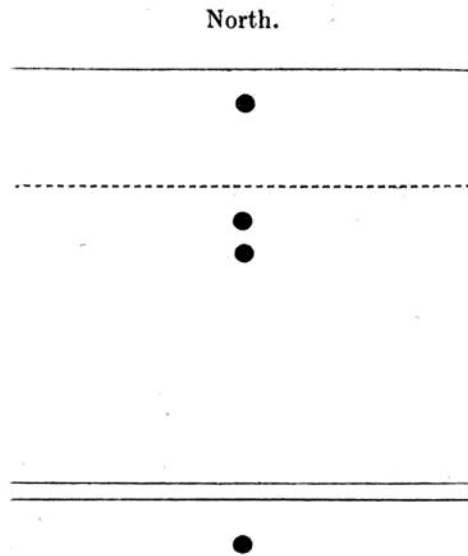


300 feet. The northern stone is, according to Gough, $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 84 inches, above the ground; the middle one $21\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $55\frac{1}{4}$ inches; and the southern one $22\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The late Mr. Lawson, to whom these precious monuments older than Isurium belonged, excavated round the basis of the northern stone and found it to be roughly fashioned, and firmly imbedded about 4 feet below the surface in a dry sandy soil.



The Roman camp at Isu Brigantum was walled like that at Eburacum, but without the angle towers. It formed an oblong parallelogram, with the north-east and south-west angles bevelled. In our plan (Pl. XXXIV.), which is taken from one prepared by Mr. Gill, from a recent survey, the length appears about 1940 feet, and the breadth 1320. The included area would be nearly 60 acres, which may be regarded as indicating one of the greatest stations, ranking with that of York. There are roads through three sides of the camp, two of which bear the names of Westgate and Eastgate: they are not opposite. The southern entrance is in the centre of that part of the wall. No opening is traced in the north wall. The church of Aldborough stands in the very centre of the camp. Outside of