

Esk exhibits many small rushes and falls of water; the most famous in the district is that remote and solitary cascade near the head of Little Beck, called 'Falling Force.' The crown of this cascade is ferruginous gritstone, such as usually covers the upper Lias shale; over and in front of that shale the water streams; and then rushes northward in a long, narrow, nearly straight channel margined by woods.

In Goadland Dale we have Thomason's Force, a very pretty wood-adorned rush of water.

The district from which the Esk draws its supplies is quite as much occupied by memorials of the dead as by the houses of the living. For not only are tumuli seen on most of the conspicuous hills—Lilhoe, Silhoe, Loosehoe, Danby Beacon, Swarthhoe, &c., but on lower parts of the surface circular pits, the bases of British huts, are seen in great number. In the excellent 'History of Whitby' by Dr. Young, we have a full account of the observations made by Mr. Bird and himself on these curious dwellings of our forefathers.

In general, as in the double series which encircles the summit of Rosebury Topping, only circular hollows appear—not unlike swallow-holes. But at Egton Grange in Eskdale, the cavities, which vary in diameter from 8 to 18 feet and in depth from 3 to 6 feet, have a raised border of earth and stones, with usually an opening on one side. Some have been built round within in the form of a well.

Killing Pits, one mile south of Goadland Chapel; Hole Pits, a little south of Westerdale Chapel; a few near Ugthorpe; and a large group between Danby Beacon and Wapley, have the same general characters. In the last situation they are ranged in two straight lines, as if on two sides of a street. The pits are about 10 feet in diameter. Near them are several tumuli and some high monoliths. Within the drainage of the Derwent such remains are perhaps even more numerous, and trenches on the terminal points and edges of hills are countless. (See Mr. Newton's Map of British and Roman Yorkshire.)