

annual proceeds to some object of special research bearing on Strati-graphical or Physical Geology, to be carried out by one single individual or by a Committee; or, failing these objects, the said Society may accumulate the said annual proceeds for either three or six years, and devote such proceeds to such special purposes as the Society may decide.'

The legacy became payable after the decease of Lady Prestwich in 1899, and was received in two instalments, in 1900 and 1904.

In 1902 there was established another Award, derived from the proceeds of the

'DANIEL-PIDGEON FUND,'

founded in accordance with the will of Daniel Pidgeon, F.G.S.

By his will, dated March 17, 1898, Daniel Pidgeon gave expression to the following wishes, leaving their fulfilment to the discretion of Mrs. Pidgeon.

'First, that she will give or bequeath One Thousand Pounds to the Council of the Geological Society of London in trust for the creation of an annual grant derivable from the interest on said One Thousand Pounds, to be used at the discretion of said Council, in whatever way may in their opinion best promote Geological Original Research, their Grantees being in all cases not more than twenty-eight years of age.'

On the death of the testator on March 13, 1900, Mrs. Pidgeon decided to give effect to her husband's wishes, and on January 23, 1902, established a Trust to be known as the Daniel-Pidgeon Fund. This was carried out by means of a Deed Poll, which empowered the Council to make rules as to the method of granting the fund. The idea is to give it to a student who offers to do a definite piece of work; and the award is made in the early summer, so that the long vacation may be utilised for the undertaking. The sum amounts to about 30/.

Daniel Pidgeon (1833-1900) was educated as an engineer, and served for a time under Thomas Hawksley. In 1862 he became junior partner with Mr. (afterwards Sir Bernhard) Samuelson, and was thenceforward occupied in the manufacture of agricultural implements. He communicated to the Society papers on the Submerged Forest of Torbay, and on the so-called 'Raised Beaches' of Hope's Nose and the Thatcher Rock, near Torquay. He regarded the latter accumulations not as beaches, but as phenomena marking the close of the Glacial period in England.

The attendances at the Council meetings have steadily increased year by year from an average of eight in 1820