

or of subordinate formations, ever can be attempted without a previous determination of the physical groups.'¹

Austen (afterwards Godwin-Austen, 1808–84), of Chilworth Manor House and Shalford, near Guildford, became a Fellow of the Society in 1830. Soon afterwards he resided for some time at Ogwell House, near Newton Abbot, and worked so zealously at the geology of the neighbourhood that De la Beche, ever ready to seize upon and bring forward younger workers of ability, was principally indebted to him for the geological lines on that part of the map of Devon.² Austen also accompanied Sedgwick through parts of Devonshire in 1837. His first paper on the Raised Beach near Hope's Nose, Torquay, was read in November 1834, and severely criticised by Greenough, who (as told in conversation by Godwin-Austen) remarked: 'This young man thinks he has seen a Raised Beach; I don't believe a word of it' (see p. 131). His great paper on the Geology of the South-east of Devonshire (published in the *Transactions*) embodied a series of communications made during 1834–40. In later years he published other notable papers, to some of which reference will be made; but although he attained the front rank, and was in 1862 awarded the Wollaston Medal as 'pre-eminently the physical geographer of bygone periods,' he could never be induced to take the presidential chair.

That De la Beche issued a revised edition of his Devonshire maps may be judged from the following remarks made by Buckland in 1840:—

Mr. De la Beche, in his map of Devon and Cornwall, published in 1839, has adopted divisions of the strata similar to those of Professor Sedgwick and Mr. Murchison, as to their order of sequence; applying, provisionally, to the culmiferous rocks the name of *Carbonaceous series*, and to the Devonian and Cornish slates the appellation of *Greywacke* [Grauwacke].

¹ *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.* viii. 1852, p. 6.

² 'Report on the Geology of Cornwall, Devon, and West Somerset,' 1839, p. 69.