

the stone preferred in each case was the magnesian limestone, from the vicinity of Calcaria and Legeolium. For heavier work, sculptures on a large scale, altars, and tombs, the Romans mostly employed the solid gritstone of Brimham, Plumpton, and Ilkley; probably following in this the example set them by the ambitious rearers of the Devil's Arrows.

The stranger in York who has seen the Minster will do well to walk round the city walls, as far as practicable *upon* them; he should observe the singular defensive features imparted by the walled banks of the river, and the towers at and near Lendal Ferry; inspect Clifford's Tower; the four Bars; the Norman porches of St. Margaret and St. Denis; the Guildhall; and spend as much time as can be afforded in the Yorkshire Museum and the grounds adjacent. Here, the Roman wall, St. Mary's Abbey, St. Leonard's Hospital, rich collections of local natural history, and a large and fine series of British, Roman, Saxon, and Mediæval antiquities, will reward careful inspection.

Of Roman monuments mentioned by Camden and other writers as belonging to Eburacum, but now lost, we may mention the curious sarcophagus which 'Marcus Verecundus Diogenes, Sevir of the colony of Eboracum, and a citizen of the Bituriges Cubi, made while living for himself.' This is the only one which mentions Eburacum as a colony*.

M . VERECVNDVS DIOGENES IIIIVIR COL
EBOR IBEIDEMQ MORT CIVES BITVRIX
CVBVS HAEC SIBI VIVVS FECIT

On a votive altar found at Bishophill in 1638, and made known by Lister, Publius Ælius Marcianus, præfect of a cohort, expresses his gratitude to Jove and the domestic gods and goddesses for the preservation of his health and that of his family, perhaps during the prevalence of some epidemic.

* Kenrick, in Proceedings of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society.