# Miscellanea.

**The Editor will be at all times glad to receive from Members and others, communications of local interest on Archæology, Natural History, etc., for the pages devoted to "Miscellanea" in the Volumes of *Proceedings*.**

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## Collinson's Successor.

AT last the great book has appeared—*A History of Somerset in Five Volumes*, but it proves to be much more than a history, it is also a Natural History of Somerset, for here are the geology and palæontology, the botany, zoology and early man of Somerset. Only at page 383 do we reach the point at which many a history begins, Domesday Book.

Collinson has reigned long and will always be of interest, but this book dethrones him. Men have fretted under his dominion: seventy years ago Phelps raised a standard against him; in 1850 and 1859 our Society's Committee reported on their plans of superseding him; when Chancellor Holmes in 1885 wrote the account of Wookey it was as "a contribution towards a future history of the county;" in 1890 the President made the want of such a history his main theme, and eight years later Mr. Hobhouse insisted again on "the necessity of a good county history." At last it has come, but from a quarter to which we did not look, with a richness and greatness which we had not foreseen. Collinson's successor is *The Victoria History of the Counties of England, Somerset.* Only the first volume is to hand, but the second is said to be not far behind, and from what we have we can already guage the greatness of our gain.

It is a fine book, large imperial 8vo, with xxv + 537 pages 12 inches by 8; that is, it is half as big again as Kelly's Directory—taller, broader, thicker; and the price is the fourth of six guineas, for single volumes are not sold separately. Only four volumes had been allotted to the county at that price, but to allow of three whole volumes for the topographical, manorial, and personal section, a fifth is to be given without any increase of cost. Let anyone who hesitates at the price examine this volume and he will see that it is not a dear book, and that it is one we all must have. He may possess Collinson and the fifty volumes of our *Proceedings*, he may have the score of volumes of the Somerset Record Society, they will not dispense him from the need of this; for here is the Encyclopædia of Somerset, an encyclopædia with no 'remainders,' for when subscribers have been supplied no further copies will be issued, and those who have missed their chance will have to wait till an occasional set comes on the second-hand market, neither quickly nor cheaply; it looks like a safe investment. And we shall all want it; every public or semi-public library will be asked for it; no book-loving home will be well equipped without it; the resident will need it for himself and his visitors; the general reader as well as the archæologist; the naturalist and genealogist; the sportsman as well as the student. We all shall be saying in the years to come, 'Well, let's see what the V. C. H. says.'

The need for the book arises not merely from the errors and inadequacy of Collinson and the partialness of all other Somerset books, but also from the reconstruction of natural science and the great mass of documents found, calendared, printed and expounded during the last century.

The method of the book is co-operation; not such as Phelps, or the Committee, or the President in 1890 contemplated, something wider, greater. A co-operation between men eminent throughout England in their several departments, and the local students who have wormed-out, collected,

and recorded, on the spot. Workers who spend their lives in the Public Record Office, the British Museum, the Universities, uniting with those who by long watchfulness ascertain how their localities contributed to the broad stream of national life. By such co-operation we get amongst other boons this : the judgement of experts with a wide out-look correcting the views of local partiality, for "the ruinous force of the will" invades local history too.

Will this great work cut away the ground beneath our Society and weaken it? Its past *Proceedings* have been a rich quarry for the specialists who have written this volume, and we may well hope that this book will give a stimulus to local collectors and students. Here anyone can see quickly what is known and whether he can supplement it, here anyone can get so good a start in local inquiry as to be saved many a pit-fall of the past and be made eager to push on into the unrecorded.

