

(Eburacum, York), the coloured glass and amber, which made them amulets and ornaments.

Similar dikes, entrenchments, and tumuli are observed along the chalk wolds and oolitic hills of Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire, and are continued to the Cotswolds of Gloucestershire and the Downs of Wiltshire and Dorsetshire. Thus along the north-eastern and southern coasts, and for a considerable breadth inland, we have similar aspects of nature and corresponding traces of the ancient inhabitants; so that in this manner the most populous part of the Brigantian territory is found to be closely allied to the Belgic provinces of South Britain.

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## CHAPTER IX.

### THE ROMANS.

THE Roman standards were first reared in the Brigantian territory about A.D. 50, by Ostorius Scapula; they were finally withdrawn about A.D. 406, with Constantine. The Sixth Legion, which came to Britain in A.D. 117, was stationed at Eburacum until the general abandonment of the province; for it appears there in the Notitia, at the same moment that the Second Legion had left its quarters at Caerleon, and was ready to embark at Ritupæ. These three centuries were full of military glory and imperial vicissitude. Eburacum was a stern war camp, but around it was a great population. Here emperors received their birth, and submitted to the common lot of humanity. This was the great 'colonia,' probably the only municipium of the North, 'altera Roma,' the seat of the imperial government. From this point, even to the last convulsive struggle, the legions marched