

was published in 1835. This was regarded as 'one of the most remarkable geological maps ever produced by a single geologist.' Griffith was long engaged in extensive topographical and mineral surveys in Ireland, and as Commissioner of Valuation. On Griffith's valuation various local and public assessments in that country have been made. He was created a Baronet in 1858.¹

It is, however, with the map of Greenough that we are specially concerned. In his 'Memoir of a Geological Map of England' (1820) he remarked: 'In obedience to a recommendation circulated by the Geological Society on its first establishment, I began in the year 1808 to sketch upon a common topographical map the extent of the principal strata in England.' He knew as early as 1804 that William Smith had in preparation a similar map, but had regarded its publication as hopeless. In 1812 he presented his map to the Geological Society, but it was not published until May 1, 1820, although dated November 1, 1819.

Meanwhile, in 1815, Smith's map was issued. Greenough had not seen it prior to its publication, but he freely admitted its merits, and that he benefited to some extent by it in the preparation of his own map. He likewise acknowledged assistance received from Buckland, W. D. Conybeare, Warburton, and Webster, and in a less degree from Thos. Buddle, De la Beche, John Farey, the Rev. J. Hailstone, David Mushet, and others.

During the years 1810-15 Buckland had been especially associated with Greenough in collecting materials for his geological map of England; and they made extended journeys together. 'In order to render this work as perfect as possible Mr. Greenough spared no efforts, and was equally willing to avail himself of the information collected by his numerous geological friends as by himself. He ever retained a grateful sense of the pecuniary assistance given him by Mr. Warburton, who had at one time contributed as much as a thousand pounds towards the work,

¹ Obituary by H. C. Sorby, Address to Geol. Soc. 1879.