

dikes which cross the high wolds, but cease on their westward and northward slopes, do thus include springs, and probably ancient villages.

The most remarkable of the great works comprehended under the name of 'Dike,' are between Catterick on the Swale and Gainford on the Tees—about Wincobank and Mexborough north of the Dun—between Pickering and Scarborough, on the north side of the Vale of Pickering—between Malton and Flamborough, on the northern frontier of the Wolds—and between Malton and Cave near their western brow. As a single work, what is called the 'Dane's Dike,' at Flamborough, is very prominent, and appears distinctly destined to guard the promontory, and constitute it an 'Oppidum.' A good general idea of this class of works may be had by consulting the Plan of a part of the Wolds, above Acklam and Birdsall, where dikes are numerous and of great extent, and are seen in connexion with tumuli of unequivocal British character. The word 'dike' has the general meaning of a fence, or mark of division. From this source flow two applications of the word which appear diametrically opposite. In the higher parts of Yorkshire, as in Scotland, dikes are walls or long mounds of earth ($\tau\epsilon\acute{\iota}\lambda\chi\omicron\varsigma$, Gr.; Dig, Gael.); but in the low marshy grounds, the ditches, and even canals, becks, and rivers are so called: the former is its meaning in this volume (see Pl. 35).

STONE MONUMENTS.

Stones have been set up in memory of remarkable events in all periods of history; but there can be little hesitation in referring to the earlier periods some of the rudest and most conspicuous of these. The British origin of some is indicated by the Saxon name, as Stanton Drew; of others by the native name, as Leckenfield, near the Stones of Beverley; but in general the names and traditions which still cling to these mysterious works of other days are out of keeping with their history. The 'Rudstone' seems never to have been a cross;