

of the mammoth. Skipsea Brough is probably an 'escarp' which has been scarped and moulded by Norman or earlier than Norman art; just as a gravel-heap at Bainbridge in Wensleydale has been squared to form a small Roman camp. Hamilton Brough may belong to the same class.

Among the few events which enliven the coast of Holderness may be counted the stranding of whales. The possessor of Burton Constable, the Lord Paramount (representing the Comes Littoris of late Roman date) of Holderness, claims such spoils of the sea, and in one instance a fine spermaceti whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*) was carried off to the Hall, where its huge skeleton remains. A small whale of a different species (*Balaena boops*) came on shore during one of my visits to Holderness, and the hospitable owner of Rooss assisted in the dissection, and afterwards presented the skeleton to the Yorkshire Museum.

At BRIDLINGTON QUAY, the outpouring of the little stream fed by the irregular springs in the valley of the 'Gypseys,' gives occasion to the formation of a tide harbour. Within its small area is an artesian spring, opened by Mr. Milne in 1811 by boring through the boulder-clay 28 feet, and chalk and flint-gravel 15 feet, to the chalk which gave forth the water. The tide acts upon this spring, so that during the flow it rises, and during the ebb it sinks. It is now collected in a reservoir. A little north of the harbour a chalybeate spring issues from the cliff.

Two freshwater deposits lie on the cliffs near Bridlington Quay: one immediately south of the harbour yields freshwater shells; the other, north of the harbour, displays a good thickness of white chalky sediment mixed with vegetable matters. A few siliceous parts of confervaceous plants reward the microscopist.

The waste of the cliffs, and the southward drift of their ruins, are not less striking at Bridlington than elsewhere on this vanishing line of coast. In winter, and still more in early spring, masses of the clay, gravel and sand, south of Bridlington, fall