http://www.geology.19thcenturyscience.org/books/1905-Geikie-FoundersGeol/README.htm

had evidently been rounded and accumulated by moving water.

The discussion received a fresh impetus from the abundance and variety of the organic remains in the blocks of stone brought for the repair of the Citadel of San Felice at Verona, in the year 1517. In the midst of the keen discussion that arose over these fossils, the learned men of the country were consulted, including Fracastoro (1483-1553) who after being Professor of Philosophy at Padua had returned to his native city, Verona, to practice there as a physician. When various theories had been propounded, he announced his own opinion that the shells could never have been left by the Mosaic deluge, which he maintained had only been a temporary inundation, caused by heavy rains, and would have scattered the shells over the surface of the ground, instead of burying them deep within the strata that form the mountains whence the stones had been quarried. He showed the absurdity of attributing such organised forms to any imaginary plastic force, and insisted that the fossils were undoubtedly at one time animals that lived and multiplied where their remains are now found, and therefore that the mountains have been successively uplifted above the sea.[1]

Cardano (1552) pointed to fossil shells as certain

[1] G. Brocchi, *Conchologia Fossile Subapennina*, Vol. i., "Discorso sui Progressi dello studio della Conchologia Fossile in Italia," p. v. This essay contains a valuable summary of the progress of the science of fossil shells in Italy from the year 1300 down to 1810. The work in two quarto volumes was published in 1814.