

Gard, and Dr. T. Lloyd. Dr. Du Gard, a busy medical man at Shrewsbury, had helped Buckland on his first geological tour in 1810. To these and other provincial workers, amateurs in the highest sense, who have pursued science for its own sake, the Geological Society has ever been indebted; and Mr. Lewis in particular merits special mention. Of him Murchison remarked: 'The application of his leisure hours to the cultivation of the natural history of his neighbourhood may one day enable Mr. Lewis to confer upon Aymestry the celebrity which White has bequeathed to Selborne.'¹

The Rev. Thomas Taylor Lewis, as remarked by Fitton, 'was, we believe, the only person who, previously to the author's inquiries, had determined the relations of any continuous portion of the stratigraphic series beneath the old red sandstone, on the double evidence of superposition and of fossil contents; and . . . the researches of this gentleman deserve a permanent place in the history of the subject.' He had attended Sedgwick's lectures at Cambridge, and on taking up clerical duties at Aymestry in 1826, he laboured zealously at the rocks and fossils, at a time when there were no Ordnance maps of the district; and by the year 1829 he had traced the succession of the great groups of strata afterwards assigned to the Upper Silurian System. Although at one time he thought of publishing an account of the geology, yet when he made acquaintance with Murchison 'he cheerfully resigned the subject, rejoicing that it had fallen into the hands of a geologist whose practical knowledge was much greater than his own.'²

Sedgwick having worked through Carnarvonshire extended his labours into Merioneth, Montgomery, and Denbigh, and blocked out his main divisions from Bangor, Tremadoc, and Arenig to Bala. Murchison, working downwards in the succession from the Old Red Sandstone, through Shropshire, Radnor, Brecknock, and Carmarthen, made out his sequence from Ludlow, Wenlock, and Caradoc to Builth and Llandeilo. The two friends met at Bala in

¹ 'Silurian System,' p. 201; *Proc. Geol. Soc.* i. p. 449.

² *Edinburgh Review*, lxxiii. 1841, pp. 1-41.