It is not possible in the space available to give a full account of the varied fare here provided. The geology is by Mr. H. B. Woodward, F.R.S., of the Geological Survey, the author of *The Geology of England*, of the official memoir on *The Jurassic Rocks of Britain*, and of *Papers* in our Proceedings. He knows the area and all that has been written about it. He tells us that Somerset geology is of special interest: some of the earliest work was done here and the range of rocks reaches back from the Pleistocene Burtle Beds to the Lower Devonian, and probably even to the Silurian, for that strangely persistent genus *Lingula*, surviving to-day in the Indian Ocean, has been found in West Somerset in slates which appear to be older than the earliest Devonian. Mr. Woodward writes simply, but with vivid touches which like 'a magic' give us glimpses of the Carboniferous Club-moss swamps, the arid shores of the Triassic sea, or the Liassic estuary swarming with cuttle-fish. Why did he not give at least a reference to Mr. S. S. Buckman's work on the 'Midford' sands, and does he remember that a "forest" (p. 32) need not imply trees? He never forgets

the economic side of his subject; coal and stone, lime and bricks, water and timber, pasture and orchards, cheese and cider interest him as well as the strictly scientific and speculative questions. The Palæontology of Somerset is by Mr. Lyddeker, F.R.S., F.G.S., F.L.S. He tells us of Moore's discovery of the earliest mammal remains in Britain (as early as any in the world) near Frome, of the splendid series of Liassic fishes from Ilminster at Bath, and of the magnificent collection of Tertiary mammals at Taunton from the Mendip Caves. There are three large coloured maps to this section.

Under the heading "Botany" the Rev. R. P. Murray gives us a map of his ten botanical districts in the County, with notes upon each, enabling us quickly to see the varieties characteristic of our immediate neighbourhood. He tells us of the 1042 species of flowering plants, and the 90 varieties of brambles found in Somerset. Flowering plants have constantly attracted attention, but the Cryptogams, to use the old word, have seldom received the attention they need. Nearly 900 species are here recorded, but if the Rev. C. H. Binstead during a short residence at Wells, and within an easy walk of the city found 160 mosses, what may not remain for the diligent observer? and it is incredible that there are no more than the score of liverworts named here. By way of the Algæ, the Lichens (150 species), and Fungi (350 species), we come down to the lowly Mycetozoa by Mr. Bucknall, and find ourselves in the dim borderland of animal life.

Zoology is well done. Of the 139 Molluscs of Britain, there are 112 noted as found in Somerset. Lt.-Col. Blathwayt deals with all the Insects except the Lepidoptera—the crickets, dragon-flies, bees, beetles (nearly a thousand), flies and plant-lice, with their allies. The butterflies and moths are in the capable hands of Mr. Hudd, F.E.S., and here any girl or lad or serious student may guage the value of his captures and know what to look for. The entomologists make the same complaint as the botanists: the attractive flowering plants and the painted

insects have had much attention, but there are in these departments half-a-dozen subjects calling for attention, rich with promise of reward. Anyone who is in want of a hobby, which shall be also a bit of needful work, should look this way. Then follow divisions on centipedes, spiders, shrimps, the lizard, slow-worm, frog and toad, snakes, newts and mammals; but the parts to which some who care nothing for science or dusty archæology will turn, are those which tell of the fishes (107 species), and the 257 birds of the county; for such these will be paradises. Let the elders get the book now and be ready against the summer holidays to point them out to the younger, and both sally forth with knowing eyes.

Now we reach man, but at the early stage when he was chiefly distinguished from the animals around him by his use of flints and a knowledge of fire. Here we are under the safe guidance of Dr. Boyd Dawkins. First we are shewn Palæolithic man in the Pleistocene Age, then Prehistoric man in the present geological epoch. Palæolithic man lived when this was no island, but part of a great continent, with animals migrating north and south as our birds do now. He was a hunter and followed the migrators with his roughly chipped and unground flints. He appears first as the River-drift man and was followed by the Cave-man, but at so vast an interval of time, that 12 feet of stalagmite formed in Kent's Hole over the remains of the earlier race and became the floor upon which Cave-men dwelt. Prehistoric man embraces Neolithic men (Iberians short and dark) with their flint tools ground and polished, their flocks and their herds; Bronze age man (Goidelic, Gaelic, Celts, tall and blonde); the conquering iron-using Brythonic, British, Celts; and lastly the invasive Belgæ. River-drift man has left scanty traces of himself on the edge of the county where he seems to have come in by the Axe and the Yarty. The Cave-men appear to have come in from the same direction, bringing with them the tools which were found in Wookey Hole. Curiously enough these two races seem to

have retired in opposite directions, River-drift man going south with the lion and the hippopotamus, the Cave-men to the north with the reindeer and arctic fox.

