

fossiliferous rocks by Élie de Beaumont and Dufrénoy, who were then engaged in constructing their geological map of that country (p. 456). In Turkey it had been similarly made available by Boué and De Verneuil. Forchhammer had extended it to Scandinavia. Featherstonhaugh and Rogers had applied it in the United States. Thus within a few years, the Silurian system was found to be developed in all parts of the world, and Murchison's work furnished the key to its interpretation.

Let us now turn to the researches that were in progress by another great master of English geology, simultaneously with those of Murchison. Adam Sedgwick belonged to a family that had been settled for 300 years or more in the Dale of Dent, a picturesque district which lies along the western border of Yorkshire. To the end of his long and active life his heart ever turned with fondness to the little valley where he first saw the light, and to the kindly dalesmen among whom he spent his boyhood. He remained to the end a true dalesman himself, with all the frankness of nature, mirthfulness and loyalty, so often found among the natives of these pastoral uplands. He was born in the year 1785, his father being the Vicar of Dent. After receiving his school education at the neighbouring little town of Sedbergh, he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, which thenceforth became his home to the end of his life. At the age of thirty-three he was elected to the Woodwardian Professorship of Geology. Up to that time, however, he had shown no special interest in geological pursuits, and though he may have read a little on the subject, his knowledge of it was