

our fourth and fifth chapters; and our first Section, Pl. 1, illustrates their beneficial effect, in elevating and converting into habitable Lands, strata of various kinds that were formed at the bottom of the ancient Waters; and in diversifying the surface of these lands with Mountains, Plains, and Valleys, of various productive qualities, and variously adapted to the habitation of Man, and the inferior tribes of terrestrial animals.

In our last Chapter we considered the advantages of the disposition of the Carboniferous strata in the form of Basins. It remains to examine the further advantages that arise from other disturbances of these strata by *Faults* or *Fractures*, which are of great importance in facilitating the operations of Coal mines; and to extend our inquiry into the more general effect of similar Dislocations of other strata, in producing convenient receptacles for many valuable Metallic ores, and in regulating the supplies of Water from the interior of the earth, through the medium of Springs.

I have elsewhere observed* that the occurrence of *Faults* and the *Inclined position* in which the strata composing the Coal measures are usually laid out, are facts of the highest importance, as connected with the accessibility of their mineral contents. From their *inclined*

* Inaugural Lecture, Oxford, 1819.