

Gaelic, signifies 'fortified city'—perhaps 'royal.' Sir W. Lawson has lately laid open a part of the eastern wall.

On the handle of an urn, taken with four others from a vault, was this inscription:—

I I AVR HERACLE
PAT ET FIL F BAR.

The following much more remarkable record, which was found in 1620, narrates the restoration of an altar to the tutelary deity of roads and paths, A.D. 191 (Gough's Camden):—

DEO QVI VIAS
ET SEMITAS COM
MENTVS EST . T . IR
DAS . S C . F . V . L L M
Q . VARIVS VITA
LIS ET E COS ARAM
SACRAM RESTI
TVIT
APRONIANO ET BRA
DVA COS

Whitaker mentions an inscription containing the words 'Dea Syria' (ii. p. 24).

Sir W. Lawson possesses two lions sculptured in stone, and a remarkable bronze vessel, which when found was covered with flat stones and full of Roman coins. It was capable of holding twenty-four gallons, and was in a former century "fixed in a furnace to brew in" (*Magna Britannia*, vol. vi.). Bases of old pillars, a floor of brick, a pipe of lead, &c., are among the other interesting reliquæ dug up at Thornborough. This district will again attract our attention in a later chapter.

The course of the Swale is now south-eastward, in a low but not flat country, to near Leeming, where it receives the Grimscar Beck, from Bedale and Bellerby between Swaledale and Yoredale; then south-eastward to Breckenbrough, where the Wisk enters. This river rises near Ingleby Arncliffe, and Mount