

Medal, the remaining interest to be given in one or more portions, at the discretion of the Council, for the encouragement of Geology or of any of the allied sciences by which they shall consider Geology to have been most materially advanced, either for travelling expenses or for a memoir or paper published or in progress, and without reference to the sex or nationality of the author, or the language in which any such memoir or paper may be written.'

In a codicil, dated January 1874, there is a further provision for suspending the award for one year 'as it may sometimes be a source of embarrassment when there are several medals to bestow to be forced to find a fit recipient. In this case the Council would have in the year following a larger sum from the interest of the 2,000*l.*, as well as two medals to give away—which might be an advantage, because it has sometimes happened that two persons have been jointly engaged in the same exploration in the same country, or perhaps on allied subjects in different countries, and the Council may think that the labours of both of them may deserve to be crowned by a mark of their approbation. In this case a medal may be given to each, with such proportion of the interest as the Council may decide, always not being less to each Medal than one third of the annual interest.' This codicil was unattested.

In 1876 the awards of the proceeds of

### THE BARLOW-JAMESON FUND

were established, under the will of the late Dr. H. C. Barlow, F.G.S.

He bequeathed by will, dated July 27, 1867, 'the sum of Five Hundred Pounds Consols (free of legacy duty), the perpetual interest of which is to be applied every two or three years, as may be approved by the Council, to or for the advancement of Geological Science, and is to be called the "Barlow-Jameson Fund."'

Henry Clark Barlow, M.D. (1806-76), educated first as an architect and surveyor, afterwards took up medicine and obtained the degree of M.D. at Edinburgh, but never practised. He travelled much in Europe, especially in Italy, and gradually became absorbed in the study of the 'Divina Commedia,' and ever afterwards was an enthusiastic lover of Dante. As a diversion from a consideration of the 'Inferno,' he gave a good deal of attention to the relations between geology and scenery, collected many specimens, and joined the Geological Society in 1865. He frequently attended the meetings, and was more concerned, at the time, than any other Fellow, if the *Quarterly Journal* was not issued punctually. In appearance he was a veritable sage, with long white beard, and fine aquiline features.