

Genunii, allies of Rome, part of their land was taken away\*." Who were these Genunii? And what measure of freedom belonged to the Brigantes, if they thus engaged in war with another state which was friendly to Rome?

By this extension of Roman power the British Islands became widely rather than accurately known: Pliny (iv. 16), writing before the appointment of Agricola, speaks of thirty years' war having carried the knowledge of Britain only to the vicinity of the Caledonian forests. It was no doubt by the campaigns of Agricola that the fullest knowledge was acquired; for his fleets circumnavigated the wild regions of the north, and his soldiers penetrated farther and remained longer than even those of Severus, among the solitudes of the Grampian Mountains.

The Brigantes, as their name implies, were 'highlanders,' that is to say, inhabitants of the hilly country toward the north of Britain, and having communication by river navigation to ports both on the east and west. They extended from the German Ocean to the Irish Sea.

Their principal settlements appear to have been in Yorkshire; Isu Brigantum, the port or water station of the tribe, being at or near Aldborough—the Roman Isurium. But there appears reason to include in their territory the elevated parts of Derbyshire, and thus we should assign to this 'most numerous nation' a great part of the large area which extends from the Trent to the Tyne: there is no other important tribe mentioned between these rivers, except the Parisoi, in the south-east of Yorkshire.

From this large country the Roman commanders, in the course of thirty years' frequent and often bloody war, had torn away the southern portions, and at last the whole became a conquered province, subject to tribute, encircled by camps and traversed by military roads, and honoured by the births, lives and deaths of emperors and tyrants.

\* Pausanias, *APKAΔΙΚΑ*, viii. xliii. 3. The general who effected this was Lollius Urbicus.