

**MEMOIRS OF THE GEOLOGICAL
SURVEY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND OF
THE MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL
GEOLOGY, 12: THE GEOLOGY OF
PARTS OF BERKSHIRE AND HAMPSHIRE**

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The Geology of Parts of Berkshire and Hampshire by Henry W. Bristow & William Whitaker

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HENRY W. BRISTOW & WILLIAM WHITAKER

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G.A. 53-9

12.

MEMOIRS
OF THE
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
OF
GREAT BRITAIN
AND OF THE
MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.

THE GEOLOGY OF
PARTS OF BERKSHIRE AND HAMPSHIRE.
(SHEET 12.)

BY
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AND
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LISTS OF FOSSILS, BY ROBERT ETHERIDGE, F.R.S.E., F.G.S.

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NOTICE.

THE Map (12) to which this Memoir refers was published in 1860, and the Memoir itself passed through the press in 1861.

The Cretaceous lines were mapped by Mr. Bristow and Mr. Aveline; and the Eocene formations by these gentlemen, Mr. Whitaker, and the late Mr. Richard Trench, whose early death in India is a loss to geological science, for his work was full of promise.

Excepting outliers, the most westerly part of the Eocene strata of the London Basin lies in this district; and here, as in Sheet 13, to the north, all the subdivisions of these beds have been adopted from those established by Mr. Prestwich.

The descriptive part of the Memoir is chiefly by Mr. Bristow, a smaller part of the field-work of the district having been executed by Mr. Whitaker. Both have availed themselves of notes, furnished by their colleagues; and all the Fossils, excepting those from the Alluvium of the Kennett, have been determined and catalogued by Mr. Etheridge.

A. C. RAMSAY,
Local Director for Great Britain.

Geological Survey Office,
January 6, 1862.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent data collection procedures and the use of advanced analytical techniques to derive meaningful insights from the data.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in data management and analysis. It discusses how modern software solutions can streamline data collection, storage, and processing, thereby improving efficiency and accuracy.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data management, such as data quality, security, and privacy. It provides strategies to mitigate these risks and ensure that the data remains reliable and secure.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of data governance and the role of various stakeholders in ensuring that data is used ethically and responsibly. It emphasizes the need for clear policies and procedures to guide data usage.

6. The sixth part of the document concludes by summarizing the key findings and recommendations. It stresses the importance of continuous monitoring and improvement of data management practices to stay ahead in a rapidly changing business environment.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.		Page
Physical Features - - - - -		1
List of Geological Formations - - - - -		2
CHAPTER II.—CRETACEOUS SERIES.		
LOWER GREENSAND - - - - -		4
GAULT - - - - -		4
Black land - - - - -		4
Fossils of the Gault - - - - -		4
UPPER GREENSAND - - - - -		4
Malm Rock - - - - -		5
Soluble Silica in Upper Greensand - - - - -		5
Malm - - - - -		6
Analysis of - - - - -		6
Freestone - - - - -		6
Firestone - - - - -		6
Bagstone - - - - -		6
Landships - - - - -		7
Water Supply - - - - -		9
Fossils - - - - -		9
Inlier of Shalboarn - - - - -		10
Inlier of Burghclere and Kingsclere - - - - -		10
Fossils of the Alton and Selbourne District - - - - -		11
CHAPTER III.—CRETACEOUS SERIES—continued.		
Chloritic Marl - - - - -		12
Analysis of Chloritic Marl of Froyle - - - - -		12
Chalk Marl - - - - -		13
Fossils of Chalk Marl - - - - -		13
Chalk - - - - -		13
Hollows in Chalk (Pot-holes, Swallow-holes, &c.) - - - - -		15
Inlier of Hampstead Marshall - - - - -		17
Consumption for lime-burning and making whiting - - - - -		17
Fossils of Lower and Upper Chalk - - - - -		18
CHAPTER IV.—LOWER EOCENE STRATA.		
WOOLWICH AND READING BRDS - - - - -		20
Main mass, north of the Kennet - - - - -		20
Fossils of Bottom-Bed - - - - -		21
Main mass, south of the Kennet - - - - -		21
Outliers of the London Basin on the North - - - - -		25
Outliers between the London and Hampshire Basins - - - - -		27
CHAPTER V.—LOWER EOCENE STRATA—continued.		
LONDON CLAY - - - - -		30
Main mass - - - - -		30
Fossils of Basement-Bed at Woolwich Green - - - - -		30
List of Fossils found in Cuffell Cutting - - - - -		32
List of Fossils found at Newnham - - - - -		33
Pebbles in the Basement-Bed - - - - -		33
Reasons why the Pebbles are black - - - - -		34
Outliers - - - - -		35

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER VI.—MIDDLE EOCENE STRATA.

