

After passing a hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Smith Woodward, the party adjourned to the Eastern Gardens of the Museum, for the purpose of inspecting the large Sarsen stone exhibited there. This stone was found about 100 yards eastward of its present position, in excavating the foundations of the Victoria and Albert Museum (now in course of construction). It lay buried about 10 feet below the surface, in a bed of Thames Gravel, about 5 feet thick, above which lay 4 or 5 feet of made ground (old gardens). Colonel C. K. Bushe, F.G.S., a member of the Association, saw it taken out, and presented it to the Natural History Museum authorities, who placed it in its present position. In the unfortunate absence of Colonel Bushe, the President and Mr. W. H. Hudleston, made some interesting remarks on Sarsens, after which the party dispersed.

EXCURSION TO THE GOWER PENINSULA, SOUTH WALES. EASTER, 1902.

FRIDAY, MARCH 28TH, TO WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2ND.

Director: R. H. TIDDEMAN, M.A., F.G.S.

Excursion Secretary: W. P. D. STEBBING, F.G.S.

[The Editor regrets that he has not been able to obtain a report of this interesting excursion. The following account of the general structure and succession of the peninsula, the accompanying figure, and the list of references to maps and literature relating to the geology of the district, are reprinted from the special circular, which was drawn up by the Director and the Excursion Secretary, and was issued to all members before the excursion took place.]

The Peninsula of Gower consists of a compound anticline, running from Mumbles Head on the east to Rhos-sili Bay on the west. The central axis of Old Red Sandstone, resting on Ludlow rocks (lately discovered by H.M. Geological Survey), culminates in Cefn Bryn, a conspicuous centre. Two other spurs of Old Red are notable at the western end. On the north side comes on a succession of Lower Limestone Shale, Carboniferous Limestone, and shales and grits of Millstone Grit age, which, on the north, dip beneath the South Wales Coalfield. To the south the limestone undulates with steep folds and encloses two synclines of higher shales at Oxwich and Port Eynon Bays, as well as at Oystermouth, near Mumbles. At several places decalcified limestones with cherts (Bishopston Beds), some containing Radiolaria, occur between the Carboniferous Limestone and the Millstone Grit shales. These are considered equivalent to the Coddon Hill Beds of North Devon, and form a link across the Severn Sea. Other interesting beds occur high up in the Carboniferous Limestone.

A Triassic outlier has been found at Port Eynon resting on the Bishopston Beds.

The Drifts are very interesting, and in connection with the Bone-caves, which are numerous, show a succession not before realised. This is summarised in the following descending order :

Upper Head, a rock-débris.

Glacial Gravels and Clays.

Lower Head, pre- or inter-Glacial, containing in the caves the usual Pleistocene fauna, and resting on

Blown Sand in many places, and in the caves on

Raised Beach.

Modern Blown Sands occur in several parts of the coast.

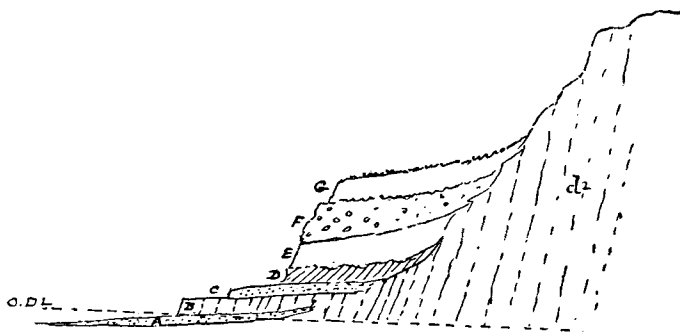


FIG. 55. GENERAL SECTION OF DRIFTS, GOWER COAST.—R. H. Tiddeman.

O.D.L., Sea-level.	D, Blown Sand.
d ² , Limestone.	E, Lower Head.
A, Present Beach.	F, Glacial Beds.
B, Raised Beach Platform.	G, Upper Head.
C, Raised Beach.	

Of these A and G only are post-Glacial.

REFERENCES.

- 1-inch Ordnance Survey Map (New Edition), Sheets 246, 247. Price 1s. each.
 1-inch Ordnance Survey Map of Swansea and Environs, on thin paper, folded in cover. Price 1s. 3d. Mounted on linen, 1s. 6d.
 Geological Survey Map, 1-inch, Sheet 37. Price 8s. 6d.
 Geological Index Map, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, Sheet 10. Price 2s. 6d.
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