Prehistoric man brings us to cists and barrows, forts and temples, and towns with trackways between them along the ridges. This section has a striking map and ends with an account of Worlebury and Glastonbury Lake-village, a unique distinction for Somerset, where Mr. Bulleid and our Curator, Mr. H. St. George Gray, are doing such excellent work.

It is quite impossible to do justice to the splendid article by Dr. Haverfield, on Romano-British Somerset. As in Mr. Woodward and Dr. Boyd Dawkins, so in Mr. Haverfield we have not only an eminent expert but also a special local student. From his boyhood he has been qualifying himself to do this section, and it is evident that he writes of Roman Somerset *con amore*. He has been well supported by those responsible for the series; they have given him a map, illustrated 15 inscriptions, provided 60 cuts and 29 large plates. His treatise, it is nothing less, covering 165 of these large pages is full of learning, scholarship and criticism; it ends with index and appendices. He has looked at all the 'finds,' he seems to have been on all the sites, he has read all that has been printed, and much that has not. This section is of course largely the story of Roman Bath, but we have also the villages at Camerton, Ilchester and Ham-hill, the Mendip mines, the roads and the 58 villas in Somerset. There are 50 inscriptions from Bath and they are discussed in a manner which scholars will appreciate. It is strange to find no trace of the Christian faith in Roman Bath, unless it be the setting up again of an altar to the emperor in the days of the reactionary Julian.

The section on Anglo-Saxon remains has a map and a beautiful coloured plate of illustrations but it does not run to ten pages, and a comparison of the Prehistoric and the Anglo-Saxon maps, the one thickly the other only sparsely sown with

sites is surprising. It is another instance of the fact that nothing preserves like death, nothing destroys like life! We reach at this point our own forefathers; from them there has been unbroken history, continuous life. It is very moving to look at a brooch which a lady coming down with Ine's army to the Parret may have worn, and to be told that it was already old-fashioned and marked with traditional conventions. In this article we have an instance of the expert with wide knowledge, giving judgement on a local controversy: Mr. Reginald Smith prefers Bishop Clifford's theory as to Alfred's jewel.

At page 383 we reach what many will expect to find at the beginning of a County History—Domesday Book. Here we have a map, not as good as Bishop Hobhouse's in vol. xxxv, but indicating the manors and distinguishing the holdings of the King, the Church and the Count of Mortain; 50 pages of introduction by our chief Domesday expert Dr. Round, and more than a hundred by the Rev. E. H. Bates, giving a translation of Somerset Domesday and of the (Dane-) Geld Inquest of 1084. The earlier part of the introduction is controversial, as Dr. Round is apt to be. Eyton's work is dealt with faithfully: he was right in holding that the hide was not an areal measure but a unit of assessment; he was wrong in his belief that assessment rested on the value of each manor, it was only the amount apportioned to it of the liability of the hundred; he was wrong in maintaining that the plough-gang or one-team land was 120 statute acres, and in all his calculations based thereon; he was wrong in making a distinction between *carucata terræ* and *terra ad unam carucam*. Other matters discussed by Dr. Round are the holdings of the chief tenants, the King's ferm, the mighty manor of Taunton, Puriton the solitary manor in England of S. Peter's at Rome, Montacute and the origin of its name, divided vills with Puckington as an example and the Domesday boroughs of Somerset. Finally we reach Mr. Bates' contribution. Here we have an accurate translation of the Exchequer book, to which is added all the interesting detail

of the Exeter book; there are explanatory footnotes and in nearly all cases the Domesday manors are identified. It is astonishing when we mark the changes names have undergone, and how many are long since obsolete, to see how few are left uncertain. All Somerset men who care for these things should be glad that it has fallen to Mr. Bates with his wide knowledge of the County (he has visited nearly all the parishes to see the Church plate, he knows every one as editor of the Diocesan Kalendar), his good memory, his gift for accuracy, and his exhaustive knowledge of the archæological literature of the County, to do this section. It fills us with hope to know that he is to be the joint-editor of the three topographical volumes.

