Society called after him: in more recent times Hutton formed a school in geology which was opposed to that of Werner, emanating from Germany.[1] Hunter, the anato-

lected a vast amount of information, beginning with the neighbourhood of Cambridge and extending it in travels over Great Britain and the Continent with Willoughby. The 'Historia Plantarum'—describing 18,625 species of plants—appeared from 1685 to 1704 in 3 vols. The first volume contains a chapter on the anatomy and physiology of plants, which was much extolled by Cuvier and recommended for republication. The "Ray Society," started in 1844 "for the publication of works on Natural History," brought out among many other excellent and celebrated works (such as Darwin's 'Monograph of the Family Cirripedia'), Memorials (1844) and Correspondence (1848) of John Ray: it also translated that eccentric specimen of the "Naturphilosophie" Oken's 'Elements of Physio-philosophy,' 1847. A contemporary of John Ray was Nehemiah Grew (1628-1711), one of the first to make extensive use of the microscope (invented in Holland between 1590 and 1600) for the examination of the anatomy and physiology of plants. After Oldenburg he was Secretary of the Royal Society together with Hooke. The Society printed his 'Anatomy of Plants.' About the same time it seems to have exhausted its funds in printing Willoughby's 'Historia Piscium,' so that it was unable to carry out its design of defraying the cost of printing the 'Principia.' This was generously done by Halley. See Weld, 'History of the Royal Society,' vol. i. p. 309, &c.

[1] Beneath the strife of the Wernerians and Huttonians, or the Neptunists and Plutonists as they were termed, the real merits of Robert Jameson (1774-1854) and James Hutton (1726-97) have sometimes been overlooked. Both were ardent naturalists who spent their lives in observation and study of nature. They made Edinburgh for some time the centre of geology in this country. Jameson was fifty years Professor of Natural History, founded the first school of Natural History in this country (see Cossar Ewart's address, quoted by Sir A. Grant, 'Story of the University of Edinburgh,' vol. ii. p. 444), trained a number of eminent naturalists, among whom are Edward Forbes and Grant (*N.B.*—The name of Darwin must be added with caution, see his 'Autobiography,' vol. i. p. 44, &c.), founded the Edinburgh Museum of Natural History, which includes the Huttonian collections, and founded the Wernerian and Plinian Societies of Natural History. James Hutton, though not a teacher like Jameson, exerted a great influence through John Playfair, who popularised his views in his 'Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth' (1802). It is termed by Geikie a "classical contribution to geological literature." Though the opposition of Hutton's theoretical views to those of Werner gave him a great reputation as a theorist, it is claimed for him that he first among geologists disclaimed the intention of investigating the origin of things, and thus put an end to the cosmogonies of the eighteenth century. Such had been promulgated in all the three countries by the most illustrious philosophers and naturalists, by Burnet, Buffon, and Leibniz. On Hutton's great merits see especially Huxley, "Essay on Geolo-