

seems to twist itself into a knot, and thus constitute the Rath, to which we suppose the name refers. As some of these mounds have never been opened, we cannot affirm positively that they are in no degree sepulchral.

There is a large mound of this kind at Cropton, north-west of Pickering; near it are tumuli and double dikes, and not far off the well-known Roman Camps. At Duggleby, near Malton, and at Bishop Burton, near Beverley, are great mounds of the same general character.

The mound of Barwick in Elmet is one of the most remarkable of these works, and must be regarded as combining the character which we have endeavoured to assign to the Rath, with the strength of a military post. The centre of this system of works is a conical mass about 28 feet above the general level, surrounded by a ditch about 2 yards below that level. The outer edge of this ditch is about 270 yards round. A flat four-sided space surrounds the ditch, about 150 yards by 120, and is terminated by a bank. The bank is curved on the west against naturally steep ground; very bold and rather sinuous on the south against an old hollow road; straight against another road on the north; and distinctly traceable on the east. There is a space at the S.E. angle where the bank is deficient, and an entrance is practicable to the ditch and inner mound (see the Plan of this work, Pl. 35).

If this be admitted as a British fortress, the same claim may probably be urged for the somewhat smaller camp at Hutton Ambo, and the still smaller entrenchment at Langton.

CAMPS.

The post at Hutton Ambo, on the right bank of the Derwent, is known by the name of Gateskeugh. It is of a rhomboidal figure, with the angles much rounded off. The external boundary is on three sides a deep ditch excavated in the calcareous gritstone, the materials being thrown inward to constitute a