

*Purely Military Stations, or permanent Camps, distinct from
Towns and large Villages.*

One of the Cawthorne Camps, p. 88, and Pl. XXXIV.	Greta Bridge Camp, p. 50, and Pl. XXXIV.
Templebrough Camp, p. 224.	Longbrough near St. Helen's Ford, p. 83.

*Stations which became or were placed close to old Towns and
Villages.*

Eburacum, p. 75, Pl. XXXIV.	Olicana, p. 80.
Danum, p. 102.	Cambodunum, p. 97.
Isurium, p. 67, Pl. XXXIV.	Adel, p. 240.
Lavatrae, p. 48, Pl. XXXIV.	Prætorium near Bridlington?, p. 241.
Catarractonium, p. 54, Pl. XXXIV.	Derventio near Stamford Brig, p. 92.
Malton, p. 89.	Bracchium, p. 59, Pl. XXXIV.
Calcaria, p. 83.	
Legeolium, p. 95.	

British Towns not stated to have been Military Stations.

Pedwarllech—the Περουαρία of Ptolemy, who describes it as the city (πολις) of the Parisoi, p. 231, the Beverlac, and Beverley of modern times.

ROMAN BURIALS.

The Romans buried the body, or burned it and deposited the ashes. In neither case was it customary to raise a tumulus over the dead. In many instances the body was enclosed in cloth and placed in a squared stone coffin, made of the gritstone of Brimham, probably brought to Eburacum by way of Isurium, or of the magnesian limestone brought from Calcaria. It was covered by a flat or somewhat coped stone. On one side of the coffin was the inscription recording the name and age and other particulars relating to the deceased, and the name of his relation or friend who dedicated the memorial. In other cases a sheet of lead was cut and folded, or folded without cutting, to form a rectangular chest, over which was placed a leaden cover. There is a rare example in the Yorkshire Museum of burial in a wooden coffin, which was enclosed in a tomb built of ten huge blocks of gritstone.