

morning. He was elected F.R.S. in 1775, and was at one time M.P. for Petersfield, and afterwards for Hastings.

Wilson Lowry (1762–1824), was a distinguished engraver, with a remarkable knowledge of geometry and mechanics. He was elected F.R.S. in 1812. He prepared many illustrations for the *Transactions* of our Society, for Tilloch's *Philosophical Magazine*, the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, and the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*. In the last-named work he was assisted by his son, Joseph Wilson Lowry (1803–79), who likewise followed the art of engraving, and prepared many exquisite geological and natural history illustrations for John Phillips's geological works, for S. P. Woodward's 'Manual of the Mollusca,' and for the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom.

Dr. John Macculloch (1773–1835) contributed the first paper published by the Society, and he subsequently communicated numerous others characterised by 'shrewd, original work, carried on among some of the least accessible tracts of the British islands, and described at times with a vigour of pen which not many of his brethren of the hammer could equal.'¹ As remarked by Lyell, in 1836, the influence exerted by these papers 'on the progress of our science has been powerful and lasting, yet they have been less generally admired and studied than they deserve.' In his later publications, and especially in his 'System of Geology,' there were many imperfections, attributed by Lyell to ill-health acting on a sensitive mind—for Macculloch was labouring under 'the idea that his services in the cause of geology were undervalued.' He resigned his Fellowship of the Society in 1832. Yet Lyell affirmed 'that as an original observer Dr. Macculloch yields to no other geologist of our times;' and he acknowledged that he had 'received more instruction from his labours in geology than from those of any living writer.'²

Alexander John Gaspard Marcet (1770–1822), born at Geneva, was educated for the medical profession at Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. Settling afterwards in London, he became, in 1804, physician to Guy's Hospital. Chemistry, perhaps, more than medicine, interested him, and he made and published several analyses of mineral waters.

¹ 'Life of Sir Roderick I. Murchison,' by Sir A. Geikie, vol. i. 1875, p. 202.

² *Proc. Geol. Soc.* ii. 1836, p. 359.