

graphical Survey should be considered a foundation for Statistical, Antiquarian, and Geological Surveys.' About the year 1832 Portlock commenced the formation of a geological department in Ireland, and this ultimately led to the preparation of his famous 'Report on the Geology of the county of Londonderry, and of parts of Tyrone and Fermanagh,'¹ published, in 1843, as a companion volume to De la Beche's Report on Cornwall, &c. (see p. 133). Meanwhile in 1835 a second and much improved edition of Griffith's Geological Map of Ireland was published.

It should not be forgotten that Macculloch had in 1814 been appointed 'Geologist to the Trigonometrical Survey of Great Britain,' and that after collecting a great mass of information on the geology of Scotland, he received a commission from the Lords of the Treasury to construct a geological map of that country. His field-work was finished in 1832, and his map, based on that of Arrowsmith, was ready in 1834, but it was not published until 1836, after the decease of the author.²

The progress of the Geological Survey in the west of England was aided, as De la Beche records, by several Fellows of the Geological Society. H. McLauchlan and H. Still, in Cornwall, and later on in Pembrokeshire,³ diligently recorded observations in the field, while engaged on the Ordnance Survey. S. R. Pattison (then of Launceston) and the Rev. Richard Hennah (of Plymouth) aided by their collections of fossils. The Rev. David Williams (of Cross, near Bleadon, Somerset: died 1850) and Thomas Weaver (1773-1855) had indicated some of the main stratigraphical divisions among the older rocks of Devon and Cornwall. Weaver, who had been a pupil of Werner, was an active member of the Society, and also published important papers on the geology of the south of Ireland.

¹ See preface to that volume.

J. W. Judd, *Geol. Mag.* 1898, p. 145.

³ *Proc. Geol. Soc.* iii. p. 448; De la Beche, *Mem. Geol. Survey*, vol. i. pp. 88, 126, 145.