	Page
LOWER BAGSHOT BEDS - - - - -	36
Introductory - - - - -	36
Outliers - - - - -	38
Outliers, south of the Kennet - - - - -	37
Pipe Clay, with Plant-leaves - - - - -	38
Ramsdell Clay - - - - -	39
Main Mass - - - - -	41

CHAPTER VII.—MIDDLE EOCENE STRATA—continued.

BRACKLESHAM (MIDDLE BAGSHOT) BEDS - - - - -	41
---	----

CHAPTER VIII.—SUPERFICIAL DEPOSITS.

GENERAL REMARKS - - - - -	43
High-level Gravel - - - - -	43
Pebble-Gravel - - - - -	43
Angular Gravel - - - - -	43
Brick-earth - - - - -	44
Low-level Gravel - - - - -	45
Alluvium of the Kennet - - - - -	47
Peat Beds associated with ditto - - - - -	47
Marl Beds in ditto - - - - -	47
Strand in ditto - - - - -	48
Mammalian Remains in ditto - - - - -	48
Land- and Fresh-water Shells in ditto - - - - -	48
Trees found in the Peat - - - - -	49
Human and other Skulls in ditto - - - - -	47, 50
Greywethers - - - - -	51

LIST OF WOODCUTS.

Fig. 1. Main-rock Escarpment at Hartley - - - - -	Page 5
Fig. 2. Chalk-pit near Clatford Down Farm - - - - -	16
Fig. 3. Junction of London Clay, and Woolwich and Reading Beds, between Skinner's Green and Crockham Heath - - - - -	22
Fig. 4. Junction of London Clay, and Woolwich and Reading Beds, at Kint- bury Brick-yard - - - - -	33
Fig. 5. London Clay and Basement Beds, at Sherborne St. John - - - - -	34
Fig. 6. Section through the Upper Greensand Inlier of Shaibour, and the Tertiary Outlier of Bagshot - - - - -	35
Fig. 7. Section of superficial Deposits and possible Woolwich and Reading Beds, at South-west Corner of Hasewood Forest. - - - - -	38
Fig. 8. Section of Gravel and Lower Bagshot Sand of Inkpen Common - - - - -	44
Fig. 9. Section in Alluvium of the Kennet West of Newbury - - - - -	49
Fig. 10. Section in Alluvium of the Kennet S.W. of Thatcham Station - - - - -	49

GEOLOGY OF PARTS OF BERKSHIRE AND HAMPSHIRE.

(MAP 12).

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

THE present Map (No. 12.) comprises an area of 675 square miles, and includes the southern part of Berkshire, North Hampshire, and a small portion of East Wiltshire.

The chief towns included in this district are Hungerford and Newbury in Berkshire; and Andover, Basingstoke, Odiham, Alton, and Alresford in Hampshire.

The principal river is the Kennet, which springing in Marlborough Downs enters the Map near its north-west corner, on the north side of the town of Hungerford. Thence it runs nearly in an easterly direction, being frequently divided into smaller streams, which again unite with the main channel, past Avington, Kintbury,* Newbury, Thatcham, and Aldermaston. Opposite the latter place it follows a north-easterly course, and again crosses the northern margin of the Map about a mile beyond Sulhamstead Bannister, ultimately falling into the Thames a little below the town of Reading. The river Kennet produces a great variety of fish, amongst which the trout and eels have long been celebrated for their size and flavour:—

"The Kennet swift, for silver eels renown'd;
The Loddon slow, with verdant adders crown'd."

Pope's Windsor Forest.

Large numbers of crawfish are also caught in it.

Along the river Kennet, between Hungerford and Reading (a distance of about twenty-five miles), there extends a valuable tract of water-meadows, producing much grass, which is sometimes made into hay, and at other times depastured with sheep and cattle.

The Kennet and Avon Canal, which is 44 feet broad, and the branch of the Great Western Railway from Reading to Hungerford, as well as the old turnpike-road between those places, follow the course of the valley of the Kennet, and run nearly parallel with the river.

The river Lambourn, a tributary of the Kennet, enters the northern edge of the Map, and after passing Donnington Grove falls into the main stream about a mile below Newbury. This river, also, produces great numbers of fish; but the trout of the Lambourn are of a paler colour and not so much esteemed as those of the Kennet. The Lambourn is celebrated in consequence of the belief which was formerly entertained of its being fuller in the summer than in the winter, when it was said to be sometimes even lost altogether. There appears to be no real foundation for this story, which may, perhaps, have originated in the circumstance of the river maintaining a nearly equal flow throughout the year, and not varying much either in summer or winter.

The river Loddon (the subject of Pope's fable of Lodons) rises in the Chalk, near Basingstoke, and runs in an easterly direction to Old Basing, where it changes its course and flows in a N.N.E. direction,

* Anciently called Chenestebrie and Kennetbury, of which latter word its present name is a corruption.