

teries of Lastingham and Whitby to within a few centuries. of the Roman Camps at Cawthorn, which were planted amidst British dikes, like those of Scamridge, and British villages like that of Egton Grange.

On the eastern side of the Vale of York, the dry Wold hills were thickly peopled along their edges ;—not that the tribes were mainly gathered on the Wold, though a few ‘ pit ’ stations appear there; these dry hills formed, no doubt, an extended sheep-pasture, defended by many dikes, for the dwellers by the springs of Acklam, Leavening, Knapton, Ganton, and Reighton; and the towns of Kilham, Driffild, and Beverley, have claims to great antiquity. Southward from Acklam the dikes and tumuli continue above many villages and springs, by Godmundisham, where perhaps British paganism preceded the Saxon idolatry; by Londesborough, Warter, and Weighton; and collect into a final group about Cave, and the road to Beverley, by St. Austin’s Stone, Hunsley Beacon, and the mound of Bishop Burton.

The country all round Malton is thus shown to have been in early times the most peopled part of Yorkshire, and so it remained till a comparatively late period. The range of villages which cling to the foot of the Wolds, from the Humber, round by Malton to Hunmanby and Filey, is remarkable; a similar crowd of large villages runs from Scarborough by Helmsley and Thirsk to the north of the Tees, and from many circumstances there is reason to conclude these lines to have been occupied by settlements in the earliest times. Along them flowed the finest springs; above them were open pastures for sheep, the bustard, the dotterel, and other birds, and below in boundless forests roamed red deer and the wild boar; herons and wild fowl frequented the swamps; wolves, foxes, martens, and other animals of some value for skins, afforded occupation to the arrow, spear, pit or net; while, to complete the happiness of savage life, the roving pirates or merchants of the Baltic and the Elbe might land at the ‘ Uchel ’ (Ocelum Promontorium, Flambo-rough), the ‘ Dun ’ (Dunsley, near Whitby), or the ‘ Aberach,’