208 THIRD EDITION OF GREENOUGH'S MAP

Hull Geological Society was founded in 1888, and has flourished with the aid of the Rev. E. M. Cole, Mr. J. W. Stather, and Mr. T. Sheppard.

In 1864, in London, a Junior Geological Club was started by several Fellows of the Society, including P. Martin Duncan, Alfred Tylor, Robert Etheridge, Henry Woodward, T. Rupert Jones, Harry G. Seeley, C. Carter Blake, H. M. Jenkins, and George E. Roberts. The Club, which met at the Rainbow Tavern, ceased to exist before the close of the following year.

In 1858 the Council of the Geological Society appointed a special committee to revise the Greenough Geological Map. It comprised Murchison, Colonel [afterwards Sir] H. James, R. W. Mylne, Godwin-Austen, Prestwich, Morris, the president (John Phillips), and the secretaries (T. Davidson and W. W. Smyth). Revisions were made by Murchison, Phillips, Prestwich, and Godwin-Austen, and 'a very large proportion of the improvements and corrections' were taken from the published maps of the Geological Survey. This third edition of Greenough's Map was published in 1865, and, as will be seen from the title, which was as follows, the original work of William Smith was more adequately acknowledged:¹

A Physical and Geological Map of England and Wales, by the late G. B. Greenough, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S., on the basis of the original Map of William Smith, 1815. Revised and improved under the superintendence of a Committee of the Geological Society of London. Size, 84 inches by 63; scale, 6 miles to 1 inch. Price of the complete Map in sheets, to Fellows of the Society, 21. 2s.

In January 1858 discovery was made of the now famous bone cave, at Brixham, in Devonshire. It was soon afterwards visited by William Pengelly, and on May 12 Hugh Falconer brought the subject before the Council of the Geological Society. From a personal examination he expressed his belief that the cave contained a large mass of fossil bones of extinct mammalia, and hence it was of the greatest importance to science