

then two great pillars of chalk called the 'King and Queen' arrest the attention (see the Lithograph).

The north landing-place is a small bay of a rugged aspect, but useful to the hardy seamen of Flamborough, who here draw up their boats on the pebbles. A remarkable cavern, called 'Robin Lyth's Hole,' can be easily explored on the eastern side.

West of this landing-place is a larger and more interesting bay, where the chalk is much wasted away into caverns and large fissures under a covering of drift clays, which by the action of the atmosphere are worn into fantastic peaks and ridges. In all these bays the chalk is lower than in other parts, and the drift clays above it are very thick; in the prominent parts the white rock rises higher in the cliff, and the drift is comparatively thin. We now meet the northern extremity of the dike, by which the Danes, it is supposed, defended their ill-gotten lordship of Flamborough. But the dike may really be of earlier date—perhaps earlier than the Anglian invasion—perhaps it is a British work, like many other of the entrenchments on these anciently peopled hills. The Dane's Dike is here about 292 feet above high water; in the course of a mile further west, the highest point in all the range of the chalk cliffs is reached—436 feet above high water; and if the explorer of this coast should chance to stand on the mound which marks the height at sunset, he may enjoy, as I did, a most striking prospect over sea and land. Not far from this point the chalk quits the coast and passes inland by Speeton, and a long range of the wolds. The cliff breaks off abruptly, and from below the flinty lower bands of chalk, the peculiar blue clays of Speeton come out for the gratification of the palæontologist.

But we must not yet quit Flamborough. Famous in our old history, and full of attractions for the artist, it is even more interesting to the naturalist by the crowds of birds which startle the wayfarer as they rush out from all the crevices of the cliffs filled with their eggs, and cover both land and sea with their circling flight.