

found recent marine shells in many places up to heights of nearly 600 feet above the sea. The strata containing these remains he estimates to be at least 100 to 120 metres thick, and he remarks that in every case he found them to consist essentially of volcanic debris

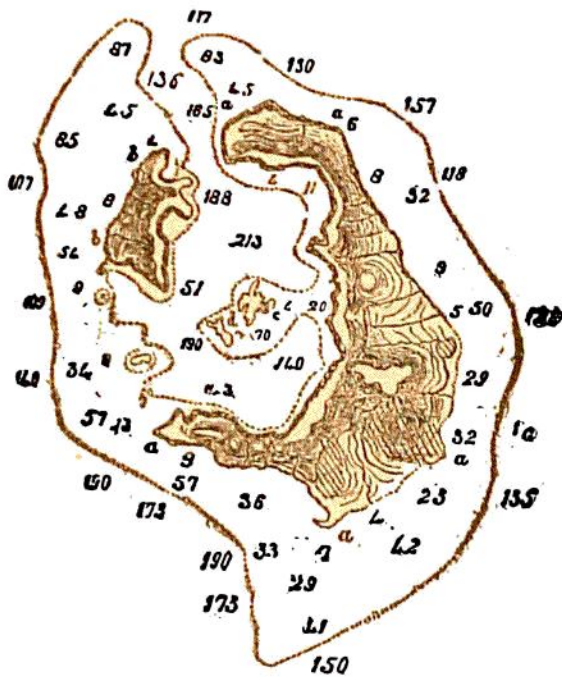


Fig. 65.—Map of partially-submerged volcano of Santorin.

*a*, Thera, or Santorin; *b*, Therasia; *c*, Mikro Kaimeni; *d*, Neo Kaimeni. The figures denote soundings in fathoms, the dotted line marks the 100 fathoms line.

and to rest upon volcanic rocks. It is evident, therefore, that these shell-bearing tuffs were originally deposited on the sea-floor after volcanic action had begun here, and that during later times they were



Fig. 66.—View of the interior of the crater of Santorin from the entrance.

*a*, Town of Apanomeria, standing on tuffs, etc.; *b*, Northwest cape of Santorin, with bedded tuffs and lavas; *c*, Mount St. Elias (568 metres), consisting of marble, etc. (shown by oblique lines in the chart, Fig. 65) and forming with the surrounding district a non-volcanic tract in the midst of the lavas and tuffs; *d*, Mikro Kaimeni; *e*, Neo Kaimeni, the scene of the eruptions in 1866-67; *f*, Therasia, an island composed, like Santorin, of beds of tuff, slags and lavas.