

which resemble the 'äsars' of Scania—the 'escars' of Mayo—and in a less degree the 'moraine' of glacial countries—such as the hills of Kelk and Brandsburton. Small affluents enter it from the wolds which rise to the west, and drains come into it from the lower grounds on the east, but it is still a small stream where it passes Beverley to join the Humber. The Hull has no pictorial interest, but its course is marked by monuments of man which awaken sympathy and curiosity.

It flows from the district where Ida—'flame-bearing'—landed to conquer Northumbria. At Driffield the mound is raised over Anglo-Saxon dead; at Danesdale are the numerous graves of their piratical foes; and at Beverley was the shrine of St. John, preceded by an earlier settlement marked by 'four stones,' from which we infer that it was the British *Pedwarllech* and Greek *Petouaria*, chief city of the *Parisoi*, as it still is of the East Riding. From Pedwarllech we have Bevorlac, Beverley.

To St. John of Beverley Athelstane offered the sword which had waved in triumph at Brunanburgh, perhaps the greatest of Anglo-Saxon victories. Here, in later times, we have Meaux Abbey,—in the isles of Holderness,—the renewed and glorified Minster of the 13th century, St. Mary's Church, which even in Beverley is admirable, an ancient gateway, and a town full of mediæval memories.

A few miles further in its course is the King's town upon-Hull, which Edward I. fostered; and which, while trade was deserting Hedon, and the sea was destroying Ravenspurn, rose to be the emporium of the eastern coast.

#### THE GYPSEYS.

Of these variable and intermittent streams which appear on the surface of the chalk valleys in Yorkshire, the principal, rising at Wold Newton, runs by a short course to Burton Fleming, Maiden Grain, Rudston, Boynton, and Bridlington Quay. Another bursts forth with violence, after wet seasons, at Kilham. The wolds of Yorkshire absorb so freely the rain