

eventually settled at Scarborough. From 1828 to 1834 he acted as land-steward on the estate of Hackness in the same district of Yorkshire. In 1831 he received from the Geological Society the first Wollaston Medal, and the President of the Society, Adam Sedgwick, seized the occasion to proclaim, in fervid and eloquent words, the admiration and gratitude of all the geologists of England towards the man whom he named "the father of English geology." Next year a pension of £100 from the Crown was conferred upon him. Honours now came to him in abundance. But his scientific race was run. He continued to increase his piles of manuscript, but without methodically digesting them for publication. He died on 28th August 1839, in the seventy-first year of his age.

William Smith was tall and broadly built, like the English yeomen from whom he came. His face was that of an honest, sagacious farmer, whose broad brow and firm lips betokened great capacity and decision, but would hardly have suggested the enthusiastic student of science. His work, indeed, bears out the impression conveyed by his portrait. His plain, solid, matter-of-fact intellect never branched into theory or speculation, but occupied itself wholly in the observation of facts. His range of geological vision was as limited as his general acquirements. He had reached early in life the conclusions on which his fame rests, and he never advanced beyond them. His whole life was dedicated to the task of extending his stratigraphical principles to every part of England. But this extension, though of the utmost importance