

different parts of the Continent. In 1831 he gave a course of lectures on geology in King's College in London. But Lyell would not undertake the duties of a Professor for any length of time. He resigned his post in order to devote himself exclusively to science. His wife Mary, a daughter of the geologist Leonard Horner, proved a devoted companion in all his journeys throughout their long, happy, childless marriage, and was a zealous helper to him in his work, sparing him many of the laborious researches that might have been arduous for his weak eyes.

The publication of the *Principles* placed Lyell in the first rank of geologists, and won for him universal recognition as a fine observer, an acute thinker, and a master of language. The success of his work was unexampled. In spite of its comprehensive character, six editions of it appeared between 1830 and 1840, a seventh in the year 1847, the eighth in 1850, the ninth in 1853, the tenth in 1866, the eleventh in 1872, and the twelfth shortly after his death in 1875. Throughout the long space of thirty-five years between the first and last editions, Lyell was indefatigable in his efforts to improve the work, to widen his range of knowledge by his annual tours, and to test his opinions by intercourse with his geological colleagues. Lyell was as much at home in the geology of Germany, Belgium, France, Switzerland, and Italy as in that of Great Britain.

In the summer of 1834 he visited Denmark and Sweden, in 1837 Norway, and in 1841 he undertook his first journey to North America. He stayed there one year, on this occasion visiting chiefly Canada and the eastern part of the United States. He published an account of the journey in 1845, in a special work entitled *Travels in North America*. Soon after the publication of this volume, Lyell again crossed to America and investigated the southern states. The account of this journey appeared in another independent volume in 1849, and the work contained, in addition to geological observations, much interesting matter regarding the people and their social, political, and religious relations.

In 1854, accompanied by the German geologist Hartung, Lyell spent several weeks in Madeira and the Canary Isles, where he studied the volcanoes. In his later years he revisited North America twice, and went to Sicily and other parts of Europe, sometimes for the investigation of some