

II.'s expedition to Scotland. In 1312, the inhabitants of Ravensere were empowered to raise a tax for defending their sea-walls.

In 1315, the burgesses of Raveneserod agreed to pay the king £50 for the confirmation of their Charters and 'Kaiage' for seven years.

In 1321 (15 Ed. II.), Les Borgees de les Villes de Ravenserod et Grimmesbi, q^e sont Portz sur la mer, &c. (Rot. Parl. 405 *a*).

In 1323, Commissions were issued for the Wapentak of Ravensere.

In 1326, the king granted the dues and customs in the Ports of Kingston-upon-Hull and Ravenserod.

In 1330, the citizens of York complain of 'plusurs gentz de Hull q̄ vil est appelle Kyngeston, et de Ravenser, et des autres villes,' who claim exemption from toll. (Rot. Parl. 51 *b*.)

1332. Baliol embarked at Ravenspurne or Ravenspurgh, 2500 men, for Scotland.

In 1335 and 1336, the war ships of Ravensere are mentioned, but about this time William De la Pole, the great merchant of Ravensrod, removed to Hull, and all the following notices of the once flourishing port and burgh at the Humber mouth speak of decay. In 1341, Ravensere, and in 1344, Ravenesrode sent one representative to a sort of naval parliament of Edw. III. In 1344 both Ravensere and Ravensrod were required to send a man well-versed in naval affairs to advise the king. In 1346 Ravenser and York sent one ship each to the siege of Calais, while Hull supplied 16 ships, and Grimsby 11.

In 1361, overwhelming floods drove away the merchants, and in 1390, according to the Book of Meaux, nearly all traces of Ravensrod were lost. See Frost's 'Early Notices of Hull.'—Page 119.

Waste of the Coast.

The waste of land on the coast of Holderness must, unfortunately, be a subject of permanent interest to the residents. The following documents will place in a clear light the importance of this unresisted encroachment of the sea:—

Data for ascertaining the progress of destruction along the Yorkshire coast, viz. from Bridlington to the Spurn, an extent of about forty miles, by careful measurements, taken first by John Tuke, A.D. 1786, and afterwards by the Rev. Jos. Hatfield, A.D. 1832 and 1833.