It is impressive to see on page xvi *corrigendum* and not *corrigenda*; but there are more mistakes than one yet not many, and some of these might have been avoided if the proofs had been read by someone with a good knowledge of the place-names of Somerset.

We must end with a grateful remembrance of those who projected this great scheme: amongst the naturalists and men of science, Sir Arch. Geikie, Sir J. Hooker, and the Duke of Bedford; from the ranks of antiquaries, Lord Dillon, Sir John Evans, and Sir Henry Maxwell Lyte; of the historians, Bishop Creighton, Lord Acton, and Bishop Stubbs.

J. HAMLET.

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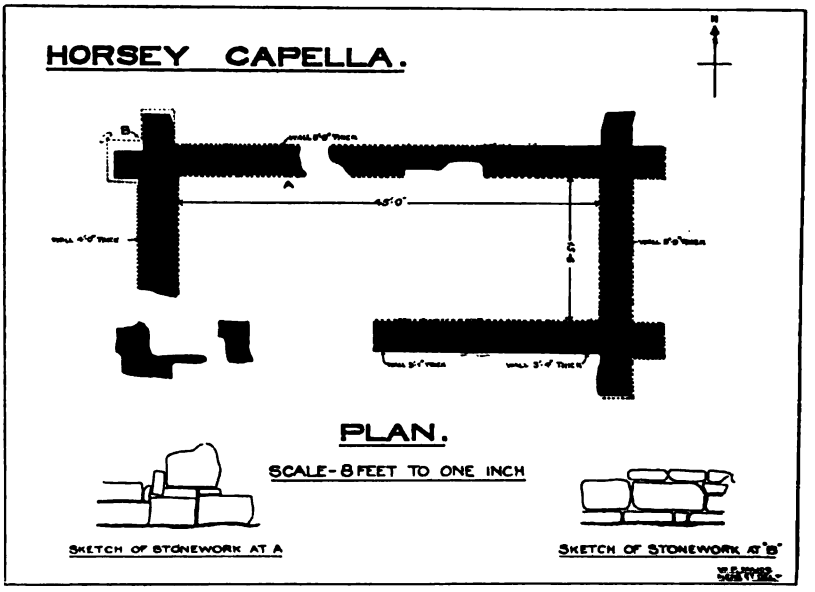
### Horsey Chapel, near Bridgwater.

HORSEY was an ancient village situate about a mile from Bridgwater. At the time of the Conquest one Rademer held it of Walter, the lord of Bridgwater. Lib. Domesday states that it was gelded in King Edward's time for two hides; arable, seven carucates; demesne, two carucates; two servants, eight villanes, six bordars, three cottages, five ploughs, twenty-four

acres of pasture—value, four pounds. It was the seat of the Horsey family, who (temp. Henry II.) were lords of the manor. The estate, with the adjoining manor of Horsey Pignes, ultimately passed into the possession of Sir John Stawel. This latter manor had a church, which by tradition is believed to have been the mother church to Chilton Trinity. This is very possible. The course of the river Parret has greatly changed during the last five hundred years, and part of Chilton parish now lies on the Horsey side of the river.




The remains of Horsey chapel are about one hundred yards west of the existing Horsey manor house, near to the Bath road. It was served by the vicars of Bridgwater, who are described in the documents as holding the vicarage *cum Horsey Capella.* The field in which the remains of the chapel were found is known as *Chapel Cleeve,* and is full of foundations of old buildings which once constituted the village of Horsey. The foundations are rather shallow, and they are laid on the clay,

about three feet below the present surface of the ground. Everything points to the building having been of thirteenth century date. The chapel has been a ruin for several centuries, and is described in later documents as *Horsey destructa.* It is not located in Paschall's map of 1686, although Bradney Chapel (now destroyed) is marked. Some tiles were found (with a green glaze, and evidently not of local make,) in the foundations. The actual excavation work was admirably done by my friend the Rev. W. M. K. Warren, who was assisted by some helpers. No trace of the chapel is visible above the surface of the ground.

