

No.	<i>Section of Catsgrove Hill.</i>	<i>thickness in feet.</i>
1.	Chalk containing the usual extraneous fossils and black flint	unknown
2.	Siliceous sand mixed with granular particles of green earth, and containing both rolled and angular chalk-flints, oysters, and many small and nearly cylindrical teeth of fish from a line to an inch in length.....	3
3.	Quartzose sand of a yellowish colour with a few small green particles, and containing no pebbles or organic remains	5
4.	Fuller's earth.....	3
5.	White sand used for bricks.....	4
6.	Lowest brick clay of a light grey colour mixed with fine sand, and a little iron-shot.....	5
7.	Dark red clay,* mottled with blue, and occasionally a little iron-shot. It is used for tiles.....	6
8.	Bed called the White vein. A fine ash coloured sand mixed with a small portion of clay and in some parts passing into loose white sand. It is used for bricks	5
9.	Fine micaceous sand laminated and partially mixed with clay, and occasionally iron-shot. It is used to make tiles.....	4
10.	Light ash-coloured clay, mixed with very fine sand of the same colour. It is used for bricks..	7
11.	Dark red clay partially mottled and mixed with grey clay	4
12.	Soft loam, composed in its upper region of fine yellow micaceous sand, mixed with flakes of a delicate ash coloured clay, which become more abundant in the deeper portions of the stratum, and having its lower regions much iron-shot, and occasionally charged with ochreous concretions, and decomposing nodules of iron pyrites. It is used to make soft bricks for arches.....	11
Total		57

* The red clay of Reading, on the north of the Hog's back, and at East Horsley, is perfectly identical with that of Meudon in France, nor have I found this colour equally intense in any other clay. The bricks made of this clay are of a bright Roman ochre colour. (G. Notes).