

the stratification. The chalk with numerous flints, that with few flints, that without flints, and the grey chalk, all appear in the course of this range; and with them are connected some beds consisting wholly of organic remains, that have not been described as occurring in other places. The strata lie in the following order, and are collectively about 820 feet thick.

1st. *The Chalk with numerous flints*; it is about 350 feet thick, and may be thus divided:

I. With few organic remains, (*a*) of the sketch beneath, lying upon

II. A bed consisting chiefly of organic remains; in which numerous flints of peculiar forms are interspersed; and a few beds of flint run along it. This bed (*b*) is termed, *the Chalk with interspersed flints*.

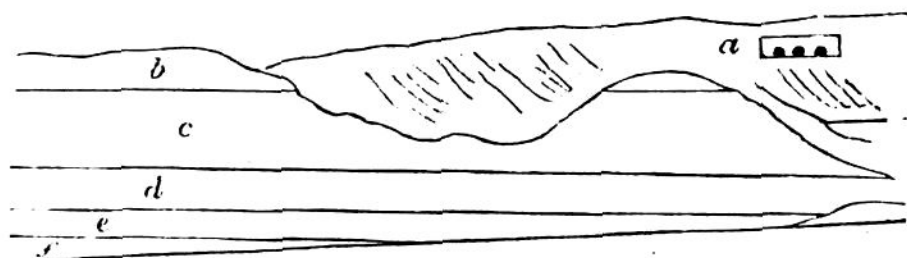
2d. *The Chalk with few flints*; This stratum (*c*) is about 130 feet thick.

3d. *The Chalk without flints* is 140 feet thick, and consists of

I. A stratum containing very numerous and thin beds of organic remains, (*d*) 90 feet thick.

II. A stratum about 50 thick, with few organic remains. (*e*)

4th. *The Grey Chalk*; this is estimated to be not less than 200 feet in thickness. (*f*) *



Shakspeare's Cliff.

The above sketch (which includes Shakspeare's cliff and about a mile on the west of it) exhibits the actual position of all the beds, but the bed (*a*) forms the principal part of the cliff at Dover Castle.

The cliffs do not run in the same direction throughout their whole length. From the signal-house above Folkstone to the South Foreland, their general bearing is north-east by east; from the latter place the cliff is somewhat curved to St. Margaret's bay; whence, to Walmer castle, the direction is nearly due north. Although the stratification is every where visible in a greater or less degree, it is best observed by tracing the junction of the chalk without flints, with the superincumbent bed

* Coast of France.