

mineralogical and geognostic discipline, as it now came to be enunciated in professorial courses of lectures, and above all by enthusiasm for a science which had largely to be pursued out-of-doors, and therefore offered wide scope for the physical as well as the mental energies of youth.

Following the guidance of their great leaders, a numerous band of workers, by their unabated zeal in collecting and identifying fossils and rock-specimens, no less than by unremitting observations in the field, established the young science of geology upon a platform of equality with other spheres of scientific knowledge.¹

Pallas and De Saussure.—Pallas and De Saussure are two of the few scientific men of the latter half of the eighteenth century who endeavoured to explain the surface conformation of the earth upon principles of stratigraphy and structure. Peter Simon Pallas, born in Berlin in 1741, came of a highly

¹ The chief seats of mineralogical and geognostic teaching at this time were the mining-schools; that of Freiberg was founded in 1765, Schemnitz, 1770, St. Petersburg, 1783, and Paris, 1790. Geology was also associated, at least in Germany, with the literature of mining and mineralogy. Voigt published a magazine on mineralogy and mining interests (Weimar, 1789-91). A number of important papers on geology, mineralogy, and mining are contained in C. E. von Moll's *Jahrbücher der Bergund Hüllenkunde* (Salzburg, 1797-1801), a series which continued to be published until 1862. K. C. Leonhard's *Pocket-book (Taschenbuch) for Mineralogy* was founded in 1807, and soon took the first rank among the German journals, which it has continued to retain to the present day, its title having been changed in 1830 to *Jahrbuch für Mineralogie, Geologie, und Petrefaktenkunde* (Palæontology). Ballenstedt's *Archiv für die neuesten Entdeckungen in der Urvwelt* (Quedlinburg and Leipzig, 1809-24, 6 vols.) were chiefly devoted to the occurrence of human remains, diluvial animals, and other fossils, likewise to questions of a theoretical nature. In France, the *Journal des Mines* (Paris, 1795-1815) corresponds to these German publications. From the year 1816, this magazine received the title *Annales des Mines*, which it still bears. The *Journal de Physique*, published by Rozier and De la Métherie, contains a number of theoretical papers by De Luc and De la Métherie, and also important petrographical communications by Dolomieu, Cordier, and others. In England, the Geological Society of London was founded in 1807, and geological and palæontological papers were afterwards published in the *Transactions*, later in the *Proceedings* and Quarterly Journal of this Society; previously contributions in these branches of science had been published chiefly in the *Transactions* of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh. In the other European States, scientific Societies and Academies were zealous in the publication of special papers on geological and palæontological subjects.