

(1811-66), an equally ardent observer of nature, and a keen collector of Old Red Sandstone fishes, never educated himself to occupy a position above that of baker, but his 'was one of the largest, most impressive, and remarkable funerals that had ever been seen in Thurso,' and a fine monument was erected to his memory.¹

A. C. Ramsay, who had published in 1841 an admirable account of 'The Geology of the Island of Arran, from original Survey,' and had just joined the Geological Survey, was introduced in the same year to the Geological Club, which then met at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand. He observed:—

'It has a most shabby outside, but is one of those old-fashioned splendid inns inside, which, I suppose, are not to be found out of London.'² Murchison was in the chair, and Buckland, Lyell, Featherstonhaugh, Captain Pringle, and about twenty others were present.

Captain J. W. Pringle, R.E., had been engaged in establishing a geological branch of the Trigonometrical Survey in Ireland during the years 1826-29, prior to the time when Portlock took up the work. G. W. Featherstonhaugh, F.R.S. (1780-1866), had carried on researches on the geology of North America; in 1844 he was appointed British Consul at Havre.

Among the members of Council in 1840-41 was Philip Pusey, M.P., F.R.S. (1799-1855), a distinguished agriculturist, and one of the founders of the Royal Agricultural Society. He was elder brother of Edward Bouverie Pusey, Canon of Christ Church, and resided on the family estate at Pusey in Berkshire.

¹ 'Robert Dick, Baker of Thurso, Geologist and Botanist,' by S. Smiles, 1878, p. 414.

² 'Memoir of Sir A. C. Ramsay,' by Sir A. Geikie, 1895, p. 30. The Crown and Anchor Tavern was closed in 1847, when the club removed to Clunn's Hotel, Covent Garden.