

PLATE XXXII. Map of the Brigantian Territory, p. 192.

Ptolemy expressly assigns to the Brigantes the lands from sea to sea. Their towns are mentioned p. 231; the sea-coast and rivers p. 229; the roads p. 239. The situations of Prætorium, Delgovitia, and Derventio, east of Eburacum, are undetermined. Morbium, Arbeia, Dictis, Concangium, Glanoventa, Galacum, Galava, Alione, all probably in this territory, are in equal uncertainty.

PLATE XXXIII. British, Roman, and Anglian Pottery,
pp. 220, 257.

The variety of Roman pottery is so great that a volume might be filled with designs from the Yorkshire Museum alone. Much of it was made on the spot. The specimen figured is supposed to be exclusively Eburacensian. It seems to have been made by moulding thin laminæ of clay on a previously formed vase.

The ornaments of the British vases are made sometimes with a plain edge or point pressed into the clay, sometimes with a serrated edge, as in each of the examples before us. This increases the resemblance of the urn to a small basket, p. 220.

Anglo-Saxon urns are stamped with various ornaments, probably cut in metal, bone, or horn. As a contribution toward a collection of these stamps, I have sketched such as occur on our specimens, which are all from the Anglian settlement in Deira, p. 257.

PLATE XXXIV. Relative Magnitudes and Situations of Camps
north of York.

None of these camps is to be compared in magnitude with the great temporary circumvallations constructed by Agricola in his Caledonian wars (see Roy's Military Antiquities).

The stations at York and Isurium might hold a full legion with the auxiliaries (12,000 to 13,000 men). For Rey Cross camp, see p. 19; Lavatræ, p. 48; Greta Bridge, p. 50; Cataractonium, p. 54; Isurium, p. 67; Eburacum, p. 75; Cawthorne, p. 88; Malton, p. 236.