

many layers. In the interior country there are calcareous beds (true *Lias limestone*) below this shale, but they scarcely appear in the strata of the coast.

Owing to the great dislocation in the Peak, which brings up the Lower Lias, on the south side of Robin Hood's Bay, the low cliffs and extensive low-water scars of this Bay are formed of this thick shale, covered pretty deeply, especially at Bay Town—the romantically placed little capital of the bay—with northern drift. A little north of Bay Town the cliff is higher, the strata dip northwards, and the Lower Lias sinks below the sea-level, and is succeeded by the Marlstone and Ironstone series, and finally the Upper Lias guards the base of the cliff as far as the east side of Whitby Harbour, and yields fossil saurians. Between Robin Hood's Bay and Whitby, the highest point of cliff, called High Whitby, is 285 feet above the sea, and here fossil *Equiseta* may be seen erect in the gritstone rocks. Other plants of great beauty occur in the sandstones and shales nearer Whitby, with thin beds of bad coal.

WHITBY.

The bay between the abbey at Whitby and the cliff at Sandsend is, by consent of antiquarians, the *Δούνον κόλπος* of Ptolemy, latinized into Dunum Sinus, a name perhaps preserved to our times by Dunsley, in which the British element Dun—*fortress*—may be recognized. Dunsley is near 'Old Mulgrave,' and to it the Roman road, which certainly led from near Malton by Cawthorn Camps to the sea-coast, is usually drawn, though it be not perfectly traced.

STREONESHALH is the old name by which Whitby first takes its place in Anglo-Saxon history; it is interpreted into Latin by Bede as "sinus fari," the *bay of the lighthouse*. Camden translates it *healthy bay*; Gough explains halh, healh, or alh, as a Teutonic word—*any eminent building*; but Dr. Young restores to it the meaning of *bay*. Possibly the true version is to be found in the Norse—which was nearly the language of Northumbria