

catalogue of ruined villages, deserted churches, and lost graveyards.

When I first saw Outhorne, in 1828, its churchyard remained, but only one tombstone had been left, which bore a not uncommon inscription, implying the expectation of the deceased that he must lie there till Christ should appear. A few years later, and the burial-ground was lost in the sea.

At Sandley Meer is another old lake, not quite destroyed by the sea, on a level as low as that at Outhorne, and yielding similar remains of quadrupeds. Washed out from the cliff of boulder-clay immediately beyond, teeth of elephants have been found. One result of the long-continued waste of the Holderness coast is seen in the position of many villages on the edge of the sea, on cliffs which are still undergoing decay. This is observable at many points as we proceed northward from Sandley Meer, by cliffs varying in height, but nowhere exceeding 80 feet, and often undulated by little hollows of old lakes as far as Hornsea. Hilston is on the highest point, 80 feet; Ringbrough, 40; East Newton, 67; Bunker's Hill, 79; Great Cowton and Mappleton, 60. All these places are on the edge of the cliff.

Ulf het araeran cyrice for Hanum and Gunthards saula

is the inscription on a stone 15 inches in diameter, which commemorates the building of the church (now rebuilt) at Aldborough, on the coast of Holderness. It may be of the date of Canute. (Gough's Camden.)

At Hornsea Gap the little drainage of an inland meer enters the sea. Hornsea Meer is now undergoing some of the changes which are traced in the old lakes cut into by the sea at Outhorne, Sandley Meer, and other places. It is slowly filling up, by depositions of vegetable matter and earthy sediment round the shores and islands. The sea, once (they say) ten miles distant from Hornsea, which now stands on the cliff, is advancing steadily to destroy the barrier of the meer; when that happens, a section will be presented like what is seen at many of the old