+ generally devoid of conglomerates (apart from crush-conglomerates)

It is a pity that your section shows Portscathos forming the cliff at Portholland, whereas the map shows a good outcrop of Silurian etc. which aren't in sight in the section. I forget exactly what you showed me at Portholland. I suppose the Silurian boundary is irregular + that the Portscathos happen to project as far as the cliff coast there, but it is confusing to those who don't know. It is so here.

I know you will not regard these remarks as captious, for although I myself encounter difficulties in accepting your interpretation I believe I recognise that it accords better with the facts than any other all. By the way Barrow who has been over

G. DAVIES SHERBORN
DONAVIT.

7 Linston Cottages
Penbroke

20/11/08

Dear Mr Green,

I congratulate you most heartily in laying your views before the world in the way you want, in the abstract for which many thanks. I admire the rapidity of publication: out within a week of being read.

I was hoping to have my difficulty at Perdower solved. It is shifted at any rate. I had previously understood you to accept the Veryan

as pre-Devonian (with Hill), in which case my difficulty was to separate it from the Gedinnian Portscatho at Pendower. But as you call it Lower Gedinn. the break would come E of Pendower (as on your map), though there is no conglomerate or evidence of a break so far as I remember all along that coast.

I should have liked in this case for evidence for such an important departure from Hill's correlation. Besides being calcareous the Vergans contain radiolarian cherts don't they? Though radiolarian cherts don't mean much they mean different conditions from those under which the rest of the Gedinnian appears to have been deposited.

A rather point, which however has nothing to do with the Gedinnian question, but which I don't follow, is your linking the Mylor & Vergan. You say (p. 8) 'I regard the conglom. of the Vergan as corresponding to the Mylor, but containing coarser material at places.' I saw a great deal of the Mylor on my own ground & I don't think they can be Vergans at all. You would presumably say that Hill's sequence is due to repetition by folding. But the Falmouths lie in a syncline intervene between the Portscatho & Mylor which are the same beds on the one hand (of this I am sure apart from Hill's ground) whereas the Portscatho certainly passes directly into the Vergan as you mention in your footnote. Also the Vergans are very unlike the Mylors in character, the latter being quite non-calc.

part of Brittany with Barrois has
suggested to me that the Portsantho Mylonites
– the debateable unfossiliferous lot – may
be Brioverian. What did Barrois
think when he was in Cornwall with
you?

As you see I am still in the field
& shall be up to Christmas.

Nothing novel to report. The Lower ORS
here rests unconformably on Silurian:
the Upper ORS passes up into the Carb. &
in places, as Anglo, contains marine
intercalations in the Upper Upper part.
The fauna of these intercalations I have had
collected but have not examined the
material – it is now in Jermyn St.

Again congratulating you on
getting it down in black & white
& trusting that we shall both live to see your views
generally accepted
With kind regards to yourself & your daughter
Yours sincerely
J. Ernest Dixon.