Britannia

Roman Britain from Caesar to Arthur

4

The Romans in Caledonia

Some thoughts about Boudica and Roman rule….

Boudica did the Romans an enormous favour by showing everyone that all she had to offer was destruction, mayhem, death and ruin. She had not intended to offer them that, but that was how it turned out.

The proof is in the pudding. There was no tribal rebellion of any kind in southern Britain thereafter and the physical evidence everywhere is that the Roman way was widely accepted rather than imposed. It is facile to believe that the disappearance of revolt after 61 was exclusively due to Roman oppression. The Romans were good at oppressing people, but not that good.

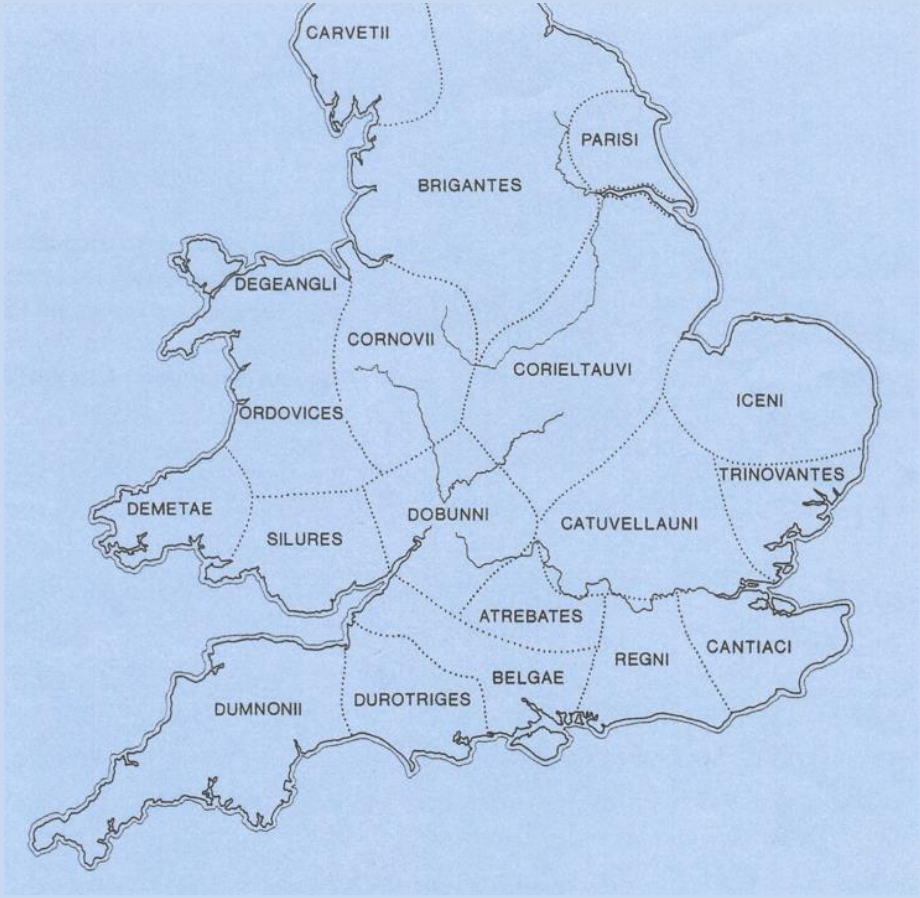
—Guy de la Bedoyere, Defying Rome, p. 72

The debate over the pros and cons of Roman rule has been going on for millennia. Were the burdens of that rule (taxes, etc.) any worse than would have been the case under native rulers?

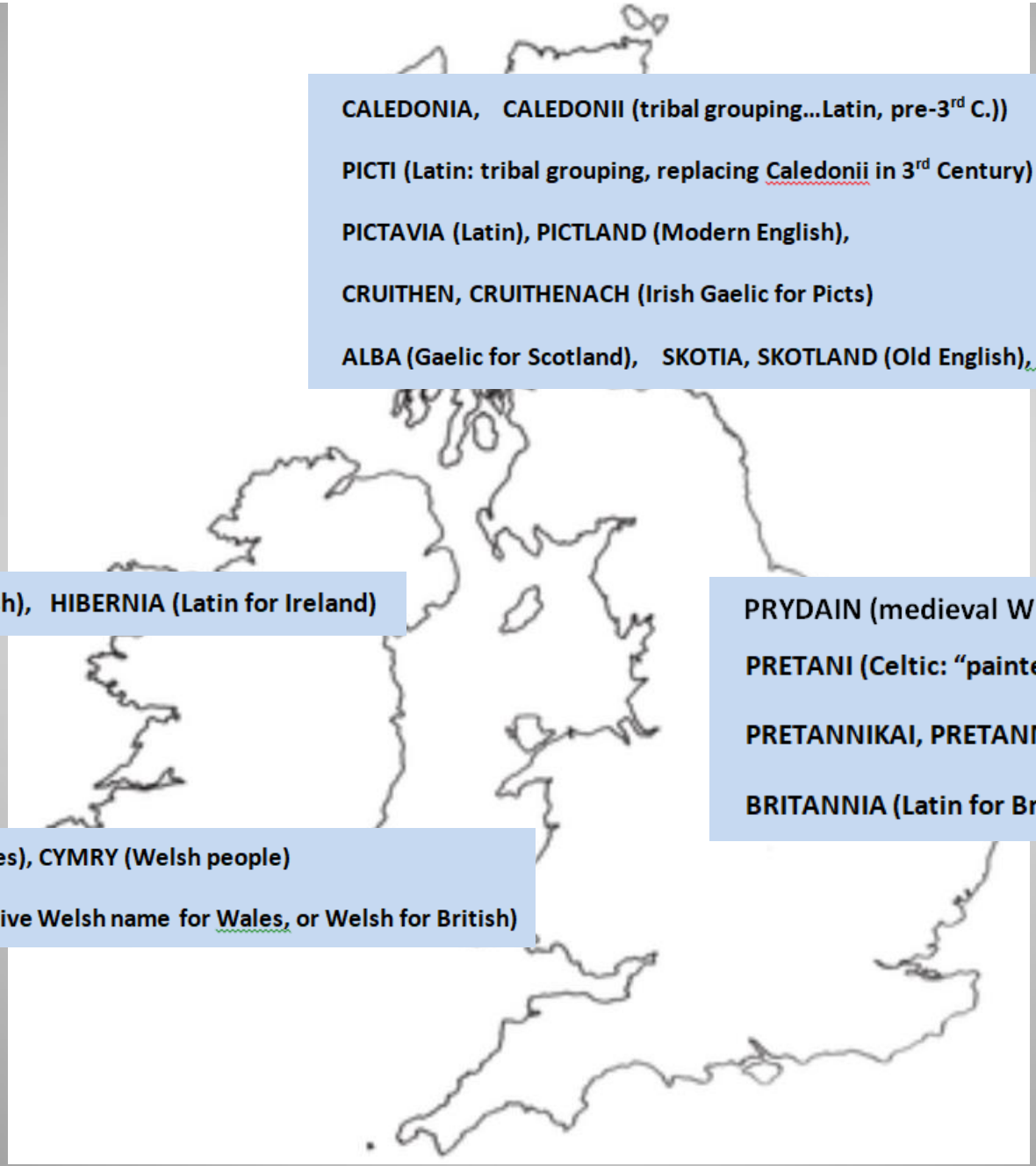
Perhaps the greatest benefit of the Empire was peace. In Britain as elsewhere, the Pax Romana put an end to the incessant tribal and dynastic conflicts, from cattle raids to tribal wars, that cost untold numbers of lives.

