Gold aureus of Claudius, celebrating victory in Britain - Issued in around 43-44 AD

Told in 3-4 years of campaigning, Vespasian and his legion, subdued a number of tribes, Isle of Wight fell to him and captured 20 hill-forts.

**Maiden Castle**
Sir Mortimer Wheeler thought Maiden Castle was one of the hill-forts.

He found a cemetery and thought it was for the war-dead.

Only some skeletons showed signs of violence. Some skeletons wounds had healed by the time they had been deposited. Arrowheads were the kind that Iron Age people used, not Roman.

Niall Sharples suggests this may be evidence of inter-tribal warfare, not of Roman.

**Client tribes in Britain:**
Iceni (Prasutagus)
Brigantes (Cartimandua)
Atrebates (Cogidubnus)

Wales became main area of resistance. Signed a deal with Rome, allowed them to continue ruling while they’re alive, but when they die, the power goes to Rome.

**Inscription from Chichester, referring to Cogidubnus**
Tiberius Claudius Cogidubnus, King of Britain
Became a Roman citizen.
Cogidubnus, wanted an imperial palace. 'Palace' villa at Fishbourne, from c. 75 AD - possibly for Cogidubnus.
May have had imperial support from Claudius.
May have been too old in 75 AD, may have been for someone else.

**47 AD**
Plautius was replaced by Ostorius Scapula

Built the Fosse Way

**Tribes of Iron Age Wales:**
Deceangli
Ordovices
Demetae
Silures

Scapula finds Caratacus