

the lives of civilians, and not to injure any of the churches, but he didn't respect any property that wasn't a church....^{14 1/4}

tremendous amount of property which they took off with them. Now during this century it would take much more time than we have now for the purpose to go into the ~~the~~ other details of the barbarian invasion, but there are two or three of them that are rather vital.

(end of record)

c 6

...the Visagoths, they threw in all the groups that they could for protection, and among these were troops from ~~Britat~~- Britain. So in 410 they went word to Britain for the last Roman troops to leave and come back to the defense of Italy. Now Britain had been in Roman hands for three hundred and fifty or more years now. Britain was the southern part of the island of ~~Britat~~ Britain, that is to say, what we now know as England. It was in Roman hands for four centuries. They had formed Christian churches up there; it was up there that ~~A~~ Constantine had been when he had become emporor. He was at York in Britain when his army had proclaimed him emporor. It was a section of culture; it was a section of Roman civilization. It was what we now know as England. And they had a wall built to keep the wild and savage Scots out of their country, to keep out the less attractive hilly country in the north (not attractive from the viewpoint of scenery, but from the viewpoint of economic utility, it is not a fifth as valuable as England.) This hilly country, mountainous country in the north, it was filled with wild tribes, and the Romans never ~~con-~~ conquered it. They ~~bil-~~ built walls there to keep them out, and they had legions guarding these walls to keep the Sctos out of the country all the~~y~~ time. The Scots never did really get into the country until the time of James Stewart (?). But the Romans protected--held them out by this wall, but they didn't conquer all of the 2 . England was a great center of Roman