The names we have for the peoples and tribes of Britannia are those used by the Greeks and Romans, and were in forms easier for them to pronounce. What were the native Celtic versions?

For the name Britannia itself, there is an answer….



NAMES AND PLACES….GAELIC, LATIN, OLD ENGLISH, MODERN ENGLISH



CALEDONIA, CALEDONII (tribal grouping…Latin, pre-3rd C.))

PICTI (Latin: tribal grouping, replacing Caledonii in 3rd Century)

PICTAVIA (Latin), PICTLAND (Modern English),

CRUITHEN, CRUITHENACH (Irish Gaelic for Picts)

ALBA (Gaelic for Scotland), SKOTIA, SKOTLAND (Old English), SCOTLAND (modern English)

HIBERNII (Latin for Irish), HIBERNIA (Latin for Ireland)

PRYDAIN (medieval Welsh for Britain)

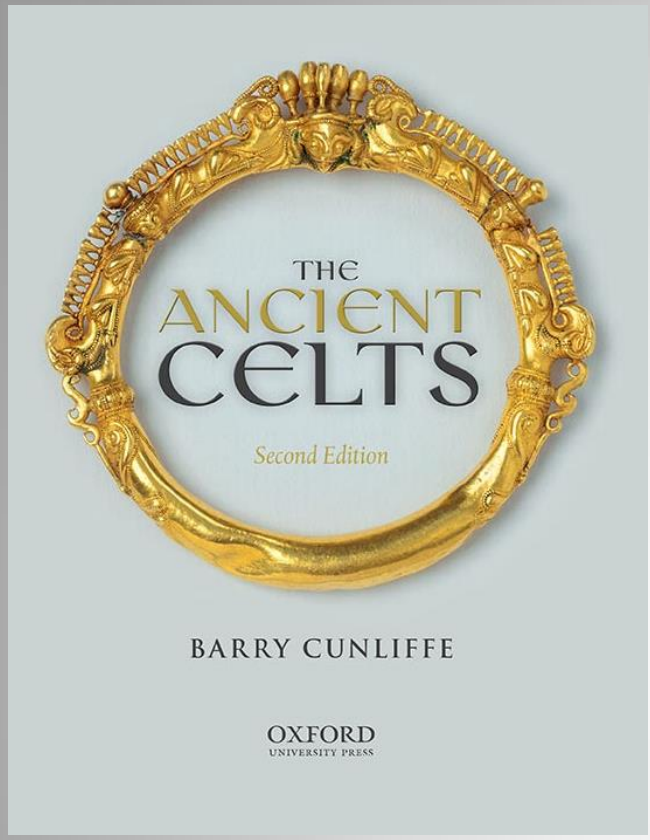
PRETANI (Celtic: "painted people?"),

PRETANNIKAI, PRETANNIKE (Greek for Britain),

BRITANNIA (Latin for Britain)

CYMRU (Welsh for Wales), CYMRY (Welsh people)

BRYTHONIAID (alternative Welsh name for Wales, or Welsh for British)


THE
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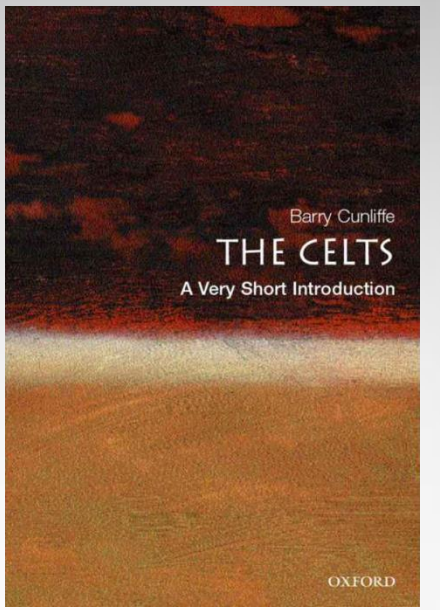
CELTS
Second Edition
BARRY CUNLIFFE
OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS


