length, and about half as much in breadth. They resemble each other in their products; both contain coal and ironstone, which in both are in some parts covered by a thick bed of basalt; and this basalt in each forms two irregular ridges, higher than the other parts of the hill. They further agree in their strata dipping all round from their circumference to their centre like the sides of a bowl. But they differ greatly in the quantity of coal they yield. The coal in the Brown Clee Hill only lies in thin strata, whilst the principal stratum in the Titterstone is six feet thick. Three other beds, of less importance occur; cannel coal is likewise here found. On this hill, however, there are six different coal-fields. The most extensive and valuable is the Cornbrook; which is about a mile long, and half a mile broad. This is generally covered by basalt; and has four coal-beds. The Newberry coal-field, which is on the south end of the hill, is about half a mile long, by a quarter broad. This has the same number of beds with the preceding, but they are always about one-third thicker: the basalt does not cover the coal in the field, nor is it to be found in it. The other coal-fields, which, with one exception, are likewise never covered by basalt, are of small extent, and have only one stratum of coal, from 18 inches to two feet and a half thick, or the same divided in two by a thin bed of clay. The Hill Work coal-field, one of the six, lies upon, or is surrounded by, the Cornbrook coal-field; and where the coal in the latter field is cut off by a fault in the neighbourhood of the former, the miners in working in that direction, have always come to basalt.

All these little coal-fields, with their accompanying strata, dip all round from their circumference to their centres, and are to be considered, not as parts of one great bowl, but as so many small ones."

It may be observed, with regard to this account, that it contains some apparent inconsistencies; for, in the first place, each hill is described, as forming a single bowl or basin (i. e. arrangement or system of concave strata), and afterwards the Titterstone is said to contain no less than six independent systems of this kind. Perhaps the greater basin, constituted by the whole mass of the hill may be thus subdivided, by its strata pursuing an undulating line, instead of an uniform course. This description is, however, sufficiently clear, to indicate great derangement in the stratification of this hill. Mr. Bakewell asserts, that a vast basaltic dyke, more than one hundred yards wide, intersects the hill, cutting through the coal-measures, a part of which it forces to the surface, and rising from an unknown depth. These circumstances are well worthy of notice.