county family, there is an oblong upright marble slab facing west, and measuring $30\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height by $22\frac{3}{8}$ inches in breadth and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in thickness. The last inscription on it bears the date 1838, at which time, of course, it was no doubt still smooth and upright. Since then, however, it has escaped from its fastenings on either side, though still held firmly at the top and bottom. It consequently projects from the wall like a well-filled sail. The axis of curvature is, of course, parallel to the upper and lower margins, and the amount of deviation from the original vertical line is fully $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, so that the hand and arm can be inserted between the curved marble and the perfectly vertical and undisturbed wall to which it was fixed. At the lower end of the slab a minor curvature, to the extent of $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch, is observable, coincident with the longer axis of the stone. In both cases the direction of the bending has been determined by the position of the enclosing solid frame of sandstone which resisted the internal expansion of the marble. Freed from its fastenings at either side the stone has assumed a simple wave-like curve. But the tension has become so great that a series of rents has appeared along the crest of the fold. One of these has a breadth of $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch at its opening.[1] Not only has the slab been ruptured, but its crust has likewise yielded to the strain, and has broken up into a network of cracks, and some of the isolated portions are beginning to curl up at the edges, exposing the crumbling decayed marble below. I should add that such has been the expansive force of the marble that the part of the sandstone block in the upper part of the frame, exposed to the direct

[1] It is a further curious fact that the slab measures $\frac{1}{2}$ inch more in breadth across the centre where it has had room to expand, than at the top, where it has been tightly jammed between the sandstone slabs.