

MONUMENTS.

England is the monument of the Anglo-Saxons—the people, laws, manners, customs, language, all bear the strong impress of that powerful race. Many of the cities belong to an earlier period, but the rural population dwells in villages which for the most part are of Anglo-Saxon foundation. In these, however, hardly a wall remains which was laid before the Norman Conquest; only in a few examples do the churches of our forefathers retain arches, pillars, or inscriptions of earlier date. If we search the face of the country, it is only here and there that local names and traditions assign to Anglian warriors the giant dikes and lofty tumuli which seem destined to outlive all the more solid memorials of men.

Nor are these names and traditions often to be trusted. According to tradition the great earth-mounds belong to Druids, Romans, or Danes. We have the Dane's Dike at Flamborough, the Dane's Graves north of Driffeld, the Dane's Hills at Skipwith, near York; but I remember no mention of 'Saxon' remains, except in the narratives of some modern rustics, who may be descanting on the mysterious circles of Thornborough, or the King's Mound, near Driffeld, in language borrowed from other sources. Whatever their origin, there are few earthworks in England more worthy of study than the Dane's Dike at Flamborough (p. 128), and the circular entrenchments near Thornborough and Nosterfield (p. 63).

The names of the tumuli on the more conspicuous points of the many hills between Scarborough and Whitby, and between Guisborough and Helmsley, are Anglo-Saxon or Danish, mostly combining some personal name with the general epithet *How*, *Houe* or *Hoe*, often followed by *Cross*: thus *Lilhoe Cross*; *Silhoe*; *Blakehowe*; *Loose hoe*. This does not prove them to be of Teutonic origin, but it deserves attention that what mythological traditions are connected with them (such as that mentioned in p. 210) point in the same direction. The opening of these