

raised from the ground in Britain which is entirely devoted to the advancement of science.'¹

Of this monument to De la Beche, and to an enlightened Treasury, there remain the Geological Survey of Great Britain and the Museum of Practical Geology. By a process of disintegration the School of Mines, the Mining Record Office, and finally the Irish Branch of the Geological Survey have been severed.

Among the men whom De la Beche attracted to his staff, mention may here be made of John Phillips (1800–74), nephew of William Smith, who prepared for the Geological Survey 'Figures and Descriptions of the Palæozoic Fossils of Cornwall, Devon, and West Somerset' (1841), and an elaborate memoir on 'The Malvern Hills, compared with the Palæozoic Districts of Abberley, Woolhope, May Hill, Tortworth, and Usk' (1848). While these works were in hand Phillips was professor of Geology successively in King's College, London, and in Trinity College, Dublin. In 1853 he succeeded Strickland as Deputy Reader in Geology at Oxford, and three years later, on the death of Buckland, he was appointed to the professorship. 'Eminently judicious, ever courteous, genial, and conciliatory, he gained the affection of all with whom he was brought in contact;' while as a lecturer, 'his qualifications were always of the highest order;' and 'his knowledge, most various and profound,' was communicated in a lucid and pleasant style.²

¹ See remarks at Anniv. Meeting of Geol. Soc. 1855.

² Obituary by Sir John Evans, Address to Geol. Soc. 1875. See also obit. by J. W. Davis, 'History of the Yorkshire Geological and Polytechnic Society,' 1889, p. 119.