

—But Ptolemy, from York, is plainly drawing up to describe the sea-coasts, and well havened bay; and therefore mentions this station as in the road to it. From Sledmere then, our road points to Malton; and, though not by far so visible as before, yet the stratum is easily traced on the Wolds, by Wharram-en-le-freet, as it is called, to Settrington-brow, whence it runs, no doubt, to Malton.—The affinity in the name is another strong proof of this assertion; Malton is the very same as Maldune; (*ton* and *dune* are synonymous) nor can it admit of any other interpretation.—It being ridiculous to derive it Malton, a town of Malt, when there is such evident reason to deduce it from the Roman appellation."

" CAMBODVNVM and CAMVLODVNVM are two different stations, though the affinity of their names has created several mistakes about them.—In some copies of the Itinerary, the last named station is put down at seventeen miles from York, a proper distance for Malton.—But then it has been mistaken for the former, which lies in the second *Iter* in the road to Manchester; and in all probability was the name of the grand camp now to be seen on the hill near Almondbury.—CAMVLODVNVM by its adjunct \* LEG. VI. VIC. is rightly supposed by Dr. Gale to be a summer station for that Legion; but Malton bids much fairer for that honour than the other, on several accounts.—For no person (without being obliged to it) would either winter or summer on the other."

" But to make this station still more considerable, we must return to the *Sea-coast*, and take notice of two more bays convenient for landing in. These are FILEY-BAY and SCARBURGH, which, though not put down in Ptolemy's general tables of the whole Roman empire, could not have been omitted in a particular geographical account of Britain. The art of sailing was in their time at a very low ebb, and it is not to be supposed that when the Romans set sail, or rather rowed from the

\* Legio sexta victrix.

Belgick or Gaulick coast for Britain, that they could be sure of their landing-place on the other side.—These two considerable bays then must have been occasionally made use of by them; and though no military road does seemingly lead from them to Malton; yet we are not without some testimonies to prove it.—From Filey to Flotmanby, the road is vulgarly called the *Street*, and in some grounds, on this road, is the vestige of a fortrefs, most probably Roman, now called CASTLE-HILL.—Hence the *Street* runs to Spittal, where it meets the Scarborough road.—Whoever surveys the way from Scarborough to Seamer, \* with an Antiquary's eye, will find several traces of Roman work on it.—Particularly I aver it is very visible on both sides the bridge, betwixt Seamer and Spittal, which is over a *rivulet* that runs from the vast carrs in this place."

" The quantity of large blue-pebble, and the particular manner of jointing, sufficiently indicate it to be Roman. And were there no other testimony in the whole road but this, it would be a strong argument in its favour.—The road is evidently forced through these carrs, which were otherwise impassable, and seems to have required Roman industry and labour to perfect it.—Besides, this is the direct way from Burlington-bay to Whitby, two noted Roman ports, and it is probable that there was a communication by land betwixt them.—The *Comites Littoris SAXONICI*, or guardians of these sea-coasts against the invasions of the Saxons, could not have defended them without such a junction.—And it is not unlikely that some more visible testimonies of it remain on this road, if it were diligently investigated."

" What is more to the purpose to deduce our Roman way from the port of Scarborough to *Spittal*; (which last name comes from an *hospital*, and it was usual with our Christian Saxon ancestors to build such houses at the juncture of several roads, for the relief and entertainment of poor distressed travellers) —here it may be presumed it met

\* Part of the ancient military road was discovered some few years since in this lane, near Mr. Huntrifs's barn, about a mile from Scarborough.

the Filey road, and ran with it, in a direct line for Malton ; and though there be no remains NOW apparent to confirm this, yet the name of the *Street* \* renders the conjecture probable.—The Roman Vicinary, or occasional roads, were not raised with such care and pains as their grand military ways; for which reason we are not to expect to meet with them at this day."

" The next considerable port, on the British coasts, is the DVNVS SINVS of Ptolemy, which our Antiquaries have fixed near Whitby.—Mr. Horfley has here made an egregious mistake by placing DVNVS at the mouth of the river Tees, and has taken no notice at all of this remarkable sea port.—Dunfley, now a village on this bay, bears yet some testimony of the ancient name; but what makes it more considerable is, a Roman road which runs from it, for many miles over these vast moors and morasses towards York. This extraordinary road, not now made use of, is called by the country people, WADE'S CAUSEY, and they tell a ridiculous traditional story of Wade's wife, and her Cow,+ as the reason of the making of it.—It is worth observing however, that this name suits well with Mr. Camden's Saxon duke Wada, who, he says, lived at a castle on these coasts, and probably in the abandoned Roman Fortrefs, or Station. It is believed, adds he, that this Saxon prince was a giant; and they shew you his tomb, which is two stones about seven feet high each, and set up at twelve feet distance, called now WADE'S GRAVE.—It is strange Mr. Camden got no intelligence of the causeway, as well as the grave, when he was upon the spot.—But

\* Street is derived from the Latin word *fratum*, and wherever we meet with a road called a Street, or any town or village said to lie upon the Street, we may be assured that a Roman road was at or near it.

