to the head of The Coombe and then along the northern slope into Lewes, where tea was served at Messrs. Paravaceni's, brought a very enjoyable day to a close, the members returning by the 8.27 p.m. train.

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EXCURSION TO SHERE AND ALBURY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30TH, 1906.

Director: THE PRESIDENT (R. S. HERRIES, M.A., V.P.G.S.).

Excursion Secretary: A. C. YOUNG.

(*Report by THE DIRECTOR.*)

THE party left Cannon Street by the 1.2 p.m. train, arriving at Gomshall at 2.34, where it mustered 34. The well-known section of false-bedded Folkestone Sands at the station was first examined, and the little capping of gravel pointed out. The members then walked westwards through Shere to Sherbourn Farm, where there is a chain of ponds just at the foot of the chalk, the uppermost of which is generally known as "The Silent Pool." The Director mentioned that the level of the water in the pool had a year or two ago sunk very low, and this had been locally attributed to the tapping of the chalk for water by the Woking Waterworks authorities on the other side of the escarpment. He did not think, however, that this could be the cause, and the fact that the pool was once more full seemed conclusive on this point. When the Director last visited the pool, about Christmas time, it was full, but the water was very thick and dirty-looking, but it was now quite clear. Mr. Whitaker confirmed the Director's view as to the impossibility of the Woking Waterworks affecting the level of the water in the pool. The level, he said, was no doubt dependent on the variation in the amount of rainfall from time to time. The down was then climbed to a quarry in Upper Chalk, which Mr. G. W. Young, who was present, believed to belong to the lower part of the zone of *Micraster cor-testudinarium*. Some fossils were

obtained, and the very fine view over the Greensand and Weald country was admired. Descending again to Sherbourn Farm, the party proceeded a short distance westwards along the road, and (by kind permission of the Duke of Northumberland) entered the brickyard on the left just under Weston Wood. The clay worked is the Gault, the outcrop of which is very narrow. The section was not in a very good condition for examination, but a few fossils were found, mostly broken. Close by, at the edge of the wood, which occupies high ground, sand pits have been opened in the Folkestone Beds, showing very characteristic sections. The path along the northern edge of the wood was followed, this being a part of the so-called "Pilgrims' Way." There are several large blocks of sarsen stones close to the path. Some speculation was indulged in as to how they got there. Turning south at the end of the wood, and passing some more fine sections of Folkestone Sands, the village of Albury was reached, and the steep lane leading southwards to Blackheath was taken. All the way up there is a continuous section of hard calcareous beds interstratified with more sandy material, the beds having a slight dip to the south, which was due, as the Director explained, to the fact that the section was to the south of the faulted area which marks the Peasemarch disturbance. About halfway up the Director had on a previous visit found a large tooth, probably derived from the Oolites; and higher up a bed was observed full of fragments of fossils, mostly *exogyra* and *terebratulæ*. At this point pebbles set in, in several beds, and continue to the top of the lane and spread over the fields higher up on the right. The Director explained that these pebble beds marked the division between the Folkestone and Hythe Beds, or the Upper Ferruginous Beds and Pebble Beds with Bargate of Prof. Gregory. The upper part of the section with *terebratulæ* and the tooth was similar to the Bargate Stone of Guildford and Godalming. Time did not permit of continuing along the lane down the corresponding slope to the south, where the beds which had been seen coming up are all repeated, but the Director drew attention to the fact that after reaching the bottom and crossing the stream these hard calcareous beds of the Hythe series are not again seen, but the ferruginous Folkestone Sands come on as the ascent to Blackheath begins. The slight southerly dip of the Hythe beds did not seem sufficient to take them under the sands of Blackheath, and the Director thought there must be a fault, probably running along the valley occupied by the stream above-mentioned, and connected with the faults bounding the Peasemarch anticline.

The party then walked through the picturesque Albury Warren and by Albury and Shere Heaths, on Folkestone Sands all the way, to Drydown, where Miss Spottiswoode very kindly entertained the members to an excellent tea. After a vote of thanks to the Director, proposed by Mr. E. T. Newton,

and a very hearty one to Miss Spottiswoode for her hospitality, the members started across the fields for Gomshall, and returned to London by the 8.5 train, reaching Cannon Street at 9.38.

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EXCURSION TO DANBURY AND LITTLE BADDOW.

SATURDAY, JULY 7TH, 1906.

(*At the invitation of the Essex Field Club.*)

Directors: A. E. BRISCOE, B.Sc., MILLER CHRISTY, F.L.S.,
 W. COLE, F.L.S., F.G.S., T. W. READER, F.G.S., AND
 A. E. SALTER, D.Sc., F.G.S.

(*Report by DR. SALTER.*)

THE party, which numbered about twenty-four, assembled at Chelmsford Station soon after 10 a.m., and proceeded in brakes to Great Baddow, where the waterworks were inspected under the direction of J. Dewhirst, Esq., A.M.I.Mech.E., who had placed a sectional diagram of the bore-hole and samples of the various strata passed through for the inspection of the members. His remarks are embodied in the following account:

“The Rural District Council of Chelmsford, Great Baddow, and Springfield Waterworks. Particulars of bore-hole made at Great Baddow.

“The site of this bore-hole is at the outcrop of the clay bed forming the valley of the Chelmer, and is the site also of a strong spring of water draining the gravel which extends from the site to Galleywood, and which for many years was the source of the supply of water for these works.

“The yield of the spring from this gravel formation varies from 60,000 to 120,000 gallons per 24 hours, and is now supplemented by water obtained from the bore-hole.

“The surface level is 97 ft. O.D. ; the boring is 311 ft. deep