

elegant gate-house, through which Wolsey passed in his hour of humiliation. A venerable chestnut, fish-ponds, extensive marks of old foundations, assist in carrying back the mind to one of the most remarkable periods of English history. At Riccall, a few miles below, the Norwegian fleet of Hardrada was moored, while the troops marched to victory at Fulford, followed by revelling, and death at Stamford Brig. On Skipwith Common are many tumuli, old banks, and the *slightly-marked foundations* of ancient (turf or log?) houses or wigwams. These, by some error of tradition, are called 'Danes' Hills,' but, on opening the tumuli, no confirmation of so modern a date appeared. *The tumuli are set in square fossæ*; the sides of the fossæ range north and south and east and west (true). Similar facts appear in connexion with the tumuli on Thorganby Common adjacent. Burnt ashes and bones occur in the mounds; facts which suffice to overthrow the supposition of these hills being funeral heaps of the Danes of the 11th century, for then they *buried* their dead. No instruments of metal, bone, or stone, or pottery were found. Skipwith Church is well worth an examination, as containing very late Saxon or very early Norman work in the tower.

A few miles further to south-east the Ouse arrives at Selby, and sweeps with a broad current near to the eastern termination of the grand old church of the Benedictine monastery, founded by the Conqueror (1069). Though its great tower has fallen, and some unfortunate restorations have been perpetrated, the Norman features of this noble fabric may be contemplated with high gratification.

Between Hemingbrough, with its fine church and lofty spire, and Drax Abbey (a priory of Augustine friars), the Ouse receives its largest tributary from the east, the Derwent.

THE DERWENT.

The DERWENT,—a common British name of northern rivers, in Cumberland, Durham, and Derbyshire, and not quite un-