

ROMAN ROADS.

Were history silent, the long possession of Britain by the Romans would be sufficiently marked by the military roads and camps, and the foundations of cities which they have left us.

In addition to the great legionary ways preserved to us in the *Itinera*, we find in Yorkshire many other roads leading to stations not marked in that record, or connecting the places which it names in a different manner. The clearest method of description we have discovered is to trace these roads by their connexion with Eburacum, the great military centre.

The troops destined for Britain usually marched through Gaul. Landing in the south-east of the island, their northward route is plain to Lindum—the colonial centre of a peaceful tribe—and their north-westward route to Deva, the quarters of the Twentieth Legion. From either of these places the road to the ‘Wall’ lay through York (*It. ii. v. viii.*). A deviation route appears in *It. x.*—probably on the western side of the Penine ridge; but the stations thereon being for the most part unmentioned in other documents, the exact course of the part north of Manchester is uncertain.

From Eburacum to Lindum were two roads; that of the Antonine Iter, which crossed the Wharfe at Tadcaster, the Aire at Legeolium, the Dun at Danum, and the Trent at Segelocum; and the shorter route which crosses the Derwent at Stamford Brig or Kexby, and proceeds by Weighton and Cave to cross the Humber at Brough Ferry. From Eburacum to Mancunium and Deva, the legionary route was by Calcaria, Legeolium, and Cambodunum—a place which must be fixed about the head waters of the Calder, as at Slack or Greetland, and thence over the mountains.

Travellers who were unconnected with military duty, might take another, and possibly an older way to the south, by what is called the Ryknield Street, quitting the 5th and 8th Iter near Pontefract, and steering directly south by Darfield and Temple-