

axis of the hill; and the rock is shivered and fissured in every direction. A thick bed of drift, or alluvial debris, covers the limestone strata, as shown in *Lign.* 163; and in it, partially rolled blocks of sandstone, some of them of great size, are imbedded. The direction of the dip of the strata in this quarry is indicated by the arrows.

Let us now take a retrospect of the facts investigated during this morning's ramble, and consider how far Mr. Bakewell's interpretation of these phenomena (see p. 950.) is in accordance with the data we have obtained. The outline of Crich Hill, as seen from a moderate distance, is that of an insulated oblong dome, encircled by precipitous escarpments, or angular eminences of less elevation. The annexed sketch (*Lign.* 164.), by my friend, Henry Carr, Esq. C.E., of Duffield, to whom I am also indebted for a survey of Crich Hill, and admeasurements of the dip of the strata, will render this feature in the physical geography of the country more apparent.

In *Lign.* 164, the protruded elongated cone of mountain limestone, is denoted by the tower, or *Stand*, on the summit; and the other heights, and the foreground, are composed of millstone grit and sandstone. The highest point of limestone is 716 feet above the level of the Derwent, in the adjacent valley; and was estimated by Mr. Bakewell at about 900 feet above the level of the sea. The hill of sandstone on the right, on which the mill stands, is 462 feet high, and conceals Crich village in this view; that in the middle distance, on the left, marked *a*, is 400 feet high.

This disposition of the millstone escarpments around the central cone of elevated limestone, is