such colours only as are fixed and distinct from each other, has been suggested by our valued member Mr. [afterwards Sir Francis] Chantrey.¹

In the Library of the Geological Survey and Museum of Practical Geology there is a copy of the original Index of Colours, sent to Murchison from the Ordnance Survey, and dated May 16, 1832.

Here it is of interest to refer back to a paper (read before the Wernerian Society on April 9, 1808) 'On Colouring Geognostical Maps,' by Robert Jameson. He gave the following advice :---

In constructing geognostic maps, after having delineated the aspect of the surface of the country we have examined, our next business is to exhibit, as far as possible, by means of colouring, a true and harmonious representation of the alternation, extent, and relative position of the different rocks that appear at its surface. Various methods have been adopted for accomplishing this object. In some maps the boundaries of the different rocks are marked by a continuous or dotted line, and the enclosed space representing the rock by a particular symbol; in others, the enclosed spaces are distinguished by lines running in different directions, or by dots of various magnitudes; lastly, in others the enclosed spaces are coloured. Of all these this last is the preferable method, and is, besides, that which has been most generally followed.

In his rules to be observed in colouring maps, he stated that

The colours must agree as nearly as possible with nature—that is, they must correspond with the most common colour of the rock.²

The scheme of colours ultimately adopted by the Geological Survey was based, like that of Jameson, on the prevalent tints of the rocks: the granites being coloured *carmine* or *scarlet*, the greenstones *green*, the Grauwacke *grey* or *purple*, the Old Red Sandstone *reddish-brown*, the

Proc. Geol. Soc. i. pp. 446, 447.

² Mem. Wernerian Nat. Hist. Soc. vol. i. p. 149; see also later remarks on the colouring of maps in W. T. Blanford's Address to Geol. Soc. 1889.