

made another expedition fifty-one years later, and observed that '*there can be no doubt* that the glacial theory is the only feasible one.' He was then in his seventy-second year, but it was remarked that 'his mind is delightfully fresh and active, and it is a pleasure to see that he still retains enough of bodily vigour and activity to be able to ascend the Highland mountains.'¹

The more detailed study of the distribution of the various superficial deposits in this country was initiated by Joshua Trimmer, who demonstrated the practical importance of the subject in his 'Proposals for a Geological Survey, specially directed to Agricultural Objects,' issued in 1850.

At a later date Searles V. Wood, jun. (1830-84), took up the subject with remarkable energy. In December 1864 he communicated to the Society a paper on the Drift of the East of England and its divisions. He had then extended his observations over eight counties, and his views, based on such a comprehensive survey, were entitled to a consideration that, unfortunately, they did not receive from the Council. They were thought to have been derived, without due acknowledgment, from those of Trimmer, and his map was asserted to be decidedly incorrect. Mr. Wood, who was educated for the law, and had practised as a solicitor from 1851 to 1865, resolved to publish his paper, and in the introduction he defended his case with ability, showing that the criticisms of the Council were altogether unjustified. The last edition of the Greenough map had lately been edited by a committee of Fellows—most of them members of Council—and they had decided to omit the Drifts that had been indicated by Greenough in earlier editions of his map (see p. 58), because these deposits should have been represented over a far larger area, and 'there was no one who could undertake this.'

¹ 'Life of Sir C. J. F. Bunbury,' vol. ii. 1906, p. 253; see also Lyell's 'Antiquity of Man,' 4th ed. 1873, p. 305.