Barry Cunliffe
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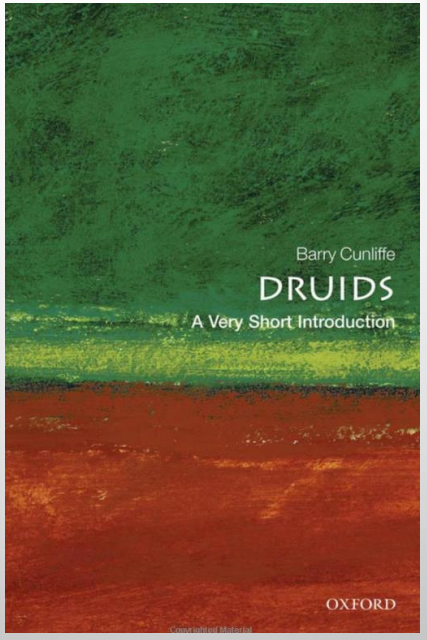
A Very Short Introduction
OXFORD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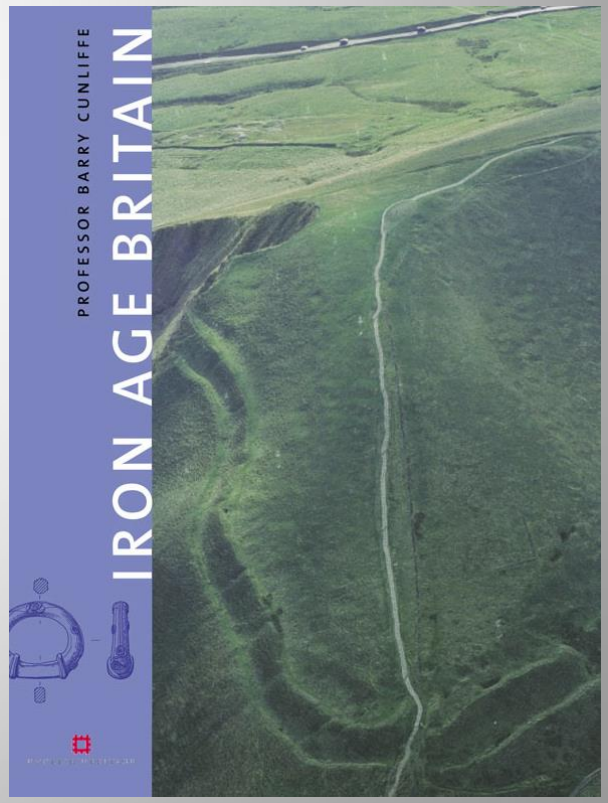
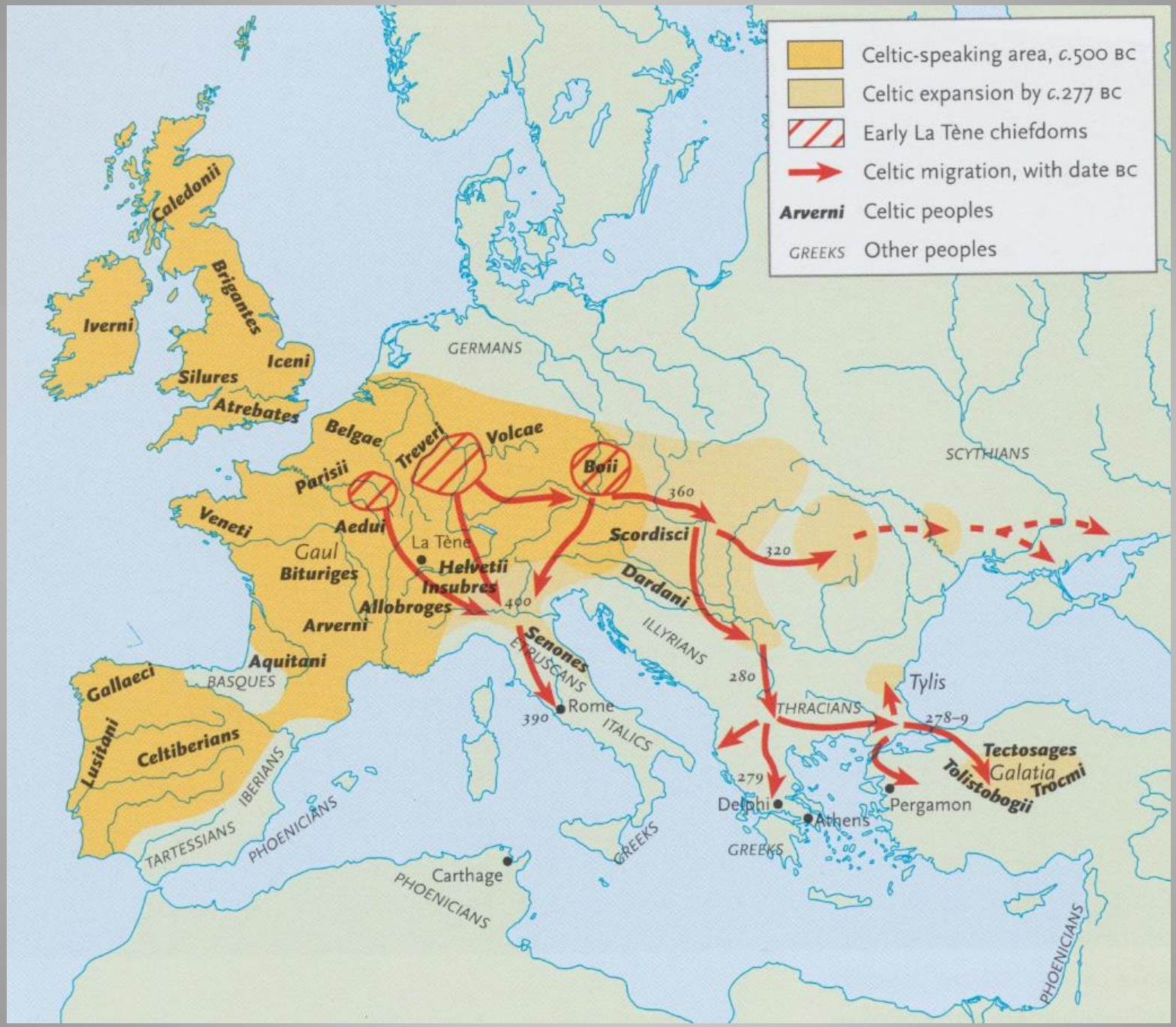
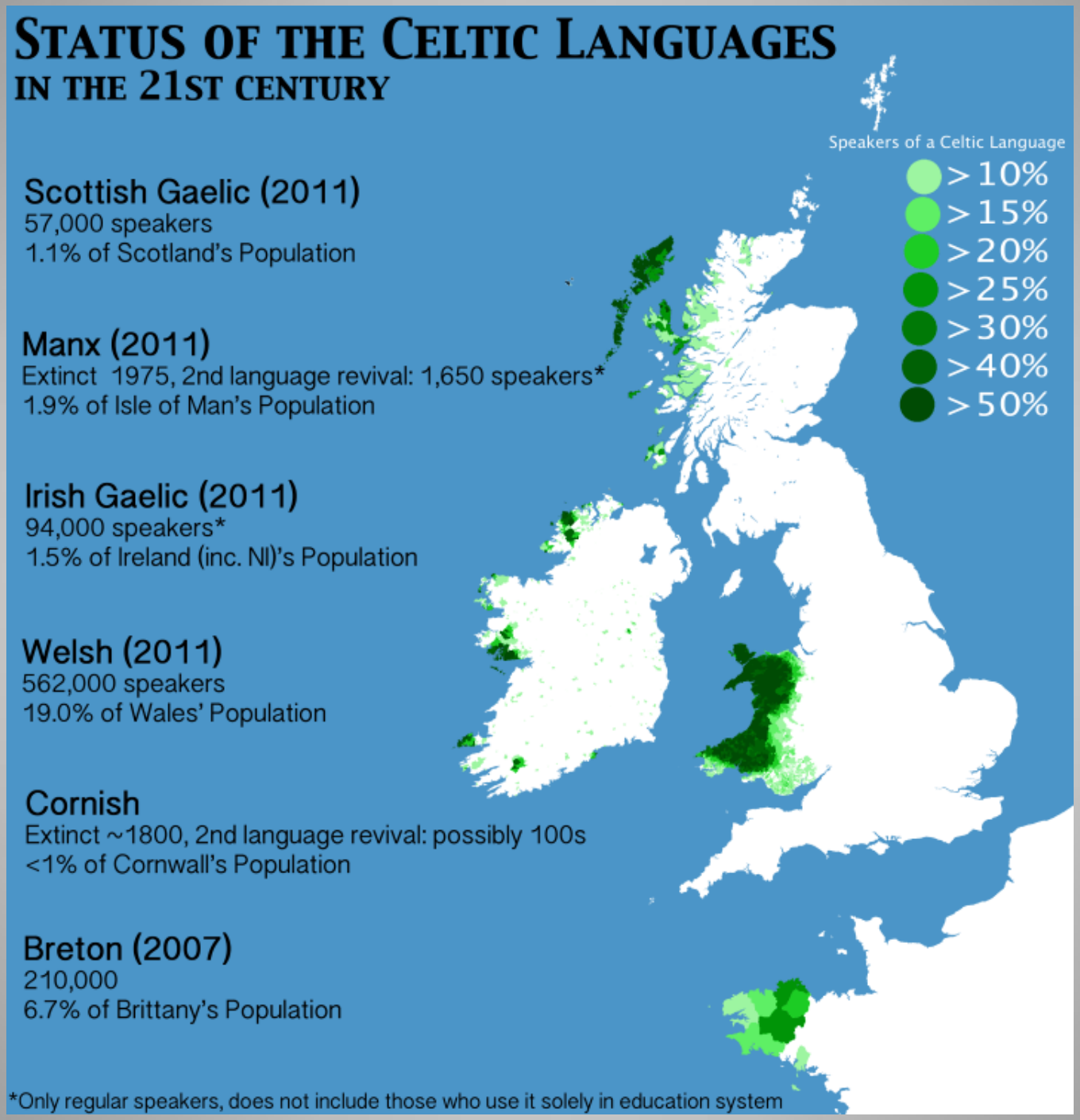

