

OBITUARY.

PROFESSOR EUGÈNE RENEVIER,
FOR. MEMB. GEOL. SOC. LOND.

BORN 26TH MARCH, 1831.

DIED 4TH MAY, 1906.

WITH deep regret we record the death of Professor Eugène Renevier, son of a distinguished lawyer (Charles Renevier). He was born at Lausanne on the 26th March, 1831, and died, through an accidental fall from a lift, on May 4th. Towards the age of 17 he began to follow the lectures at the polytechnical school of Stuttgart, where he became intimate with Oppel. He seems to have remained for about three years at Stuttgart. In 1851 we find him doing work with Professor Pictet at Geneva, where he prepared his "Mémoire géologique sur la Perte du Rhône," published in 1854. In the same year we find him working in Paris, under Professor Hébert, on the Nummulitic deposits of the Alps.

In 1856 he began his teaching at the Lausanne Academy, starting with lectures on zoology; and in 1858 he began the teaching of geology. The present year was the fiftieth anniversary of his academic teaching, and was to have been celebrated by his friends in Lausanne with unusual honour.

In 1893 Professor Renevier presided at the Meeting of the Société Helvétique des Sciences Naturelles, convened at Lausanne. In 1894 he was President of the Sixth International Geological Congress at Zurich. He took a very active part in all the International Congresses; and from the first he was Member of the Commission for the Unification of Nomenclature.

He was the founder and, from the commencement, President of the Swiss Geological Society.

For the above particulars we are much indebted to the courtesy of Professor Maurice Lugeon, Professor of Geology in the University of Lausanne, Switzerland.

C. I. F. M.

The following is a list of the principal publications of Professor Renevier (there are about 100 in all):—

Mémoire géologique sur la Perte du Rhône (Nouv. Mém. Soc. Helv. Sc. Nat., vol. xiv, 1854).

Description des fossiles du Nummulitique supérieur de Gap, Diablerets, etc. (en collab. avec Prof. Hébert) (Bull. Soc. stat. Isère, iii, et Bull. Géol. Fr., ser. II, xi, 1854).

Geological and Palaeontological Notes on the Alps of Vaud:—

(1) Intralias et zone à *Avicula contorta* (Bull. Soc. Vaud. Sc. Nat., viii, 1864).

(2) Massif de l'Oldenhorn et Col de Pillon (Bull. id., viii, 1865).

(3) Environs de Cheville (id., 1866).

(4) (Avec F. J. Pictet) Céphalopodes de Cheville (id., 1866).

(5) Complément de la Faune de Cheville (id., 1868).

(6) Gisements fossilifères houillers du Bas Valais (id., 1879).

Tableaux des terrains sédimentaires (Bull. Soc. Vaud. Sc. Nat., xiii, 1874).

Structure géologique du Massif du Simplon (id., xv, 1878).

Rapport au Congrès Géol. International de Bologne sur l'unification des procédés graphiques (C.R. Congr. Bologne, 1881).

Etude géologique sur le nouveau projet de tunnel coulé au travers du Simplon (en collab. avec Heim, Lory, Taramelli) (Bull. Soc. Vaud. Sc. Nat., xix, 1883).

Les Faciès géologiques (Arch. Sc. phys. et nat. Genève, xii, 1884).

Monographie des Hautes Alpes Vaudoises (Mat. Carte géol. Suisse, xvi^e livraison, 1890).

Chronographe géologique (C.R. Congrès géol. Int., VI^e session, Zurich, 1894).

CHARLES EUGENE DE RANCE,

ASSOC. M. INST. C. E., F.G.S.

BORN NOVEMBER 22, 1847.

DIED MAY 9, 1906.

WE regret to record the death of Mr. C. E. De Rance, which took place at Blackpool on the 9th May from an accident on the 28th April, at the age of 58 years.

He was the son of Colonel De Rance of the French National Guard, who was exiled from France at the Revolution in 1848. His mother was also a native of France, her father, Colonel Turquaund, having been likewise a refugee in 1848.

C. E. De Rance was educated at King's College School, London, and subsequently trained in the engineering office of R. W. Mylne, F.R.S. He joined the staff of the Geological Survey in 1868, and, as remarked by Professor A. C. Ramsay, then Director for England and Wales, De Rance during his first year "surveyed a large tract with the skill of an old geologist." The field-work carried out by him was mainly in Lancashire, Cheshire, and Flintshire, and in due course he wrote memoirs on the "Geology of the country between Liverpool and Southport" (1869), "Geology of the country around Southport, Lytham, and South Shore" (1872), "Geology of the country around Blackpool, Poulton, and Fleetwood" (1875), and "Superficial Geology of the country adjoining the coasts of S.W. Lancashire" (1877). To some other memoirs he also contributed notes. Practical geology gradually absorbed his chief interest. He acted for many years as Secretary of the British Association Committees on the Circulation of Underground Waters and on Coast Erosion, and in 1882 he published a book on "The Water Supply of England and Wales." As an expert, his advice was sought in many contested cases. In later years his enthusiasm and his ability to carry on scientific work declined, and in 1898 he resigned his appointment on the Geological Survey, but continued to the end in private practice as a consulting mining and water engineer at Blackpool.

Among his earlier papers, more especially noteworthy are those on the Gault of Folkestone and on the Cretaceous strata in the south-west of England, published in the *GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE* (1868 and 1874). Other subjects from time to time engaged his attention, such as Glaciation and Cave-deposits. As a man who commenced his career with such marked ability, it is sad to think that he did not live to fulfil the high expectations of his early friends.
