

mentions a tradition of the Northmen that the shattered remains of the army of Hardrada re-embarked at this port. But may we not conjecture that 'Ar Avon,' the Cymraic *on the river*, lurks in the first part of this word, as in the RAVENIA of the Chorography, and that 'burg' implying its importance was an Anglian addition, while 'spurne,' the latest determinative, indicated the beacon which was the precursor of the modern lighthouse? The termination 'od' is supposed by Thompson to be the Dutch 'oed,' 'ode,' 'od'—deserted. The combination Ravensrode, rather suggests the idea of a Cross.

This Port had several names, or rather there were perhaps two neighbouring landings, one called Ravenser, Ravensere, and Ald Ravenser—the other, Odd near Ravenser, Ravenserot, Ravenserodd, Ravensroad, Ravensrodd (Ed. III.), Ravenscrosbourne (H. IV.), Ravensrode (Ed. III.). This last place seems to have been an island, thrown up by the sea in the time of Henry III. In 1240 'Odd near Ravenser' was given to the Monks of Meaux—for curing of herrings and other fish—in 1251, the Manor, Market-place and fair of Ravenserot were granted to William De Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle—in 1273 the chapel of Ravenserod was a subject of dispute between Kilnsea (in which Ravenser was situated) and Easington, and was adjudged to belong to the latter. In 1285 the merchants of Ravensroad had confirmed to them the privilege of supplying good bread and good beer, according to the assize then established. In 1289 Ravensrode is called an island.

In 25 Edw. I., 1296, 'Kaiage' was granted to the inhabitants of Ravensere. In 1298 Hull and Ravenser presented petitions to Edw. I. for privileges, the former offering the gift of 100 marks, the latter of 300.

In 1300, K. Edw. I. gave lands in Ravenserodde to the convent of Thornton in Lincolnshire; and other lands in the same place to the Hospital of St. Leonard at York; the Prioress of Swine also paid six marks for leave to enter into possession of property there. In 1300 the magistrates of Ravensere were enjoined to stop the export of bullion. In the 33rd Edw. I. (1305), Ravenser and Hedon sent members to the Parliament; this privilege was continued in the case of Ravenser in the 20th of Edw. II. (1326) and 2 Edw. III.

In 1310 (3 Edw. II.) the men of Ravensere remonstrated against the depredations of the subjects of the Earl of Holland. In the same year Ravenness, with Grimsby and Hull, contributed ships for Edw.