

De la Beche; but they were evidently intended only as sketch-maps to show the general range and relations of the Oolites. Lonsdale rendered effective aid to the Geological Survey when, later on, they commenced to map the region north of Bath. As yet, however, the Geological Survey had no independent existence.

In 1834 Greenough announced that De la Beche, acting under the direction of the Board of Ordnance, had produced 'a geological map of the county of Devon, which, for extent and minuteness of information and beauty of execution, has a very high claim to regard.'<sup>1</sup> This appears somewhat scant praise for the first-fruits of De la Beche's enthusiastic and disinterested labour; but he had evidently not had sufficient time to do justice to the older rocks, as both Sedgwick and Murchison found fault with the map in regard to the classification and absence of details in the 'Grauwacke' group.<sup>2</sup>

It is an unfortunate circumstance that the early Geological Survey maps of Devon and Cornwall were not dated; but, as noted further on, there is no doubt that some of them were revised prior to 1839.

Thus we learn from Greenough (Address of 1835) that the researches of De la Beche

'in the counties of Devon and Somerset have been carried on this year with increased energy. Of the eight sheets of the Ordnance Map upon which he has been engaged, four were published last spring, three others are complete, the eighth is nearly complete, and an explanatory memoir, with sheets of sections applying to the whole, are to be published before our next anniversary.'<sup>3</sup>

During the year 1835, quarter-sheet 63 NE of the Ordnance Survey of England (Leicester and part of Charnwood Forest), coloured geologically by Henry Still, was presented to the Society. On it were depicted in bold outlines the superficial areas occupied by 'Syenite,'

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Geol. Soc.* ii. p. 51.

<sup>2</sup> 'Life and Letters of Sedgwick,' vol. i. 1890, p. 478.

<sup>3</sup> *Proc. Geol. Soc.* ii. p. 154.