

openings, making in all eleven. Besides these are two others, in the east and west faces, through which the Roman road is carried. Ten of the eleven openings are guarded by mounds on the outside of the depression or ditch; the eleventh, in the south-east corner, is also guarded, but by what appears a natural elevation of ground. In the Camp on the south side of the road, toward the south-west angle, stands the famed Rey Cross, sometimes called Rere Cross, which gives name to the Camp. The base remains *in situ*, but the shaft was thrown down when I last saw it (1851).

The road between Verteræ (Brough) and Lavatræ (Bowes) appears to cut through the Camp, as if of later date. Moreover the names of these places seem to recognise the previous existence of a fort (Rha) to which they were both related. Perhaps the 'fine square tumulus' which is mentioned by Roy within the Camp, may lay claim to this distinction. 'The stone of King Marius formerly stood in this Camp, now succeeded by Rey Cross' (Gough). (See Plate XXXIV. fig. 1.) The Plan of this Camp is rare among Roman works, no other example being known, except on Kreigenthorp Common, near Kirkby Thure, in Westmoreland.

Looking from Mickle Fell over Stainmoor, along the summit of drainage or 'heaven-water boundary,' as it is called, we behold a large group of fells about the sources of the Eden, Lune, Swale, Ure, Nid, Wharfe, Aire, and Ribble. To each of these fells belongs some characteristic form by which it is easily and joyfully recognized, at the source of some favourite stream or among the crowning features of some lovely dale. They may be said all to rest on *one* general basis or tract of elevated land, which sinks gradually to the east, but is truncated sharply to the west. This mass is, however, ramified in so intricate a manner among diverging dales, and so broken by glens and undulated by prominent scars and crags, as to present little of that monotony which belongs to the higher grounds of Derbyshire, Durham, and Northumberland.