PROFESSOR BARRY CUNLIFFE
IRON AGE BRITAIN


Celtic-speaking area, c.500 BC
Celtic expansion by c.277 BC
Early La Tène chiefdoms
Celtic migration, with date BC
Arverni Celtic peoples
GREEKS Other peoples
Caledonii
Brigantes
Iverni
Iceni
Silures
Atrebates
GERMANS
Belgae
Treveri
Volcae
Parisii
Boii
360
SCYTHIANS
Veneti
Aedui
La Tène
Gaul
Helvetii
Scordisci
320
Bituriges
Insubres
Dardani
Allobroges
400
Arverni
ILLYRIANS
Senones
ETRUSCANS
Aquitani
280
Tylis
Gallaeci
BASQUES
Rome
390
THRACIANS
278–9
Tectosages
Galatia
Tolistobogii
Trocmi
Lusitani
Celtiberians
ITALICS
279
Delphi
Athens
Pergamon
IBERIANS
TARTESSIANS
PHOENICIANS
GREEKS
GREEKS
Carthage
PHOENICIANS
PHOENICIANS

Status of the Celtic Languages
in the 21st century



Scottish Gaelic (2011)
57,000 speakers
1.1% of Scotland's Population

Manx (2011)
Extinct 1975, 2nd language revival: 1,650 speakers*
1.9% of Isle of Man's Population

Irish Gaelic (2011)
94,000 speakers*
1.5% of Ireland (inc. NI)'s Population

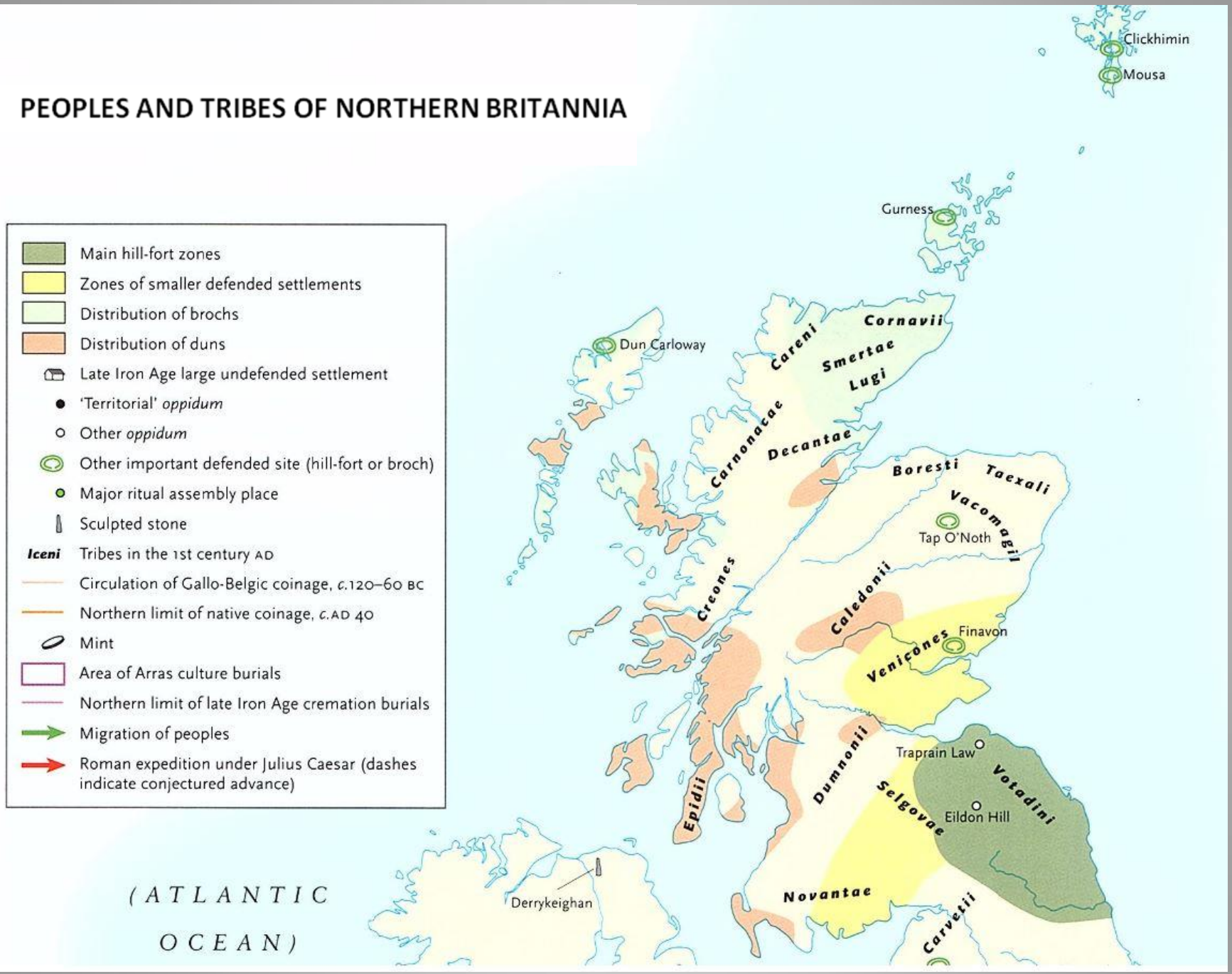
Welsh (2011)
562,000 speakers
19.0% of Wales' Population