ARTHUR H. POWELL, LL.D.

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## A remarkably thin Arrowhead from Cannington Park Camp, near Bridgwater.

IN *Man*, 1904, 105, I described and figured a remarkably fine flint arrowhead from Maiden Castle, Dorchester. Recently a no less important specimen has been found on the surface at Cannington Park Camp. It is of such remarkable thinness, and of such a graceful and symmetrical form that I consider it worthy of record and delineation. Unfortunately, as in the case of the Maiden Castle arrowhead, the little implement is incomplete, and about one-tenth of it is missing (the basal portion); whether the bottom was rounded off as shown by the dotted line in the drawing is not quite clear; it may of course have finished with a blunt point for more effective penetration into the wooden shaft of the arrow.

Although of the leaf-shaped type, it corresponds more closely to the outline of an elongated pear. The incurved edges of

the upper portion of the blade are decidedly unusual; were the edges of the tapering point of the arrowhead straight, the implement would have assumed a form known as the "kite-shape" arrowhead.

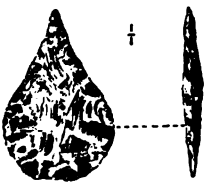
The drawing of this pretty piece of flint chipping is full size; max. length in its present condition 35·5 mm. (1⅜in.); max. width 20 mm.; max. thickness barely 2 mm. Its weight is only 24 grains; when complete it could not have exceeded 27 grains. The Maiden Castle arrowhead, above referred to, and of which seven-eighths remain, weighs 28·6 grains in its damaged condition, and was probably about 32 grains when perfect. For its length the Cannington specimen is certainly one of the thinnest British arrowheads on record.

Flint Arrowhead, found at Cannington Park Camp, near Bridgwater.

The arrowhead was found by a young lady named Miss Grosett Collins, of Cannington, who recently picked it up on the surface of the camp. A flint scraper, flint saw, flint cores and flakes, and burnt flints have been found from time to time in the camp; also fragments of pottery of two types: (1) of the Bronze period, and (2) Late-Celtic pottery, of which two or three pieces are ornamented with patterns which can be matched at the Glastonbury Lake Village and at Ham Hill.

Cannington Camp is four miles N.W. of Bridgwater, and is composed of a mass of limestone thinly covered by the soil in which the flints and pottery are thrown out by rabbits, etc. The limestone here has been much disturbed and has been classed by different geologists as Devonian or Carboniferous; it resembles both in lithological character, but judging from the fossils found in the large quarry close-to, there is now no doubt of its Carboniferous age.

The only arrowhead of similar type known to me was also found in Somerset. It was picked up on the surface of Banwell Camp, on April 23rd, 1901, by Miss Hilda Pritchard, daughter of Mr. J. E. Pritchard, F.S.A., of Bristol. Other arrowheads of flint found by Mr. Pritchard at the same camp were presented by him to Taunton Castle Museum, in March, 1906,[1] but the rare type, of which the accompanying is a full-size drawing, is still in his private collection. The following are its dimensions: Length 22·5 (a little over $\frac{7}{8}$in.), width 15·5 mm. ($\frac{5}{8}$in.), max. thickness 2·8 mm.[2]; weight 16$\frac{3}{4}$ grains. It is finely chipped on both faces and in general outline resembles the Cannington arrowhead, except that the incurving of the edges between the place of greatest width and the point is hardly so pronounced. Six of the Banwell arrowheads, including the one under consideration, have been reproduced from a photograph in the *Transactions of the Bris. and Glos. Arch. Society*, vol. xxv, p. 24, and *Proceedings of the Clifton Antiquarian Club*, vol. v, p. 240.[3]



Flint Arrowhead, found at Banwell Camp, Somerset, 1901.

