

which falls, and allow it so easily to pass for great distances underground, that many of the valleys are dry for miles, and springs burst out naturally, or may be obtained by art, at points beyond the chalky surface. The artificial process is exemplified in artesian wells ; the natural efflux by the intermittent spring in the harbour of Bridlington.

At Rudston, on the high ground south of the principal Gypsey, is a famous monolith, possibly sacred in Saxon times, and so named 'Roodstone,' *i. e.* Stone of the Cross ; but also possibly a Druid stone of earlier date, dear to an earlier creed. It is taller than any one of the stones of Boroughbridge, being 29 feet above the surface, and is reported to be rooted even deeper in the ground. It is *not* a mass of the same kind of stone, but consists of a finer-grained grit, such as might easily be obtained on the northern moorlands, about Cloughton, beyond Scarborough, to which ancient British settlement a road led from Rudston by Burton Fleming and Staxton. Near Wold Newton, in 1795, a great meteorite or mass of iron 56 lbs. in weight fell from the sky, and penetrated the earth to the depth of a foot. It is now conspicuous in the British Museum. In this neighbourhood are several camps and many earth-mounds.

#### THE ESK.

The Esk, flowing eastward to Whitby, and the Leven, running westward to Yarm, are tenants of the same valley in the upper part of their course, near Rosebury Topping. The easternmost fork of the Leven runs toward the Esk, and is only diverted from it by a low swell, not 10 feet above its own level, probably formed of detrital matter laid in the previously excavated valley. All the considerable feeders of the Esk run in 'Dales' ; and the waterfalls on them are 'Forces,' as in the north-western parts of Yorkshire. The hills, however, are not called 'Fells,' which would have completed the Norwegian affinity, but 'Moors,' and their edges are frequently called 'Banks.' Tumuli scattered on the