death, contains many acute observations and shrewd inferences.

In the *Transactions of the Linnean Society* for 1798:

Account of some Species of Fossil Anomiæ [Spirifers, &c.] found in Derbyshire. By William Martin (1796).

In the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh* for 1788:

Theory of the Earth; or an Investigation of the Laws Observable in the Composition, Dissolution and Restoration of Land upon the Globe. By James Hutton, M.D. (1785).

This 'Theory' amplified in book-form (1795), and illumined by John Playfair in his 'Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory' (1802), exercised a potent influence on the progress of Geology. Hutton first clearly taught that the past history of the earth was to be explained by the present (see p. 233).

In the *Archæologia* for 1800:

Account of Flint-Weapons discovered at Hoxne in Suffolk. By John Frere, F.R.S. (1797).[1]

The Agricultural Surveys of the United Kingdom, of which reports were issued by the old Board of Agriculture, commencing in 1794, stimulated inquiry into the soils and subsoils of the British Isles. The report on Somerset, by John Billingsley (1797), contained much geological information, while 'The General View of the Agriculture and Minerals of Derbyshire,' by John Farey (2 vols. 1811–13), is a geological classic. Farey (1766–1826) had been a disciple of William Smith, although a somewhat older man than his distinguished master.

William Smith (1769–1839) had in the meanwhile been at work for some years, and in 1799 he had coloured geologically the old county survey of Somerset, and a circular map of the country around Bath (the latter preserved in the Library of the Geological Society). In

in Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, very different from other Mythologick Interpreters.' These and other discourses given at the meetings of the Royal Society were collected and published in a folio volume in 1705 by Richard Waller, secretary of the Society.

[1] See Sir John Evans in *Archæologia*, xxxviii. 1860, p. 280.