

executed under his direction. . . . [He] has declined to accept any remuneration for his professional services, but I cannot deny myself the pleasure of again recording this new instance of his public spirit and characteristic liberality.¹

In 1836 the number of Fellows exceeded 700, and the Council reported that they were proceeding gradually to accomplish the recommendation made by the auditors in 1833, namely, to invest in stock a sum equal to the entire amount of compounded subscriptions. This policy was pursued with tolerable regularity for many years. In 1839 the value of the funded property of the Society was 2,010%, and in 1841 as much as 2,410%.

During these years other geological societies were established in Great Britain and Ireland. In 1832 Ireland followed the lead that had been set many years previously by Cornwall, and established the Geological Society of Dublin.

Bartholomew Lloyd, D.D., provost of Trinity College, was president, and he was supported by Sir Charles Giesecke² (professor of Mineralogy), Richard Griffith, Captain Portlock, Dr. James Apjohn, the Rev. Humphrey Lloyd, and others. In 1864 the Society was converted into the Royal Geological Society of Ireland, but it ceased to exist after 1889.

The Edinburgh Geological Society was founded in 1834, but did not until some years later occupy a prominent position.

The Yorkshire Geological and Polytechnic Society originated at Wakefield in 1837, from a meeting of coal and iron masters. It was at first called the Geological Society of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Manchester, in 1838, established a Geological and Mining Society, which was supported by several of our Fellows: Lord Francis Egerton, E. W. Binney, G. W. Ormerod, and John Eddowes Bowman.

¹ *Proc. Geol. Soc.* ii. p. 145.

² Charles Lewis Giesecke, formerly Carl Ludwig Metzler (1761-1833), was professor of Mineralogy to the Royal Dublin Society, and director of its Museum.