

brough (camp) to Chesterfield (camp) and Derby (camp). They could also cross to Mancunium by a line which leaves the 5th and 8th Iter near Pontefract, and runs by Wakefield, Ossett, and Kirklees (camp), to Cambodunum; or go from Templebrough, by the Long Causeway, through the north of Derbyshire. They had also a road to Ribchester (station) from Calcaria, over Bramham Moor, through Adel (camp), Olicana, and the low Craven country.

The march of the soldiers to defend the Wall, or carry the Eagles to the Grampian mountains, was always by one great road (It. i. ii. v.), through Isurium and Catarractonium. Here the road forked, so as to conduct by Pierse Bridge (camp) to the eastern, and by Greta Bridge (camp), Lavatræ, and Verteræ, to the western part of the Wall. From Isurium, a cross road over hilly ground led to Olicana, matched by another running eastward by Yearsley (camp), Hovingham (villa), and the street to Malton (camps). There was also a branch north-westward, incompletely traced, by Wath and Thornborough to Bracchium in Uredale.

In the western part several old roads facilitated passage across the hilly ground—as from Catarractonium by Masham, and Grewelthorpe (Nutwith Camp), toward Ripley and Ilkley—from Barnard Castle (street) by Reeth (camp) to Bracchium. From this place roads seem to have led in several directions, as to Garsdale and Sedbergh (camp), Ingleton and Kirkby Lonsdale (camp), to Wharfedale, Grassington (British remains), Flasby (Roman remains), and Gargrave (Roman remains). From Olicana a road is traced toward Mancunium, and from Isurium a direct road runs to Aberford, called in a part of its course Rudgate, and most likely connected by a route over Marston Moor from Green Hammerton to York.

Turning now to the eastern part of Yorkshire, we observe that none of the several inland camps, stations, and towns can be named by direct testimony; nor is either of the Roman roads, which lead from Eburacum in a radiating manner to the