

bank ; the fourth or eastern side is naturally on the edge of a very steep descent to the river. Here the bank is very slight ; elsewhere it is bold, and at the south-west, north-west and south-east points rises into conspicuous mounds. There are two entrances, one in the northern face near the north angle, the other in the south-eastern angle. An old hollow road passes by the south side, which is the boldest of all, as at Barwick.

From this post, Aldrow, Langton, and Wharram Clump are visible. It is presumed that a line of old road passed this way from near Aldby to join Wade's Causeway, and the name seems to be some evidence, but there is no proof of its being a Roman Way.

At Langton, on the south side of the high wold which separates this village from Malton, and on the north side of the little beck, is a small irregular post, strongly entrenched, and, like the two cases last noticed, presenting one side to a hollow road. The ground slopes to the south-west, in which direction the enclosure is longest, and measures about 80 yards; at right angles to this line the space measures about 45 yards. The whole figure is somewhat triangular, the limit on the south being the scarped side of the hill, and toward the east also natural swells, modified by art.

Half a mile lower down, on the same side of the stream, at Thornthorpe, is an earth-work, placed to guard the passage on the old road from Acklam Wold to Malton, which has been called a Roman road. A double ditch parallel to the stream can still be recognized. If, as is most likely, the valley was marshy, these defences might be effectual.

DIKES.

Imperfectly as we understand them, much information regarding the life of the ancient Britons is derived from the numerous and extensive earth-works which they constructed for defence,