

The tumuli were remarkable as being set in *square fossæ*, the sides of which pointed north and south and east and west. Similar facts were observed on the neighbouring common of Thorganby. This locality is evidently in a country which was of importance in Saxon days. At Riccall, Harold Hardrada landed his troops; and Skipwith has a large church with a Saxon tower, more interesting than any other which I have seen in Yorkshire. The vague tradition of the country, preserving the memory of the Norwegian descent, speaks of the tumuli of Skipwith as the Danes' hills—as if they had been raised over the Northmen's dead. But the fight so fatal to the invaders was at Stamford Bridge, and at the time of the battle Christianity had visited the Danes, and the dead were buried, not burnt.

The third form of hut foundation, the incomplete ring of stone walls, has been already sufficiently spoken of in reference to the only place where it has yet been observed distinctly in Yorkshire—the summit of Ingleborough (p. 27). They are of larger dimensions than those usual in the eastern parts of Yorkshire; no tumuli appear in connexion with them. In principle of construction, these huts, of which we have thus traced the foundations, are the *Cyttiau* of Wales, the antecedents of the cottages of England,—a low wall foundation, a roof formed by inclined rafters, and covered by boughs, heath, rushes, grass, straw, or sods. The relative dates surely admit of no doubt. The huts and walls of Ingleborough exhibit principles of construction which remove them from the catalogue of barbarian works.

TUMULI.

From the hut of the living it is but a step to the house of the dead, over whose bodies or ashes, earth and stones were laid in a conical or dome-shaped heap, to the height of 3, 5, 10, or more feet, and with a diameter of 3, 10, 20, or more yards. Thus the dead was provided with a receptacle not unlike his home, so that when placed in it he lay

Mit dem Anstand, den er hatte
Als er's Licht noch sah.