalogue of the Sturge Collection in the British Museum*. It is to be hoped some successor will arise to carry on in the same spirit his self-appointed task. Flint daggers, arrow-heads, stone axe-hammers all came under careful, scholarly review; one of the foundations for the study of British neolithic pottery was laid by him; in iron currency-bars and bronze water-clocks with their metrological problems he found congenial subjects; he made the subject of Roman roads in London a special interest.

Outside the Palaeolithic Age undoubtedly his greatest activity appears in his work on the Dark Ages and the later Saxon period. Here amid all his other interests and obligations he found time between 1900 and 1927 to contribute no less than twenty-four out of the thirty-one Anglo-Saxon articles which have up to now been written for the Victoria County Histories, and in addition papers on discoveries at Mitcham and elsewhere, on 'Hanging Bowls', a valuable monograph on 'Irish Brooches of Five Centuries', and descriptions of the Trewiddle hoard of late Saxon silver and of sculpture of the same period.

Reginald Smith's work was essentially thorough, and, though at times

dry and presented in a rather didactic manner, much of it reached a high standard. Always honest and never failing to add something of solid worth to the progress of archaeological research, it seems to march at ground-level. One misses that enlivening touch of imagination, that appreciation of human values, that inspiration which would have helped to raise it to a higher plane.

Behind everything, however, lay a conscientious sense of duty to archaeology. To those who sought information he gave generously from his well-nigh encyclopaedic store of collected knowledge of his subject. To some he may have seemed difficult of approach; they felt rebuffed by a slightly cold and cynical address. That perhaps was merely the protective armour of officialdom, for his was in reality a kindly nature. There must be many who will acknowledge their indebtedness to his encouragement, not least those who received their first archaeological impulses from the valuable Guides to the Collections which were his special charge. Reserved, in much unknown even by those who knew him best, he yet won for himself unstinted admiration for his untiring industry and readiness for service. He was a most faithful member of the Society, and in his labours for British archaeology he has raised his own monument of achievement.

E. T. L.