

name (Caraclowse in Cowse) signifies, according to Carew, the Hoare Rock in the Wood.* Between the Mount and Newlyn there is seen under the sand, black vegetable mould, full of hazel nuts, and the branches, leaves, roots, and trunks of forest trees, all of indigenous species. This stratum has been traced seaward as far as the ebb permits, and many proofs of a submerged vegetable accumulation, with stumps of trees in the position in which they grew, have been traced, says Sir Henry De la Beche, round the shores of Devon, Cornwall, and Western Somerset. The facts not only indicate a change in the relative level of the sea and land, since the species of animals and plants were the same as those now living in this district; but, what is very remarkable, there seems evidence of the submergence having been effected, in part at least, since the country was inhabited by man.†

A submarine forest occurring at the mouth of the Parret in Somersetshire, on the south side of the Bristol Channel, was described by Mr. L. Horner, in 1815, and its position attributed to subsidence. A bed of peat is there seen below the level of the sea, and the trunks of large trees, such as the oak and yew, having their roots still diverging as they grew, and fixed in blue clay.‡

Tradition of loss of land in Cornwall.—The oldest historians mention a tradition in Cornwall, of the submersion of the Lionnesse, a country said to have stretched from the Land's End to the Scilly Islands. The tract, if it existed, must have been thirty miles in length, and perhaps ten in breadth. The land now remaining on either side is from two hundred to three hundred feet high; the intervening sea about three hundred feet deep. Although there is no authentic evidence for this romantic tale, it probably originated in some former inroads of the Atlantic, accompanying, perhaps, a subsidence of land on this coast.§

West coast of England.—Having now brought together an ample body of proofs of the destructive operations of the waves, tides, and currents, on our eastern and southern shores, it will be unnecessary to enter into details of changes on the western coast, for they present merely a repetition of the same phenomena, and in general on an inferior scale. On the borders of the estuary of the Severn the flats of Somersetshire and Gloucestershire have received enormous accessions, while, on the other hand, the coast of Cheshire, between the rivers Mersey and Dee, has lost, since the year 1764, many hundred yards, and some affirm more than half a mile, by the advance of the sea upon the abrupt cliffs of red clay and marls. Within the period above mentioned several lighthouses have been successively abandoned.|| There are traditions in Pembrokeshire ¶ and Cardigan-

* Boase, Trans. Royal Geol. Soc. of Cornwall, vol. ii. p. 135.

† De la Beche's Report on the Geology of Devon, &c., chap. xiii.

‡ Geol. Trans., 1st series, vol. iii. p. 383.

§ Boase, Trans. Royal Geol. Soc. of Cornwall, vol. ii. p. 130.

|| Stevenson, Jameson's Ed. New Phil. Journ., No. 8. p. 386.

¶ Camden, who cites Gyraldus; also Ray, "On the Deluge," Phys. Theol. p. 228.