

seems to me that the gravel above the temperate deposits at Hoxne can be traced westward into Paterson's "Upper Boulder Clay" in the Breckland (Gipping Glaciation), and this geological evidence is supported by the finding of implements of Hoxne type below that boulder clay at West Stow, Elveden, and other places in the Breckland area.

As to the Hunstanton Boulder Clay, I would add that the old section (now closed down) at the Gasworks Pit at Hunstanton showed most clearly how the March Gravels had been ploughed into and partly incorporated by the overlying Hunstanton Boulder Clay, which is, according to Dr. Carruthers' theory, a proof of readvance. In general, it seems to me that there is abundant proof that the boulder clays of East Anglia were not formed from a single composite ice-sheet.

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INDICATION OF GEOLOGICAL SITES

SIR,—Referring to Dr. Rastall's plea for greater accuracy in the use of place names by geologists (*Geol. Mag.*, 1949, lxxxvi, 110), and Mr. Percy Evans's, for full use of the National Grid in Great Britain (*Geol. Mag.*, 1948, lxxxv, 242), may I urge the use of geographical co-ordinates to indicate geological sites throughout the world? The advantages are so great that it is surprising to find this obvious method seldom adopted in the literature.

My experience in the Middle East, the Mediterranean area, French North Africa, and North-East Africa is that place names there are often of very limited value for the purpose. Many names that one learns in the field are not shown on any published map, and conversely, a common name may be found in more than one place on a given map. Neither Arab nor Somali, for example, is by nature imbued with that need for accuracy that is desirable in scientific work, and in their scantily populated countries location on the ground of some of their place names seems to a European, partly from the nature of the case, to be regrettably imprecise.

Grid references are excellent when the appropriate map is available, but obviously useless without it. On different maps of Somaliland, moreover, there are two quite separate grid systems, employed respectively by the War Office; and by East Africa Command during World War II. Such a case is probably not unique.

Geographical co-ordinates are most generally useful, though certain foreign maps printed with co-ordinates in grades, or with a prime meridian of Paris, Rome, Ferro, or other of the couple of dozen that are used in various parts of the world, may give rise to error unless these peculiarities are observed and allowed for. But the latitude and longitude (referred to Greenwich) of any point on the earth's surface can be easily plotted on nearly all maps, to as great an accuracy as required. General use of this method, which I have tried to apply for the past twenty years, would lead to greater accuracy and conciseness of indication, and would often save time and measureless exasperation to all who wish to pin-point a locality from the data of others.

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