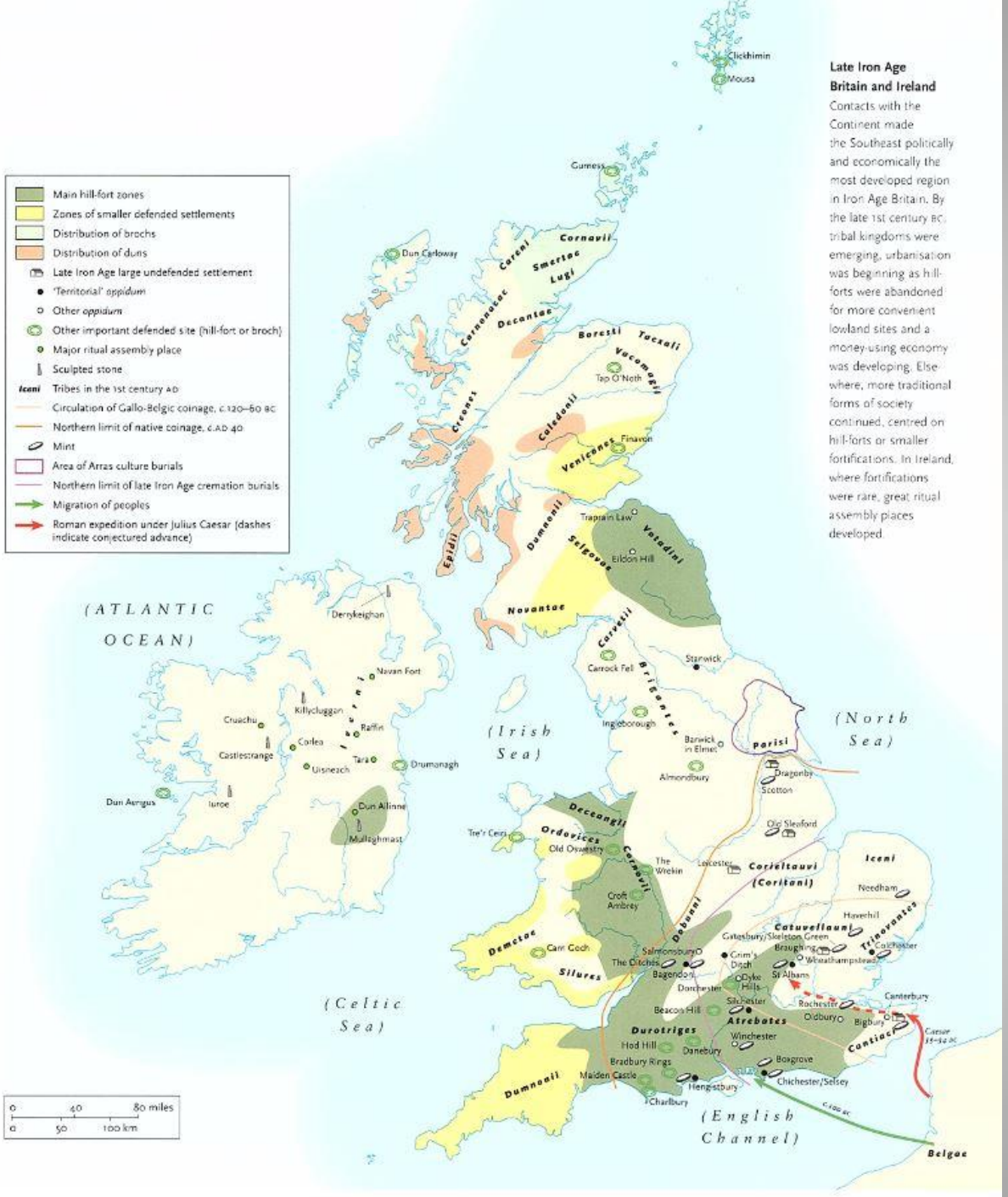
Cornish
Extinct ~1800, 2nd language revival: possibly 100s
<1% of Cornwall's Population

Breton (2007)
210,000
6.7% of Brittany's Population

*Only regular speakers, does not include those who use it solely in education system

PEOPLES AND TRIBES OF NORTHERN BRITANNIA





Late Iron Age Britain and Ireland

Contacts with the Continent made the Southeast politically and economically the most developed region in Iron Age Britain. By the late 1st century BC, tribal kingdoms were emerging, urbanisation was beginning as hill-forts were abandoned for more convenient lowland sites and a money-using economy was developing. Elsewhere, more traditional forms of society continued, centred on hill-forts or smaller fortifications. In Ireland, where fortifications were rare, great ritual assembly places developed.

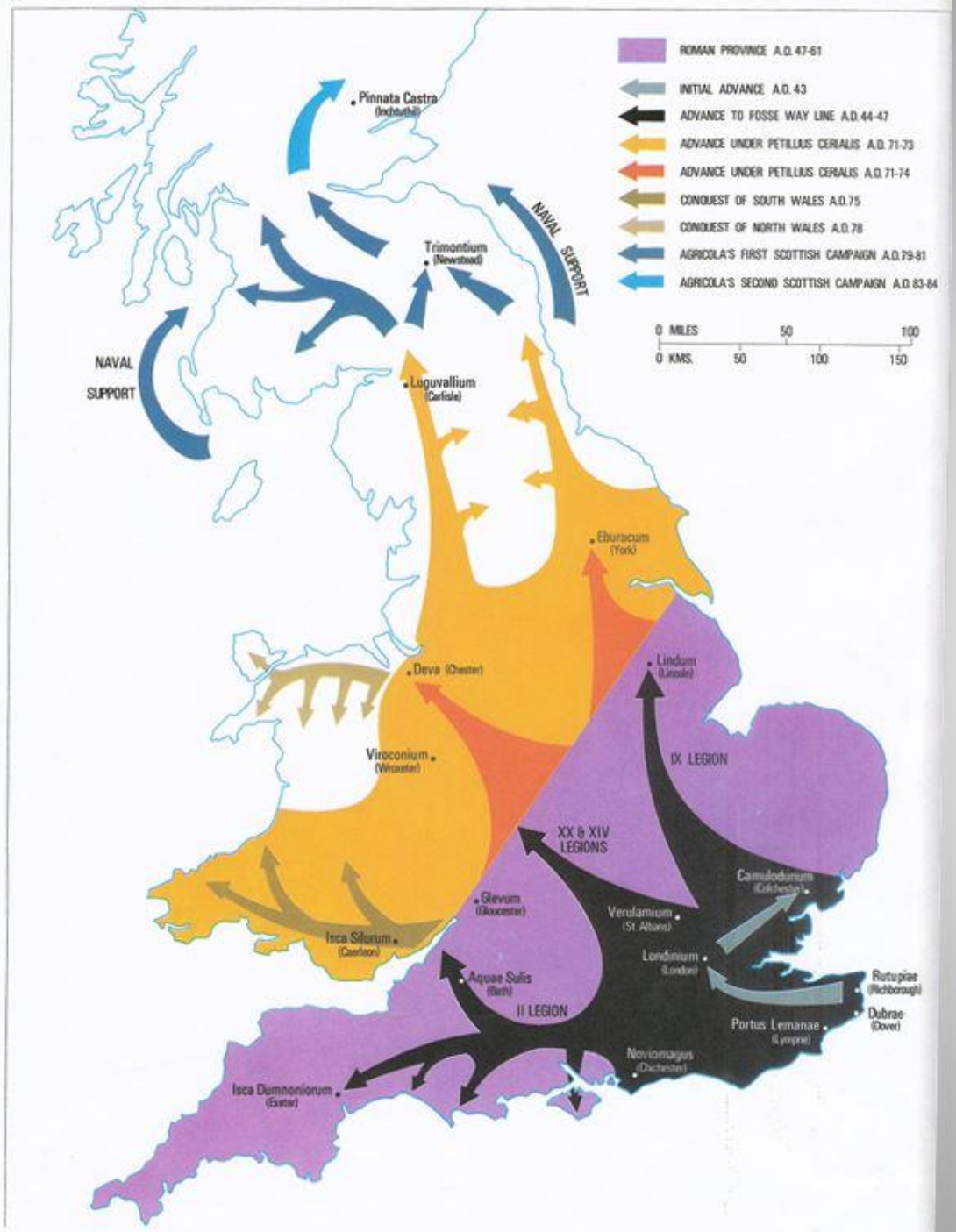
Only the wealthiest of nobles would have these weapons and armor. Ordinary warriors would be more simply equipped.

