subdivisions of the rocks, and their geographical distribution. John Phillips, who had visited Keswick in 1821, with his uncle, William Smith, also spoke highly of the services that Otley had rendered to them. In the following year Phillips encountered Sedgwick near the High Force in Teesdale, 'riding, as usual, with saddle-bags for his specimens, and a miner's boy *en croupe*;' and a little later, at Kirkby Lonsdale, Sedgwick met for the first time William Smith, under whose guidance he obtained his 'best fossils from Kirkby Moor.'[1]

John Phillips brought before the Geological Society, in 1827, the results of his observations on the older rocks of West Yorkshire and the borders of the Lake District; Sedgwick presented to a meeting in January 1831 his first account of the general structure of the Lake Mountains.

Meanwhile, the bounds of geological literature were expanding. In 1819, Sedgwick, together with the Rev. John Stevens Henslow (who had succeeded E. D. Clarke as professor of Mineralogy at Cambridge), originated the Cambridge Philosophical Society; and to the quarto *Transactions* of that Society Sedgwick communicated the highly interesting results of observations in Cornwall, while Henslow wrote on the geology of Anglesea.

In 1822 the various collections in the Museum of the Geological Society were enumerated as follows:—

1. A systematic collection of simple minerals.
2. Ditto ditto rocks.
3. Ditto ditto simple shells.
4. Ditto ditto fossil organic remains.
5. A collection of specimens of the strata of England.
6. Ditto ditto rocks of Scotland.
7. Ditto ditto rocks of Ireland.
8. Collections of the rocks of foreign countries.
9. Collections to illustrate detached points in geology.

It was reported that the rocks from foreign countries had been disposed in cabinets. They included specimens

[1] 'Memoirs of William Smith,' 1844, pp. 98, 103; and Sedgwick, 'Geology of the Lake District,' 1843, p. 42.