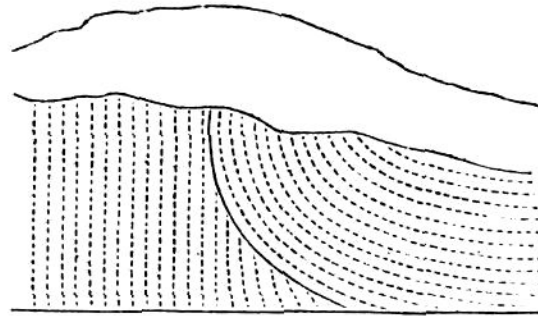
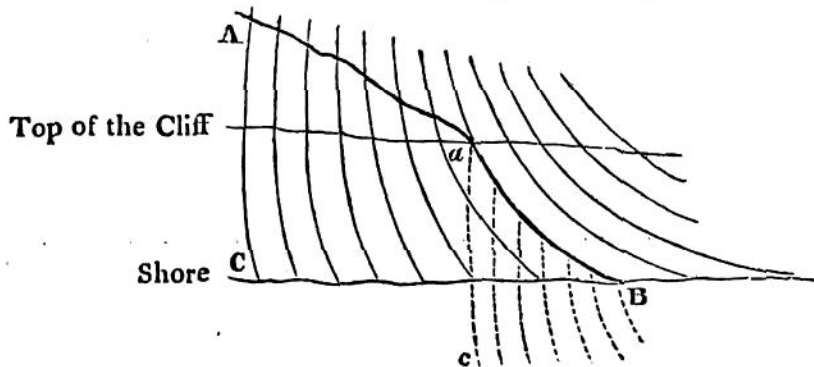


which have resisted longer than the rest, the destroying action of the waves. A little to the south of this point, the vertical strata of chalk commence, and a configuration of the strata of a very remarkable kind takes place. The horizontal strata suddenly turn upwards into a curve forming near a quarter of a circle, and the vertical layers of flints meet the bent part of the chalk, as so many ordinates would meet a curve, decreasing in height as they get more under it. It is so impossible that description should do justice to this extraordinary arrangement, that we annex a sketch taken from one of the plates accompanying Mr. Webster's letters to Sir Henry Englefield, and published in his splendid work, the 'Description of the Isle of Wight.'



Mr. Webster has proposed an ingenious, but perhaps not altogether satisfactory solution of this remarkable position (see plate 2, fig. 5). Instead of repeating this, we shall attempt to shew that it may be simply and completely accounted for by the obvious supposition of such a fault, or dislocation of the strata, as is familiar in all geological inquiries; and considering the vast angular motions which these masses of strata must have undergone, might naturally be expected here; for this purpose we must have recourse to the subjoined diagram.



Let A B be the assumed line of fault; then let the mass of strata A B C, be moved along it in the direction from A to B, till the stratum A C be brought into the position indicated by the dotted line *a c*; and the same arrangement of strata which