

The blueness of the water, where it issues, and indeed wherever it is seen covering the land, and in the ditches of the neighbourhood, attracted attention, and induced a close examination into the extent of the marle. It appears every where between the quarries and Merstham, as will be evinced by thrusting a stick a very few inches into the ground; and we* found that at the inn at Merstham (the Feathers) a well had been sunk, as the well-digger who sunk it assured us, 260 feet through this blue marle alone; the water rising from beneath a bed of stone at the bottom of the well.

The marle strongly reminded me of the blue marle at Folkestone, but we saw no organic remains.

From Merstham we walked to Nutfield, looking every where for the continuation of the blue marle, and we found it for about two miles in the ditches and fields on both sides of the common road. In Nutfield marsh, the water appeared here and there a little ferruginous, giving an external tinge to the marle.

So soon, however, as we began to rise towards Nutfield church (situated in a lane below Nutfield and considerably lower than the fullers' earth beds,) the marle was lost. A sand enclosing layers, often so highly ferruginous as to bear the character of an iron-stone, appeared, interstratified with others (frequently of sand) of a greenish or bluish cast; but all exhibiting the characteristic particles of the green sand, and dipping at about the same quick angle as the fire-stone beds at Merstham.

I suspect these ferruginous appearances to have been mistaken for the iron sand, which is described by T. Webster as appearing on the surface south of Merstham.

Our principal object at Nutfield was to see the fullers' earth beds, as regards their position; they are described by the before-mentioned author as lying between the green sand and the iron sand.

Not one of the three fullers' earth pits now working was opened to the bottom of the fullers' earth. In the middle, and most important one, however, we procured it to be done, and found the fullers' earth resting on a sand and sandstone in part highly ferruginous, but no where without the green particles belonging to the green sand; on which therefore we conclude it rests, and not on the iron sand: in a word, that the fullers' earth is enclosed in, and subordinate to, the green sand formation. The latter is often ferruginous in places; the masses of stone overlying the fullers' earth are often completely so,

* I was accompanied by my friend S. L. Kent, M.G.S.