

the Chemical Section of the British Association at the meeting held in Toronto.

Dr. Harrington was perhaps most widely known in this country as author of the interesting "Life of Sir William E. Logan," which was published in 1883.

ROBERT LAW, F.G.S.

BORN JUNE 21, 1840.

DIED DECEMBER 29, 1907.

THE late Mr. Robert Law, whose death took place at the close of last year, was in many respects a remarkable man. Born at Walsden in Lancashire, on the borders of Yorkshire, he commenced the business of life as a weaver, but was attracted in his leisure hours to the local Working Men's Club and Institute, where his interest was aroused in the Natural History and Archæology of his neighbourhood. Although at the time he was regarded as "a very rough unpolished diamond," yet, after passing through a course of instruction in what may be called elementary subjects, he became passionately devoted to the study of geology, spending what little spare money he had on books and fossils, and his spare time in reading or in tramping the district for miles around. In this way he became so proficient in geological science that he was recognised as its leading exponent in the country round Walsden. He soon widened his sphere of operations, his wanderings taking him to the Mountain Limestone districts of Castleton, Derbyshire, to Clitheroe in Lancashire, and to the Lias of the Yorkshire coast.

About 30 years ago he commenced his first class in geology at Todmorden, under the auspices of the local Science and Art Committee, and in the same year he had a similar class at the Institute at Walsden. By virtue of his position as a teacher, Mr. Law had the privilege of attending several of the Summer training courses in geology and kindred subjects at the Normal College of Science, South Kensington. He had a plain but effective method of teaching, and possessed to a remarkable degree the power of winning the interest and devotion of his students. In a few years he was in very great demand as a teacher, and had classes every evening in the week, as well as on Saturday afternoons. Among the places at which he taught were Bacup, Rochdale, Shaw, Oldham, Hebden Bridge, Halifax, and Lightcliffe.

His friend Mr. Walter Baldwin, of Rochdale, remarks in a letter that "as a lecturer he had a style peculiar to himself and one which took with the working men, as he never lost his Yorkshire accent, which certainly was a strong one. He and the late Mr. James Horsfall, of Rochdale, were the first to draw attention to the minute flint implements from the Lancashire and Yorkshire Moors." They brought a paper on the subject before the British Association at Montreal. The same authors read before the Manchester meeting of the Association in 1887, a paper "On the discovery of Carboniferous Fossils in a Conglomerate at Moughton Fell, near Settle, Yorkshire" (see *GEOL. MAG.*, 1888, p. 30).

If not one of the actual founders, Mr. Law was one of the early, most active, and notable of the leading men connected with the now defunct Todmorden Scientific Association, and regularly took his part in the lectures and debates. He was elected a Fellow of the Geological Society in 1886.¹

ARTHUR BEAVOR WYNNE.

BORN OCTOBER, 1835.

DIED DECEMBER, 1906.

A. B. WYNNE, an energetic and enthusiastic geologist, was in 1855 appointed an Assistant Geologist on the Geological Survey of Ireland, under Jukes, and was engaged in surveying chiefly in counties Tipperary, Waterford, and Cork.

Resigning his post in 1862, upon being appointed on the staff of the Indian Geological Survey, he laboured zealously for eleven years in the neighbourhood of Bombay, and in the Punjab, working at the stratigraphy of the Salt Range, and at the problems of mountain-building.

Ill-health compelled him in 1883 to retire from his work in India, but in the same year he temporarily rejoined the Geological Survey in Ireland, to take charge of the Office work. Here he continued to labour until 1890.

He was for many years a supporter and frequent contributor to the pages of the *GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE*, taking part in 1867 in the great discussion on Denudation, when he utilized both his Irish and Indian experience. Occasionally he signed a letter in Indian characters, as when writing in 1875, on the inverted strata of the Mendips. To the *Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Ireland and India* he contributed the results of his field work; while other of his papers were published by the Geological Society, and by the Royal Geological Society of Ireland, of which he was President in 1889.

MARK STIRRUP, F.G.S.

BORN 1831.

DIED JUNE 10, 1907.

A ZEALOUS member of the Manchester Geological Society, Mr. Stirrup had communicated to that body the results of observations on the Glacial Geology of Llandudno (1883), and on the effects of Marine Erosion as shown by the Sea-Cliffs and Sea-Caves of the British Isles (1897). He also wrote an account of the early history of that Society (1897).

To the *GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE* he communicated in 1885 a translation of Charles Brongniart's important paper on the Fossil Insects of the Primary Rocks. In 1890 he wrote on Wind-Waves and Tidal Currents, drawing attention to Hermann Fol's observations on the movements of water, made, whilst engaged in diving, at depths of more than 100 feet in the Mediterranean. The true Horizon of the

¹ The above remarks are mainly taken from the *Rochdale Observer*, Jan. 4th, 1908.