+ The fabulous story is, that Wade had a cow, which his wife was obliged to milk at a great distance, on these moors; for her better convenience, he made this causeway, and she helped him by bringing great quantities of stones in her apron; but the stones breaking once with the weight, as well they might, a huge heap (about twenty cart load) is shewn that dropped from her.—The supposed rib of this monstrous cow is still shewn to such as visit MULGRAVE CASTLE. But Mr. Charlton conceives it to be the bone of a whale; however the common people are still infatuated with the ancient opinion.

these

these stones, I take it, are Roman *tumuli* of the nature of those at Burrough-bridge."—*Vide Drake's History of York.*

In addition to this account of Drake's, *Mr. Robert King*, \* late of Pickering, says, that he discovered the vestiges of the *Dunus Sinus* road in the fields near the village of Broughton, where eleven Roman urns were found, in making the fences of the late inclosure, and the stones of the road are frequently plowed up in the tillage fields. Thence he traced it to the banks of the river Rye near Newfom-bridge; which river (he says) it has crossed. There was also another Roman road which passed westward, through the range of towns called *Street-towns*, viz. *Appleton-le-freet*, *Barton-le-freet*, &c.—The great Roman road, continues by the towns of *Barugh*, + and not far from *Thornton-Rifeborough*, to the *Barrows*, near the little village of *Cawthorn* or *Goldthorn*, where there is a small spring. And a house in the village still retains the name of *Bibo*, supposed to be derived from having been a drinking-house of the soldiers from the *Barrows* + camps.—Hence, the road proceeds to *Stopebeck*, which it crosses in the line of the *Egton* road, and then continues at a small distance from that road, to a stone-cross called *MALO CROSS*, which it passes at about the distance of forty yards on the west of the cross. Then it runs northward to *Keys-beck*, which it crosses about sixty yards east of the *Egton* road, and pursues the northern direction, until it crosses *Wheeldale-beck* at the point of junction of that beck and *Keys-beck*, whence it passes by the *Hunt-house* to *July* or *Julius Park*, to the ancient castle of *Mulgrave*, situated near *Dunus Sinus* or *Dunfley-bay*, in the neighbourhood of *Whitby*, where several Roman urns have been found.

\* *Mr. King*, who was employed as a surveyor, frequently traversed this part of the country *on foot*, and scrutinized every inch of the ground with his usual attention and accuracy.

+ Towards the east of the towns of *Barugh*, is *Kirby Misperton*, where are several remains of Roman work. In digging for gravel here, a great number of human bones were found, and a stone obelisk, curiously carved with ramified tracery.

% Thus called from the artificial mounds or Burial-places near them. *Barrow* is derived from the Saxon *birighe*, to *hide* or *bury*.

*Mr. Charlton* observes " That the Romans were not so well acquainted with the art of navigation, as to venture their ships into a river so inconsiderable as the Efke \* is at low-water. They rather chose, after the example of Casar, (when he first made his landing good in Britain) to bring the transports, in which were the soldiers, along-side of some beach, or into an open bay; where, after disembarking the troops, the vessels might ride at anchor; or, in case of bad weather, be hauled up on'dry land. And this seems to have been their practice in DUNSLEY BAY, about two or three miles westward of Whitby; for there, if tradition and the general consent of Antiquarians do not deceive us, they frequently landed their soldiers, and marched them up into the country, as occasion required.—And to confirm this opinion, we find *Dunus Sinus* or *Dunfley-bay*, mentioned by Ptolemy, as a landing-place they frequently used. Moreover, there is in its neighbourhood a certain Dale, called to this day, *MARS-DALE*, from a grove that seems to have been planted there, and dedicated to the Heathen God Mars —Towards its southern extremity there are yet some remains of an altar, where probably sacrifices were offered; whence is a fine prospect of the bay.—The uncommon form in which the trees have been planted, and the great pains that have been taken with two or three acres of ground, as well as the name of the Dale, are considerable arguments to corroborate what is advanced,"

*Vide Charlton's History of Whitby.*

The river, upon the banks of which Whitby is situated.