in his study of the sedimentary series on the northern slopes of the Thuringian Forest. His comprehensive work, *Geognostic Contribution to the Knowledge of the Copper Slate Series, with special reference to a part of Mansfeld and Thuringia* (Freiberg, 1807-15, in 4 vols., and with coloured geognostic map), still ranks as one of the most accurate local monographs on the geology of North Germany. It depicts the different deposits according to their mineralogical character, their stratigraphical succession, their cartographical distribution, and the occurrences of fossils and minerals, in a manner so exhaustive, that later authors have been able to add little to his results.

Freiesleben included under the term copper-slate or ore-bearing series the strata from the "Red Underlyer" to the "Muschelkalk" inclusive; in other words, all the sub-divisions now placed in the Dyassic and Triassic geological systems were treated by him as belonging to one great formation.

While the Thuringian Forest and the Harz mountains received by far the largest share of attention from the early geologists, certain other parts of North Germany also found their way into geological literature. The neighbourhood of Hildesheim was made the subject of research papers by J. H. S. Langer in 1789, and again by J. A. Cramer in 1792. A paper entitled "Physical and Mineralogical Observations on the Mountains of Silesia," by A. Gerhard, appeared in the *Reports of the Royal Academy of Berlin* in 1771; and in 1795 the mineralogist, D. L. G. Karsten, published a geognostic account of a journey in Silesia. Still more widely read were Leopold von Buch's writings on Silesian districts. His *Attempt at a Geognostic Description of Silesia*, which he dedicated to Professor Werner, is accompanied by a coloured general map. This paper, like Von Buch's earlier paper on the district of Landeck, is more concerned with petrographical than with geological details, yet it affords a good general survey of the geological structure of a territory previously little investigated.

An individual charm is lent to this and to all the subsequent works of Leopold von Buch by his skilful delineation of the relations between the geological structure and the superficial aspects of a country. A landscape appealed to his artistic sense as well as to his scientific interest, and his mastery of language enabled him to transfer his impressions picturesquely in writing. Mineralogical descriptions were fully given; but