

portance. On the site of a Roman temple here a votive altar was found, bearing the inscription:—

FORTVNAE  
SACRVM  
C . ANTO . MODES  
) . LEG . VI . VIC . or P . F.  
V . S . L . M .

Or, (Fortunæ sacrum, Caius Antonius Modestus Centurio, Legionis Sextæ victricis, piæ, fidelis, votum solvit lubens merito).

Many other remains of less importance indicate the occupation of this country by the Roman soldiers, especially a small square camp at Kirklees. When Bede says Campodonum was destroyed by Ceadwalla and Penda, does he mean Cambodunum?

Hence by Mirfield and Dewsbury (where Paulinus is said to have preached Christianity to the Saxons, about A.D. 626), and Horbury to Wakefield, the Calder traverses a pleasing vale, which, like the greater part of the course of this stream, is well wooded. Filled with manufacturing establishments from almost its very source, it is refreshing to be reminded of other days by the ruins of Sandal Castle,—fatal to the White Rose,—the Chapel on Wakefield Bridge, lately restored, and what was the Nunnery at Heath. From the foot of this last-mentioned hill the stream takes a winding course by Stanley and Altofts to its junction with the Aire at Castleford.

At Lingwell Gate, north of Wakefield, clay-moulds for the fabrication of Roman imperial coins by fusion, and castings were found; in one of the moulds a coin. They were accompanied by a crucible. The coins thus forged extend from Hadrian to Alexander Severus\*.

\* Memoirs of the York Meeting of the Arch. Inst.