of the stratified nature and aqueous origin of the younger formations of the earth's crust, or his proofs that the strata succeed each other in a definite order in the region with which he was acquainted.

Contemporary with Lehmann, and though less frequently quoted, worthy of a still higher place in the bede-roll of geological worthies was George Christian Füchsel (1722-1773).[1] This remarkable man was the son of a baker in Ilmenau, at the northern foot of the Thuringian Forest. He studied at the Universities of Jena and Leipzig, and having from an early date addicted himself to minerals and rocks, he was lucky enough to find a seam of coal at Mühlberg, near Erfurt, and still more fortunate to receive from the proprietor of the ground a reward of 200 crowns for the discovery. At Erfurt he took his degree of Doctor of Medicine, and eventually became physician to the Prince of Rudolstadt. He lived to the age of only fifty-one, and died in the year 1773.

His position at Rudolstadt was favourable for the cultivation of his taste for geological pursuits. To the south rose the ancient rocks of the Thuringer Wald, flanked by the great series of Permian and Triassic formations, regularly superposed upon each other, and cut out into valleys by the rivers that drain the mountain range. In the year 1762, when he was forty years of age, he published one of the

[1] For the personal data here given I am indebted to a brief notice by C. Keferstein in the *Journal de Géologie*, vol. ii. (1830), p. 191, and to his accouut of Füchsel in his *Geschichte und Litteratur der Geognosie* (1840), p. 55 *seq.*