

ian' Hills. Its main course is to the east-south-east, literally running into the chalk wolds. The highest point which I have measured is the summit of the road between Brandsby and Gilling, 520 feet. In the vicinity of Gilling and Kirkham these low hills are pleasing features in the landscape.

*THE WOLDS* constitute properly but one region, sloping from a curved summit, whose extremities touch the sea at Flamborough Head, and the Humber at Ferriby; but this crescent of hills is cut through by one continuous hollow,—the great Wold Valley from Settrington to Bridlington. Along this valley burst the most remarkable of those intermitting springs to which the name of 'Gypseys' is applied. By gradual upswelling from the white cliffs of Flamborough, 159 feet, and Speeton, 450 feet, the wolds arise to 805 feet in Wilton Beacon,—a mark on the old British and Roman road from Eburacum to the sea-coast; and from this point they decline gently to Hunsley Beacon, 531 feet, and beyond that drop to the Humber.

Everywhere these hills present a smooth bold front to the north and west; and from a point like Leavening Brow, which commands views in both directions, the prospect is singular and delightful. An immense vale sweeping round, with the great tower of York Minster for its centre; in the south the gleaming water of the Humber; on the west the far-off mountains; to the north purple moorlands; while immediately surrounding us are the green wold hills, crowned with the tumuli and camps of semi-barbarous people, who chased the deer and wild boar through Galtres Forest, watered their flocks at Acklam springs, chipped the flint or carved the bone, or moulded the rude pottery in their smoky huts, and listened to warriors and priests at the mound of Aldrow and the temple of Goodmanham.