

is the cooled and consolidated molten rock, whose expansive force elevated the horizontal strata of limestone, and forced them through the superincumbent beds of grit and sandstone. But this eruption must have taken place under great pressure, and at the bottom of the sea; for had the phenomena been sub-aerial, the result would have been altogether of a different nature; and we should have had cooled lava streams, and not masses of basalt.

We have seen that the strata rise round and enfold this central nucleus of volcanic rock, displaying nearly hemispherical segments and curves. Now if we suppose a vertical transverse fissure across such a hill as that represented in the diagram (*Lign.* 167.), the face of the remaining strata would be in every respect similar to that of the HIGH TOR (see *Lign.* 162, p. 945.); namely, a mass of *Trap*, or *toadstone*, at the base, and a series of arched strata of limestone above; with fissures containing ores of lead, zinc, barytes, &c. and various kinds of spar.

To a mind accustomed to investigations of this nature, a slight examination of the phenomena under review, will, I apprehend, suffice to demonstrate the correctness of these deductions; but I may have failed to place the subject before the general reader in an intelligible and lucid point of view; should this be the case, still, if the attempt to present a familiar exposition of the physical structure of this remarkable district, shall induce him to visit the scenes I have so imperfectly portrayed, and inter-