

7. What were their towns and villages ?

They consisted of a number of these huts, commonly situated in woods for the convenience of hunting, the favorite and necessary diversion of the time. Indeed woods and marshes covered most of the land.

8. Did they remain stationary or wander about ?

They formed encampments according to the season of the year : in summer they lived in the most fertile valleys, which afforded the best pasture and water for their cattle ; in winter they removed to the hilly parts, as being drier and more healthy.

9. What was their usual diet ?

Milk and the flesh of the beasts killed in hunting : their common drink was water : but the tribe opposite Gaul (called the Belgæ), who were more civilized than the rest, tilled the land, understood the art of making bread, and traded with the Gauls.

10. What was their government ?

Patriarchal—the head of the family being answerable to the neighboring tribes for the conduct of the family.

11. What were the several orders of the Britons ?

They were divided into three classes, answering to our nobility, clergy, and common people—the last being little better than slaves to the others.

12. What was their religion ?

Heathenism of the worst kind, for they sometimes offered human sacrifices to their false gods. It was called Druidism.

13. Why ?

Because their priests were called Druids. These had great power over the minds of the people, who looked upon them with great reverence. They worshipped in groves of oak, which tree, as well as the mistletoe (which grows upon it) they held in high esteem.

14. What other offices did they discharge besides that of priests ?

Some of them, called *bards*, composed songs in honor of their heroes ; and others, called *vates*, or prophets, spent their time in studying nature, and indeed engrossed what little science was then known.