

and memoirs. Friedrich Hoffmann gave a much more attractive account of the history of geology, and carried it as far as the year 1835. The history of geology by Sainte-Claire Deville covers practically the same ground, but devotes more than a third of the whole work to the writings of Élie de Beaumont. The eight volumes of D'Archiac's *Histoire des Progrès de la Géologie* provide for the period 1834 to 1850, afterwards continued to 1859, an exhaustive discussion of all the geological publications that appeared during this time, but is a work intended primarily for the specialist. The chief work and the later historical writings of this eminent Frenchman gave the predominant place to French authors, and owing to his defective knowledge of German, the contributions in that language met with scant attention. H. Vogelsang's *Philosophie der Geologie* contains an interesting, but very subjective, historical introduction, wherein the progress of petrographical knowledge is more especially considered. Valuable contributions to the history of geology have been made by the fluent pen of Sir Archibald Geikie. His admirable biographies of Sir Roderick Murchison and Sir Andrew Ramsay offer far more than the title indicates. With unsurpassed literary skill and scientific mastery of the subject, they describe the development of geology in Great Britain during the lives of these illustrious geologists. In a course of lectures on the *Founders of Geology*, Sir Archibald Geikie has given a series of admirable biographies from which may be culled a connected account of the early advances in the science of geology.

I have derived information from all the above-mentioned works; but it has usually been my endeavour to consult the original sources, and to form my own judgment independently of all books of reference. Where critical treatment was called