

The body thus placed was covered by a grouting of lime, on which may be seen the impressions of the cloth, and within which many ornaments and other articles are found, as beads of glass and red coral, bracelets of bronze, rings of gold, silver, bronze and jet, and sandal nails of iron.

The ashes of bodies which had been subjected to cremation were sometimes placed in the earth with no urn or coffin, and covered with tiles marked by the name of the legion—a soldier's grave. In other and more numerous cases, urns containing fragments of bone are found with elegant glass phials, but neither tile, stone, nor tumulus. In similar urns many bronze tools, as celts, chisels, and gouges, have been found. These circumstances are mentioned only by way of contrast to the mound-burials of the Britons and Anglians, from the latter of which they seem to differ the least. Roman burials have been recognized by the sides of the road leading out of York even to the distance of a mile; and of stone coffins the number discovered is very considerable*.

CHAPTER X.

ANGLO-SAXONS AND DANES.

THE interval of time which separates the withdrawal of the Romans from the arrival of the Saxons is not long, yet its exact limits are not defined, nor can it be completely filled by the facts and fictions of the Saxon triumph and British distress. History retired with the Roman Legions, not to return with the Roman Bishops. The retirement of the old masters was not so

* See Wellbeloved's Eburacum; and his Descriptive Account of Antiquities in the Yorkshire Museum.