1st Century AD Legionary

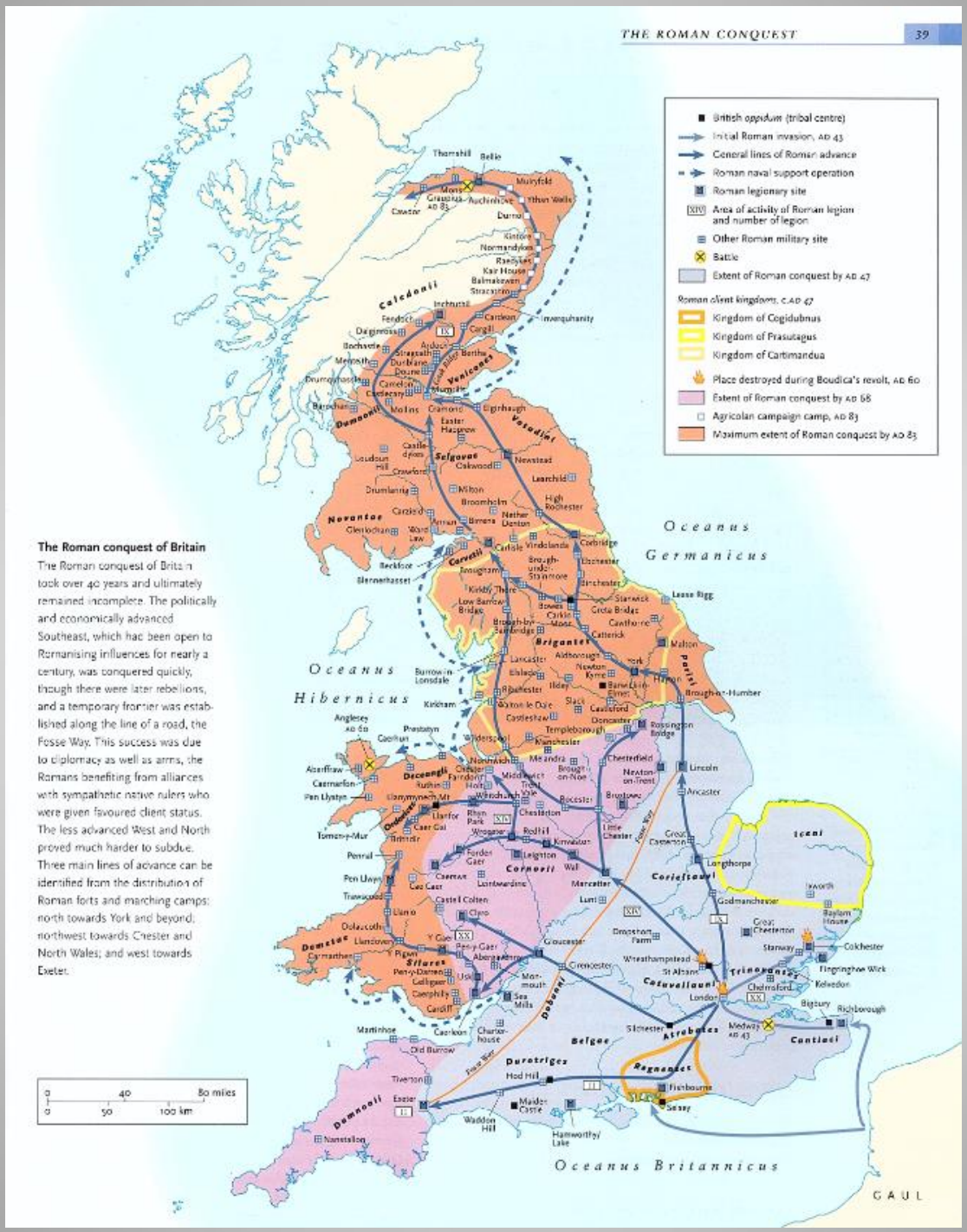
A common soldier of c AD 75-100 is shown here. His helmet is of the type known as "Imperial-Gallic" and his armour is of the segmented style which came into service around AD 30-40. The *scuturh* now has straight sides. The design is one of those shown on Trajan's Column, and is probably that of a Praetorian guard cohort. The two *pila* are of the weighted variety introduced before AD 80. The *gladius* has been slightly modified and now has parallel sides and a short point. The conventional woollen tunic and *caligae* are worn, together with a scarf to prevent the neck-plates chafing. Scarves quickly became fashionable with the auxiliaries, even though they wore mail armour, not the plated sort. The *cingulum* is still worn, but the belt fittings are now less elaborate. This trend towards simplification was to continue in the second century, with decorated studs disappearing, the *cingulum* growing shorter, and eventually being replaced by *pteruges* and the armour becoming simpler. The legionaries also began to wear breeches beneath their tunics like the auxiliaries. The figure is shown wearing the early type of segmented armour, with elaborate bronze hinges and strap-and-buckle fastenings.

