

lated and subsided portions of the rocks belonging to the great oolite (the original superstratum which probably extended over this district before the excavations of its vallies) to which we have already alluded in the beginning of this article: of these a full account will be found in the subjoined note.*

* Since these insulated and subsided masses of the oolitic beds, distant as they often are from the general line of its present limit, present an interesting geological phenomenon, and are also important to the agriculture of this district, as affording the only limestone quarries scattered through an extensive sand tract, it may not be unacceptable to add a more detailed account of their localities, in which we shall refer to the great and accurate survey of this county executed by Mr. Davis of Lewknor, and published by Mr. Cary. Mr. Greenough's Geological Map exhibits all the great features of this district with as much accuracy as can be attained on a scale so reduced

If then we begin this description, commencing from the valley of the Cherwell, we find the first tract of this nature about three-fourths of a mile west of Banbury, in the fields along the summit of the low hill rising above Neithrop, and immediately on the east of Withecombe farm. This patch does not contain above a few acres: the strata are considerably inclined, and well identified, by their organic remains and general character, with the lower beds of the great oolite in this district (probably those analogous to the fullers' earth rock of Bath), although the general line of these beds is seven miles to the south. The second patch (which exhibits exactly similar beds) occurs about three miles west-south-west of the last, where the most northerly of the two roads marked in Mr. Davis's Map from Broughton to Lower Tadmarton crosses a small brook about a mile west of the former village; where the road descends the brow towards this brook, quarries of these limestone beds may be seen extending on the right towards Page's farm; and where, having crossed the brook, it ascends the opposite brow, similar quarries may be seen. It is scarcely possible to ascertain the exact limits of this patch, but they are probably not very extensive. 3. On the left of the lane leading from Lower Tadmarton to the Danish camp on the adjoining hill on the south, about a furlong from the village, and just before another lane leading from Upper Tadmarton joins it on the right, is another insulated quarry of these beds. 4. Descending westwards from the hill on which this camp, supposed to have been the station of the Danish army before the battle of Hooknorton, is situated, and which commands all the neighbouring country, if we proceed along the lane by Hooknorton lodge and about a mile beyond it we find a more extensive patch of these limestone strata extending along the lower platform on the north of Hooknorton. 5. About a mile and a half west of these quarries, on the very borders of Oxford and Warwick shires, a little beyond the foot of the north-east branch of Great Rolwright hill, and close to the point where the old road leading hence to Edgell (apparently an ancient trackway, skirting the edge of the escarpment, since it here forms the county boundary) crosses the Stour near its head at a place called Traitor's ford, is a subsided portion of the same beds rapidly changing their dip from south to north. 6. About two miles east of Epwell, close to the point where the lane from Epwell to a farm called Lower Lays, crosses the lane from Shutford to Brails, and on the west side of this cross, is a similar patch extending on both sides the brook. 7. About a quarter of a mile west of Epwell, and a little on the north of the Warren house, where the two lanes cross each other, is another subsided portion of these limestone beds, dipping about 50° to the north. 8. On the summit