I have been unable to find an arrowhead of precisely similar outline in any work or paper on Neolithic flint implements; but near approaches to this form are figured by Mr. W. J. Knowles in his paper on "Irish Arrowheads" in the *Journ. Anthrop. Inst.*, vol. xxxiii, 1903, figs. 21 and 24, Plate ix.

H. St. George Gray.

1. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, vol. lii, part i, list of donations to the Museum.

2. The max. thickness of the very thin arrowhead found at Maiden Castle is 2·5 mm. (*Man*, 1904, 105).

3. See also *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, li, ii, 35.

## Possible Site of a Roman Villa on Ham Hill.

HAVING been struck by the great number of fragments of Roman tegulæ and pottery which are to be seen on the surface of the eastern portion of the arable field known as "The Warren," near Bedmore Barn, Ham Hill, the writer considered the probability of the existence of a Roman building in the immediate vicinity, and obtained permission to excavate in the adjoining orchard (popularly known by the name of "Dog trap,") where the crocks of coins were found in 1882.[1] After tentatively digging in various parts of the orchard, and finding nothing except a few fragments of pottery, the butt end of a stone axe was unearthed about eighteen inches below the surface of the earthworks at the east side of the orchard, but nothing further of interest. Eventually, on the west side of the orchard about thirty yards from the N.W. corner in a southerly direction, and about six feet from the hedge dividing the orchard from "The Warren," a roughly hewn Ham stone slab was found about two feet below the surface. The dimensions of the stone were 5ft. by 2ft. 6ins. (thickness six inches, the two long sides being chamfered to three inches on the under side). The long axis of the stone lay roughly N.W. to S.E. The side facing the N.E. showed signs of burning, and about a foot immediately below this were several rough blocks of Ham stone also showing signs of being burnt. Below this level was a compact flooring of fine Ham stone rubble, about eight inches thick, which extended about six feet parallel to the stone, and about twelve feet in a N.E. direction. Below this flooring was the original soil. Above the flooring was a layer of black earth mingled with wood-ashes and fragments of charcoal, to the depth of about ten inches. In this black earth were found hundreds of fragments of Roman and Romano-British pottery of the most varied types. These included a portion of a Roman mortarium of red ware, (the spout re-

1. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, xlviii, ii, 47.

maining intact) on the inner surface of which grains of quartz were embedded; seven fragments of Samian ware including one portion of the rim of a bowl decorated with the festoon and tassel pattern in relief; portions of bricks about 2ins. thick; portions of flanged tiles (*tegulae*) and half-cylindrical tiles (*imbrices*)[1] with cement still adhering; some fragments of ornamental "flue-tiles"; two fragments of imitation Samian ware; one fragment of red (all through) unglazed patera; a fragment of cream-coloured unglazed ware; a few fragments of amphoræ and other large vessels. The majority of fragments however were portions of vessels of various shapes and sizes in black Romano-British pottery, many of which were ornamented with cross-hatched lines.

"The Warren" being at the present time under cultivation, no further extension could be made in that direction, but at the S.E. corner of the field in a portion railed off for quarrying purposes, were found a bronze fibula of fine design inlaid with blue enamel,[2] a third brass coin of Valens, A.D. 364-378, and several fragments of pottery, including a considerable portion of a vase in grey ware, about 4ins. high, and many fragments of tegulæ.

Close to where these were found were what appeared to be two interments, that is, holes in the ground about four feet below the surface, containing black earth and human bones, the chief long-bones of the skeletons being still in a fair state of preservation, but in both cases the skulls were absent.

R. HENSLEIGH WALTER, M.B.

1. Similar tiles are described by General Pitt-Rivers, "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," vol. i, p. 136.

2. A fibula of similar design was found at Rotherley. *Op. cit.*, vol. ii, pl. xcvii, fig. 3.

**The Beauchamp Manor Place, or Castle, at Stoke-sub-Hamdon.**

THE presumable boundaries of the Beauchamp Manor Place, or Castle, having been described by Mr. Walter W. Walter, in vol. xxxv of the Society's *Proceedings*, and the site of the Beauchamp Chapel of St. Nicholas having been definitely located at the western portion of the enclosure, the writer, early in September, 1906, endeavoured to locate the site of the Manor House itself, the ruins of which were seen by Leland in 1540.

