

gives an example of a small circular hill-fort, at Wood Castle near Lochmaben, with a double bank and two opposite gates, which he regards as Roman. The circumference on the outer bank is about 1000 feet. We may compare with this the circular camp near Penistone, whose circumference is above 900 feet; the larger enclosures of Nosterfield (p. 63), whose circumference is about twice as great; and the circle of Arbelow, which measures about 730 feet. In each of the last two examples, and perhaps in the first, the line passing through the gates points to the N.N.W., and in each the great fossa is internal, an arrangement quite opposite to the Roman plan of defence.

POTTERY.

So far as we know it, the pottery of our ancient grave-mounds is peculiar, distinguishable from Scandinavian, Anglian, and Roman work (see Pl. 33).

The most frequent examples of British pottery in Yorkshire are the cinerary and other urns found in the tumuli. These are of various magnitude, from one, two, or three inches, to two feet in height. They are composed of clay, dried in the sun, or slightly reddened by fire on the outside; never thoroughly baked. On this account the largest of them are generally a good deal crushed, so that an entire specimen, such as one in the Yorkshire Museum from near Beverley, is unusual.

These vessels were moulded by the hand, without the assistance of the potter's wheel. On this account they are somewhat clumsy and unsymmetrical, and their thickness is often disproportionately great. Their figure is formed on no classical model, but, if I rightly conjecture, contains the idea of the wicker basket, or *bascauda*, for which Britain was celebrated. Thus viewed the encircling ornaments assume the character of hoops, and the short linear markings made with some hard point, and set in the herring-bone fashion, may be regarded as imitations of interlacing twigs.