

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<sup>e</sup> livraison, 1890).

Chronographe géologique (C.R. Congrès géol. Int., VI<sup>e</sup> session, Zurich, 1894).

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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.

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