After a careful examination of the ground (which is now a builder's yard) permission was obtained from the tenant to excavate. The spot which appeared to be the most likely situation for the building was at the S.E. corner of the enclosure, in the space included by a rough parallelogram of which the S. and E. gateways marked the diagonal corners.

About 17yds. south of the E. gateway the ground is raised, and here, on excavating, were found the foundations of a substantially-built wall 4ft. thick, well-laid with faced Ham stone on a single set-off course on a hard clay bed. This wall could be traced in a westerly direction for about 100ft., where it disappeared. After about 20ft., the thickness of the wall was reduced to about 3ft. 6ins., and continued at that thickness as far as it exists.

To the south side of the wall, at a depth of from a foot to 18ins., was a compact flooring of Ham stone rubble, about 8ins. to a foot thick, extending southwards for about 20ft. Above this flooring were quantities of fragments of tiles of stone similar to Purbeck shale, but probably a local stone, which Dr. Hugh Norris considers to be "rag" from Hardington Mandeville. The tiles appear to be of the pointed type (similar to a well-known Roman form), perforated with nail-holes, and in two cases the nails were found in position.

There were also found four fragments of glazed ridge-tiling, the upper edge being serrated. One peculiarity of these tiles

is their being perforated with knife-cuts in series of threes at the thickest portion, no doubt to enable the heat to penetrate more readily in the process of "firing." Various fragments of mediæval glazed pottery were also found. Other relics of interest were a fragment of a knife[1] with a portion of the handle of bone engraved with cross-hatched lines, a clay marble, and near the surface a Crewkerne trade token[2] of the XVII Century bearing the arms of the Strode family, some members of which were connected with Stoke and whose remains lie in the parish church of St. Mary there.

At one spot among the stones of the flooring, at a depth of about 2ft., was found a portion of a stone adze, with a curved cutting-edge. This was probably brought from Ham Hill, with the stones which formed the floor.

Though excavations were continued for a week in various adjacent parts, no other foundations were discovered, nor were any tiles or other relics found.

R. HENSLEIGH WALTER, M.B.

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## Notes on the Devonian Rocks of the Quantocks.

THE Palæozoic rocks of West Somerset and North Devon have for many years attracted the attention of geologists, and the battles fought over the relative position of the different beds have been many. Whether the present accepted succession is the true one is still, I venture to say, a question of doubt. Any fresh evidence therefore that can be brought to bear, must be of importance, and I hope helpful to the true solution of the problem.

During a recent visit to the Quantocks, in company with my friend Mr. W. A. E. Ussher, F.G.S., it was our good

1. An iron knife of similar form was found by General Pitt-Rivers at King John's House, Tollard Royal. (See "King John's House," pl. xviii, fig. 4).

2. Boyne, 1858, no. 82; Bidgood, no. 114.

fortune to discover fossils, which, as far as I am aware, have never been recorded before from the Hangman beds of that area.

In North Devon these beds are well exposed to the north of Combe Martin as far as Heddon's Mouth. Fine sections can be seen along the coast as well as inland. *Natica and Myalina* have been known to occur on the slopes of the great Hangman Hill and Holdstone Down since the days of De la Beche, but no mention, to the best of my belief, has been made of the occurrence of these fossils in the Hangman group further east. It is therefore interesting to note the finding of both *Natica and Myalina* in the Quantocks. The fossiliferous beds are well exposed in a lane branching from the main road between Nether Stowey and Holford at a sharp bend about half-a-mile from the latter village. This lane is a short cut when approaching Holford from Nether Stowey, to the upper part of the former place, and just at the beginning of the descent to Holford, the section referred to occurs. One band quite 1½ feet thick is composed almost entirely of these fossils, which however are so crushed as to make it somewhat difficult to get really good specimens. Near the junction of this lane with the main road, and just at the bend of the latter, there is a good section of the Ilfracombe group of the Middle Devonian beds, from which fossils were obtained by the Rev. H. H. Winwood, in 1872, (see his paper on "Devonian Fossils from the Sandstones on the N.E. of the Quantocks," *Proc. Bath Nat. Hist. and Antiq. Field Club*, vol ii, p. 427,) and also by ourselves. This quarry was visited on July 26th, 1896, by the Geologists' Association, when the Ilfracombe beds were recognized, but no reference was made of the Hangman beds. In Mr. Winwood's paper he mentions the discovery of "casts of a gasteropod, (probably a *Natica*) and *Petraia*," in coarse grained mottled grits from a quarry nearly opposite the gate leading to Alfoxden. This quarry was also alluded to by Champernowne and Ussher, in 1881, (*Q. J. G. S.* vol. xxxv, p. 545). In our

