

comparatively good condition; the southern one is much degraded by the plough, though centuries must elapse before its main features are destroyed.

These remarkable earthworks are formed on the plan of that well known at Arbor Low in Derbyshire. The great feature is a circular mound, about 1800 feet in circumference, and rising in places to 15 feet in height; within this is a ditch 10 feet deep in the parts best preserved, and above 1200 feet in circuit; on the outside a concentric depression which is most traceable round the northern ring.

The passage across the ring is level, the bank appearing as if cut through, and the inner ditch is filled up for the breadth of about 16 yards—not very different from what is observed on the camp at Ingleborough, and in the circle at Arbor Low. These works are sometimes described as Saxon camps; they have also been regarded as hippodromes; and may further be considered as suited to National Councils; though they have not, as at Arbor Low, stone seats in the inner circle for the leaders of the tribe, while the people gathered on the surrounding bank—

*Consedere duces, et vulgi stante coronâ  
Surgit ad hos dominus clypei.—Ovid.*

(See the Plan of these Camps, Pl. XXXV.)

Passing Norton Conyers, the family seat of

. . . . Norton and his eight good sons,

the Ure reflects the ancient towers of Ripon; three miles southwest of which are the extensive and beautiful remains of Fountains' Abbey (Cistercian, 1152).

Ripon was not a Roman, perhaps for the reason that it had not been a British station. The artificial mound called Ilshaw Hill is of doubtful antiquity. Gough says it is composed of "human skeletons laid in regular order, greatly decayed, discernible from the top to the bottom of the hill." A considerable number of brass stycas of the later kings of Deira have been