

and the Tees, lately described by Mr. Maclauchlan, are in the lower and fertile parts of Richmondshire.

The keep of Richmond Castle, though not the oldest part of this great fortress, is by far the most interesting. Earl Alan received his great estates immediately after the expulsion of Edwin, and built the oldest part of the castle. The keep was erected in 1146, by Earl Conan. It rises 99 feet above the rock, and that stands 100 feet above the river. Of other mediæval structures in Richmond, little of importance remains, except an elegant little tower of the Grey Friars' Monastery (13th century), and the chapel of the Holy Trinity.

At Easby, only a mile from Richmond, lower down the river, is the extensive and very interesting ruin of St. Agatha (12th century), richly varied with ivy.

Swaledale ceases below Richmond, and falls into the great Vale of York and Mowbray at Brough and Catterick. Here, at Thornborough, on the south side of Swale, is the place of the Roman station of Cataractonium. Thorn (Thurn, Thurm, Turris, a tower or fortified place) is a common adjunct to old military posts over all the Saxon parts of the island. To this place the old Roman road led straight from Isurium (Aldborough); it is now called Leeming Lane, a name supposed to be of Celtic origin, and to mean 'stony.' North of Cataractonium the road divided into two branches, one proceeding north-westward by Stainmoor to Carlisle, the other northward by Pierse Bridge to Binchester and Rocester.

The station at Cataractonium was a walled camp—like that at York, with sides of 240 and 175 yards, including an area of about nine acres. By its position in connexion with the earth mounds, and marks of old residence which are so great a feature in the neighbouring country, it was evidently a post of importance. Its name indeed declares this, and at the same time shows that, as in so many other cases, the Roman camp was posted near an earlier British stronghold; for Cathair-righ, in