visit we confirmed Mr. Winwood's discovery of gasteropods at the spot referred to by him, which we believe to be small or young *Natica*.

Mr. Ussher obtained some Brachiopods including *Spirifera* in the lane referred to, at some feet below the *Natica* and *Myalina* bed.

J. G. HAMLING, F.G.S.

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## Notes on Nailsea Glass.

VERY few facts relating to Nailsea Glass have, as far as I have been able to ascertain, been brought together, at any rate in local periodicals and books; and the information below has been collected from various sources.

Nailsea is situated in North Somerset, nine miles W.S.W. of Bristol and 4½ miles E.S.E. of Clevedon. The glass factory was established by John Robert Lucas, in 1788; he married in 1781. Before 1788 Lucas had a glass-bottle factory in Corn Street, Bristol. Later the Nailsea factory was owned by George White, who was followed by Samuel Bowen, from whom it was bought by Messrs. Chance Bros. and Company, of West Smethwick, near Birmingham, and closed about December, 1873.

An old Bristol directory states that in 1859, "crown and sheet glass works on a large scale" existed at Nailsea. In 1866, Kelly recorded that there were at Nailsea "extensive glass works, where three hundred and fifty persons are employed." Several French workmen were employed as glass blowers; clear green glass flower-pots and saucers were made here *circa* 1850.

In Blackie's *Imperial Gazetteer*, 1856, we get the following entry under Nailsea: "An extensive manufactory of crown glass, numerous colleries and quarries of building and paving stone."

In addition, the writer has been informed on good authority

that there was a shoe factory and another for sulphur used in the glass works.

Probably the finest collection of Nailsea glass in existence is to be seen in the Bristol Museum and Art Gallery. The collection contains many examples less rarely met with than the dark green jugs flecked with white, including clear glass flasks, beautifully veined or streaked with pale shades of pink, yellow, green, etc.

The best pieces in Taunton Castle Museum are two jugs composed of a dark yellowish-green common "bottle" glass flecked with white. The white is never a pure white, but of a milky shade, and often it is decidedly bluish-white. Sometimes the flecks measure as much as an inch in diameter, and the amount of flecking varies considerably. Some of them have white enamel on the lip; others are finished with a double band of white enamel just below the rim. Some have plain bases formed by the rounding-off of the sides, but the more capacious jugs are generally provided with stout "feet." These jugs, as a rule, vary from six to twelve inches in height.

It is on record under date 1792, that the glass-house people at Nailsea lived in nineteen cottages in a row—mere hovels—containing in all nearly two hundred people, who were known as Nailsea "savages,"—or "heads" as they styled themselves. Both sexes and all ages herded together. The wages are stated to have been high when there was work to do, and that the eating and drinking was almost luxurious. The high buildings comprising the factories ranged before the doors of the cottages. The inhabitants welcomed strangers who came to minister to them to "Botany Bay," or to "Little Hell," as they were in the habit of designating their little colony. Through the endeavours of Hannah and Martha More, philanthropists and religious teachers, these so-called "savages" became considerably tamed before the close of the eighteenth century.

Illustrations of Nailsea glass are to be found in *The Connoisseur*, vol. xv, pp. 48-9.

H. St. George Gray.