

arose in different countries, text-books, manuals and other general treatises wherein an account was given of the facts and principles of geological science. The earlier works of this kind were in some cases a mere reproduction of the system taught by Werner at Freiberg. Such were the *Lehrbuch der Mineralogie* (1801-1803) of F. A. Reuss and the *Treatise on Geognosy* (1808) by R. Jameson which formed the third volume of the first edition of his *System of Mineralogy*. The citations which have been made in Chapter VII. from the Edinburgh Professor's volume may serve as illustrations of the Wernerian geognosy. But the great advance made by the science during the first three decades of last century, consequent on the development of stratigraphy and the construction of geological maps led to a complete change in the method of treatment adopted in the text-books. In the excellent *Traité de Géognosie* of J. F. d'Aubuisson de Voisins the transition from Neptunianism to more modern and scientific views is well displayed. In Germany various treatises appeared in which the newer developments of geology were discussed, the most voluminous and exhaustive being the admirable *Lehrbuch* of C. F. Naumann. In Belgium the *Éléments de Géologie* of Omalius d'Halloy and his *Abrégé* went through successive editions, and did good service in spreading a knowledge of the science. In Italy the works of Breislak already cited (p. 257) especially his *Institutions Géologiques* (Milan and Paris 1818) were useful additions to geological literature.

In England the *Outlines* of Conybeare and Phillips, already noticed, deserves a special commendation. Nine years later the *Manual of Geology* by H. T.