

the seventy-ninth year of his age. A fitting monument to his memory was raised by subscriptions from all over Europe. In the picturesque region of Upper Austria, not far from Steyer, a granite boulder 16 feet high that had been borne by a former glacier from the Alps was chosen as his cenotaph. The stone, chiselled into a flat surface, bears inscribed upon it, with the reverence of admirers in Germany, Belgium, France, England, and Italy, the immortal name of Leopold von Buch.¹

While D'Aubuisson and Von Buch were, even in Werner's lifetime, emancipating themselves from the tenets of the Freiberg School, various other observers, without definitely becoming controversialists, were providing a large body of material which eventually proved of great service in the establishment of a sound geology. Chief among them were those who devoted themselves with such ardour to the study of the Italian volcanoes. One of the most active and interesting of their number was Gratet de Dolomieu (1750-1801), who, born in Dauphiné, died at the early age of fifty-one, after a strangely eventful life. At the age of 25 he published some works on science, for which he was elected a correspondent of the Academy of Sciences of Paris. He thereafter took to geological and mineralogical exploration, making his journeys on foot, with a bag on his back, and a hammer in his hand, and studying successively the minerals and rocks of Portugal, Spain, Sicily, the

¹ An account of the movement for the preparation of this monument will be found in *Das Buch-Denkmal*, a pamphlet by Ritter von Hauer and Dr. Hörnes, published in Vienna in 1858. It gives a portrait of Von Buch, and a view of the monument, with a map showing the position of the site.