

among a friendly but independent people, and that, overpowered by insurrection, they had with difficulty saved and carried off the queen, who is never mentioned again. The nation appears to have universally taken arms and supported Venutius, who successfully maintained his authority against the somewhat feeble efforts of old Didius and his lieutenants.

Veranius followed Didius, and a greater than either, Suetonius Paulinus, commanded the legions, but the people of the south of England found him occupation enough, and the slaughter of the Druids in Anglesey was avenged in the almost utter extinction of the Roman name by Boadicea and the Iceni. The Brigantes remained unconquered—perhaps they were not attacked—by the generals who ruled in South Britain till the days of Vespasian.

The nation then sunk under the continued assaults of larger bodies of troops under Petilius Cerealis, and great part of the Brigantian territory was “acquired by victory or ruined by war,” A.D. 70–78. The full conquest was reserved for Agricola, A.D. 78–79.

From this time the Brigantes of Britain are mentioned no more as struggling for liberty, except in the address of Galgacus, who, though speaking of their queen as burning a colony and storming a camp, evidently refers to Boadicea and the Iceni, a tribe of Cambridgeshire, between whom and the true Brigantes there may have been some affinity, not now admitting of explanation*.

The Brigantian soon became a favoured province, full of roads, camps, and villas, and never again provoked the Roman sword †, except in the days of Antoninus Pius, when, “for harassing the

* “Brigantes fœmina duce exurere coloniam, expugnare castra, ac nisi felicitas in socordiam vertisset, exuere jugum potuere.”—*Tac. Vit. Agric.*

† Yet we read (Juv. 14. 196)—

“Dirue Maurorum attegias, Castella Brigantum.”

The Brigantian power was then great enough to be respected.