years, and found to equal $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards in a year, on an average; which upon 36 miles of coast amounts to about 30 acres. At this rate, which may be less than formerly, when the coast was less protected by Flamborough Head, one mile in breadth has been lost since the Norman conquest, and more than two miles since the Roman occupation of Eburacum. The composition of the cliffs favours this rapid waste. In all the length from the Spurn to Bridlington there is no rock.

Kilnsea Cliff is a low detached part of the old solid land, and its composition is very peculiar. The silt or warp, which alone is found in it, is disposed in thin parallel laminæ remarkably undulated; as if sediments derived from inundations had been subject to very uniform rippling. Beyond to the north, as far as Easington, sand and pebbles form the shore, and guard the interior low ground which extends to the Humber. cliffs of boulder-clay and pebbles appear, and gradually rise to Dimlington Height, 146 feet above high water. Lower gravelly cliffs succeed, with freshwater deposits in hollows about Out Newton and Holympton, and near Withernsea. A more remarkable deposit of this kind appears in a depressed part of the cliff before reaching Outhorne, or rather what was Outhorne. There is a blue lacustrine clay with Anodonta; above, a layer of peat, with many roots and branches of trees, hazel-nuts, leaves, and, less commonly, horns and bones of the red deer. A canoe, made of the trunk of a tree, was also found here, like others of early British date which have been found in the sediments of the Aire and the Calder, in the Fens of Lincolnshire, and many other places.

Those are impressive words which we read on old Yorkshire maps:—"Here stood Auburn which was washed away by the sea;"—"Hyde, lost in the sea." In other documents mention is made of Frismerk, Tharlesthorpe, Redmayr, Pennysmerk, Upsal, and Pottersfleet. Where are they now?

Within my own knowledge Outhorne has been added to this