## Robert Hooke

of that calamity, when the fountains of the great deep were broken up, burst forth and swept over the face of the globe. The disrupted and disintegrated crust was mingled with the diluvial waters, from which the sediments ultimately settled down on the bottom in the order of their gravity. By a curious perversity of judgment, Woodward persuaded himself that the fossils had followed the same rule and that the heaviest were found in the lowest strata, the lightest in the uppermost—a statement afterwards sharply criticised by Ray.

Woodward's most important contribution to science is his catalogue of the fossils which in the course of long years he had collected in England, and which now form an interesting portion of the Sedgwick Museum at Cambridge. It is entitled "An attempt towards a Natural History of the Fossils of England etc., or a Catalogue of English Fossils" in the collection of J. Woodward M.D. 2 vols 1728-29.

Of a totally different stamp from the cosmogonists above mentioned was the mathematician and natural philosopher Robert Hooke (1635-1703), one of the most brilliant, ingenious, and versatile intellects of the seventeenth century. Among the many subjects to which he directed his attention and on which his remarkable powers of acute observation and sagacious reflection enabled him to cast light, some of the more important problems of geology must be numbered. As "Curator of Experiments" to the Royal Society, and as one of the most active members of that body, he had frequent opportunities of discoursing on the topics which engaged his thoughts. From time to