

1813, and lecturing also on Geology he 'attracted large classes,' and what perhaps seems more remarkable, he awakened, both in the University and elsewhere, that admiration for, and interest in geology, which led to its public recognition as a science by the endowment, in 1819, of a readership in Geology—and the Treasury allotted to it a stipend of 100*l.* per annum.¹

If Fitton's remarks on the teaching of mineralogy seem to cast a slur on Cambridge, it may be remarked that the first professor of Mineralogy was not appointed until 1808; and that E. D. Clarke, then chosen, was a man of culture and a distinguished traveller, and if not a profound mineralogist, yet, as Sedgwick remarked, 'he kept us awake.' The Woodwardian professorship, indeed, had been founded as long ago as 1728 by John Woodward, M.D., F.R.S. (1665–1728), professor of Physic in Gresham College, London. It was to be held with a salary of 100*l.* a year, and an obligation to give at least four lectures every year, on one or other of the subjects dealt with in the doctor's published works. Though dating as a lectureship from 1731, geology was not taught in any systematic way until Sedgwick was appointed in 1818. This may be stated with no disrespect to his predecessors, amongst whom the Rev. John Michell has good claims to be regarded as one of the founders of modern geology; while the Rev. John Hailstone, who had just resigned, was a member of the Geological Society, and had published the plan of a course of lectures on Mineralogy, including 'Geognosy, or the Knowledge of the Earth's Internal Structure;' but although he gave demonstrations to residents and strangers who visited the Woodwardian Museum, he never delivered a single lecture.²

Science, even in those days, could not be regarded as a lucrative profession. Faraday, who became assistant in

¹ Memoir of Wm. Buckland, by F. T. Buckland, in the Bridgewater treatise on 'Geology and Mineralogy,' 3rd ed. vol. i. 1858, p. xxx.

² See 'Life and Letters of the Reverend Adam Sedgwick,' by J. W. Clark and T. McKenny Hughes, 1890, vol. i. pp. 166–98; and Sir A. Geikie, 'Founders of Geology,' 2nd ed. 1905, pp. 273, 378.