

Grauwacke, New Red Sandstone, and Lias. Other MS. maps, prepared by officers of the Ordnance Survey, and to which reference has been made, were also deposited in the Library. In the copy of sheet 53 SW which includes Edgehill, by J. Robison Wright, 1836, MS. sections were affixed to the map, in a style similar to that recently introduced by the Geological Survey on their one-inch colour-printed maps.

It was during the first presidency of Lyell that steps were taken to place the Geological Survey on a permanent footing, and he recorded the circumstances in his Address of 1836 :—

‘Early in the spring of last year an application was made by the Master-General and Board of Ordnance to Dr. Buckland and Mr. Sedgwick, as professors of Geology in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and to myself, as president of this Society, to offer our opinion as to the expediency of combining a geological examination of the English counties with the geographical survey now in progress. In compliance with this requisition we drew up a joint report, in which we endeavoured to state fully our opinion as to the great advantages which must accrue from such an undertaking, not only as calculated to promote geological science, which would alone be a sufficient object, but also as a work of great practical utility, bearing on agriculture, mining, road-making, the formation of canals and railroads, and other branches of national industry. The enlightened views of the Board of Ordnance were warmly seconded by the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a grant was obtained from the Treasury to defray the additional expenses which will be incurred in colouring geologically the Ordnance county maps. This arrangement may justly be regarded as an economical one, as those surveyors who have cultivated geology can with small increase of labour, when exploring the minute topography of the ground, trace out the boundaries of the principal mineral groups. This end, however, could only be fully accomplished by securing