

rest, is visible, reclining on its bed of sand, as that does on the blue marl and lyas, which here dip north, towards the Severn. (T. 192.)

Now the same kind of dislocation already noticed in the crop of the great oolite, near the monument on Lansdown, may be observed in the inferior termination of the same rock at Murhill, south of Winsley, opposite to the conflux of the Frome and Avon rivers. For the rock, which here forms an elevated cliff of about one hundred and forty feet, being unsupported by its subjacent clay, has slipped back and subsided on the bastard free-stone, leaving very extensive chasms, some of which are empty, but others have been occupied by fragments of the rock. Some of the fragments, precipitated to a considerable distance from the cliff, and almost buried in its ruins, measure more than forty feet by twenty. One of these, which dips at 40° south towards the river, contains more than five thousand cubic feet of free-stone. (T. 195.)

In this spot, the vast fragments I have mentioned point towards the vale beneath, as if they were precipitated from the cliff. But near the Dundas aqueducts, and at Dunkerton, I have observed a more remarkable phænomenon; for there, the inferior termination of the bastard free-stone has subsided, fractures have ensued, wide chasms appear, and numerous faults have been created: but these enormous fragments of the stratum have not been precipitated, nor do they point towards the vale beneath, but seem to be sliding back, and dip into the hill from which they proceed, and in which the whole rock appears. (T. 195.)

In such a position, the inferior surface of the lowest bed, which should repose on sand and be concealed, is brought to light, and may be distinguished by its peculiar fossils. (T. 196.)

So likewise to the east of Bath, as we ascend the hill towards Hampton Down, we pass over several visible subsidences of the bastard free-stone, and proceeding in the same direction, when we have passed the subsummit of the hill, and descend towards the canal by the rail-road, where the cliff appears, we count five depressions of this rock, with its sand bed, and at a lower level we find the blue marl, on which the river glides, and in the marl we find its peculiar rock. This subsidence of the bastard free-stone continues all the way to the Dundas aqueduct, and in it the canal is formed. (T. 196.)

South of this line, in the road from Widcombe to Claverton, we observe this rock has fallen down to a considerable depth, leaving chasms now occupied by clay and gravel. Here also we find ponderous masses, which dip into the hill. (T. 196.)

Near Bath, our most remarkable dislocation of the bastard