

What Macculloch did for Scotland was done even more efficiently for Ireland by Richard Griffith (1784-1878), who, born in Dublin in 1784, devoted his long and active life to carrying out surveys and other investigations for the development of the resources of his native country. In the course of his innumerable journeys into all parts of the island, he accumulated a large body of notes regarding its geology, and from time to time inserted the data upon a map of Ireland. This map was at last ordered by the Government to be reconstructed and engraved on the scale of four miles to an inch, and it was published in the spring of 1839. He continued to make improvements on it as his knowledge of the geology of the country increased, and to embody these in successive editions. If regard be had to its large scale and to the amount of detail expressed upon it, this work must be admitted to be the most remarkable map of a whole country ever constructed by a single individual. Its singular accuracy and breadth of treatment have been amply proved by the subsequent work of the Geological Survey.

Allusion has already been made to some of the pioneer geological cartographers by whom the distribution of the rocks on the European continent was first delineated. The early map of Germany by Von Buch was noticed in Chapter VIII. (p. 251). In France the mineralogical charts of Guettard and Palassou were followed in 1811 by the fuller geological map of the Paris basin by Cuvier and Brongniart (p. 366), and in 1813 by that of Omalius d'Halloy (p. 377), embracing a large tract of the north of France. The first general geological map of the whole of France was prepared