

in which he detailed the results of a journey made by him to the north of Norway. In later years, by the labours of T. F. Jamieson, A. C. Ramsay and others, the extension of land-ice over the British Isles, and the direction taken by the chief ice-sheets in their movement across the country, came to be regarded as well-established facts in Post-Tertiary geology.

The literature of this branch of the science is now extensive and is increasing every year at a rapid rate. In Europe and in North America the glaciation of almost every region has been studied in great detail. A vast quantity of important fact has been accumulated to fill in the broad outlines traced by Agassiz, but his teaching in all its essential parts has long been generally accepted, and his name is now enshrined as the main founder of glacial geology.

IV. *Geological Maps*.—As the progress of stratigraphical geology has been so largely aided by the production of maps on which the distribution and order of succession of the various rocks can be made visible to the eye, it may not be inappropriate to close a sketch of the foundation and development of this branch of the science with a short account of the first beginnings and early history of geological cartography. It will be remembered that, as far back as the year 1683, Martin Lister suggested that it would be possible to show the distribution of the soils, rocks and minerals of a country upon the basis of an ordinary topographical map. He brought before the Royal Society, and published in the *Philosophical Transactions*, what was called "An ingenious proposal for a new sort of Maps of Country, together