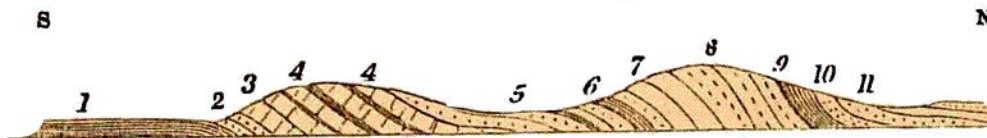


the Isle of Purbeck they stand nearly on end. Those who are familiar with the Isle of Wight will remember that from east to west, or from White Cliff Bay to Alum Bay, there is overlying the Lower Greensand *g*, a long range of Chalk hills, *c*, the strata of which dip towards the north, and are overlaid by the older Tertiary strata *e*, that is to say, the Woolwich and Reading beds, the London Clay, the Lower Bagshot Sands and Clays, the Bracklesham Beds, the Upper Bagshot Sands, and all the higher freshwater and estuarine divisions *é*, as enumerated in the column p. 30, and in the diagram, p. 241.

The whole pass under the Solent, as shown in the lower dotted lines *e é*, fig. 74, and rise again on the mainland in Hampshire, a considerable portion of which is composed of various subdivisions of the Eocene rocks. The same general relations of the Secondary and Eocene strata are seen on the mainland in the Isle of Purbeck, at and west of Swanage, as shown in the following section north of Kimeridge Bay (fig. 75).

FIG. 75.

*Section across the Isle of Purbeck.*

1. Kimeridge Clay.
2. Portland Oolite sand.
3. Portland Oolite limestone.
4. Purbeck limestone and marls, chiefly freshwater beds.
5. Weald sands and clay, freshwater.
6. Neocomian and Greensand.
7. Chalk without flints.
8. Chalk with flints.
9. Woolwich and Reading beds.
10. London Clay.
11. Bracklesham and Bagshot beds.

Now these disturbed strata of the Isle of Wight were deposited horizontally, and after disturbance, the Chalk, *c*, spread over an extensive area of Lower Greensand,