

post. From this tract the regulus Cereticus was expelled by Eadwin son of Ella, king of Northumberland, in 620. Barwick is said to have been a royal vill of Northumberland, and to have been surrounded by walls. The great mound ('Auld howe'), with its encircling ditch and other works, is well worthy of a visit. It may be studied in connexion with mounds at Killingbeck. Perhaps it retains the Gaelic name 'Barrach,' a high mound.

Roman remains have been found at several places near Leeds, on the north side of the Aire, especially at Adel Mill, where a camp has been traced on the line of Roman road from Ilkley to Bramham Moor. A sepulchral inscription at Adel reads thus :—

D . M . S  
 CADIEDI  
 NIAE FO(r)  
 TVNA .  
 PIA . V.A.X.

Another, imperfect, retains only

IVGI . PIENISS .  
 H . S .

Three similar figures sculptured on one stone were supposed to represent the Deæ Matres (Horsley).

From Leeds to Castleford the Aire sweeps through fertile meadows below gently elevated, mostly well-wooded regions; in which Temple Newsham, Methley, and Ledstone are conspicuous houses. Coal is dug in all this tract,—a miracle achieved since Castleford was a frequented Roman station, the Legeolium of Antoninus. Here Rudgate, the great road from Isurium, crossed the Aire, no doubt by a ford at or near the head of the tide. There is no trace of the Roman camp, but coins and other antiquities of the empire have been dug up. Over the door of Methley Church was placed a mutilated statue of the Northumbrian king Oswald, who died in battle against