Lorica Segmentata (above) The drawing shows the simpler "Newstead" type of armour in use from c AD 75-80. The bronze hinges have been replaced by simple rivets, and the belt-and-buckle fastenings by strong hooks. The bottom two girdle plates have been replaced by one wide plate. The individual plates, held together by internal leather straps can be clearly seen. The inset shows the front fastenings in detail. This type of armour was worn until the third century AD or later. It must be emphasised that obsolescence as we know it did not exist in ancient times and earlier styles of armour also remained in service in parallel with this type.

The men of Rome's legions would wear this uniform. Auxiliaries had other forms of armor and dress.

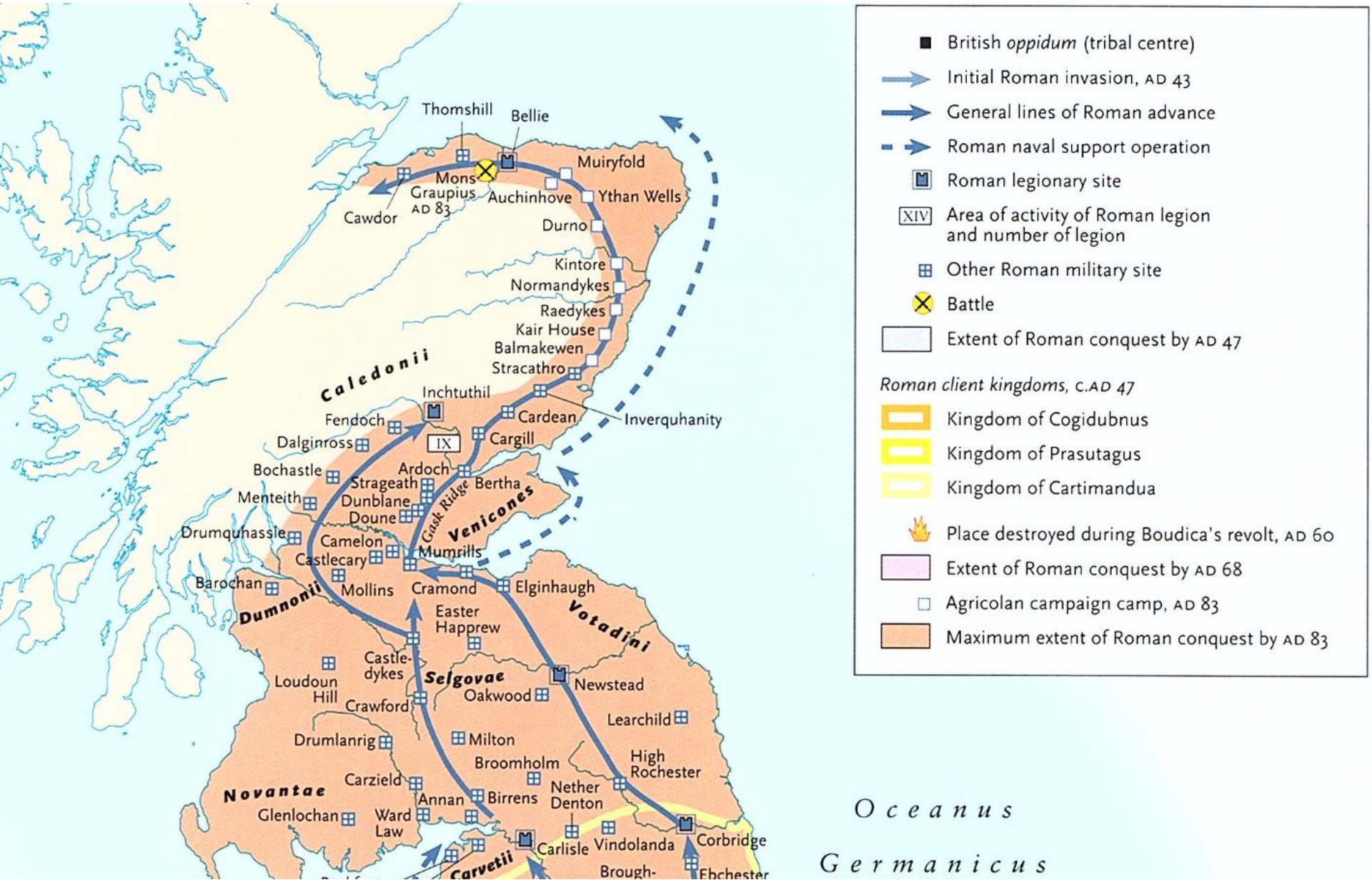

ROMAN PROVINCE A.D. 47-61
INITIAL ADVANCE A.D. 43
ADVANCE TO FOSSE WAY LINE A.D. 44-47
ADVANCE UNDER PETILLIUS CERIALIS A.D. 71-73
ADVANCE UNDER PETILLIUS CERIALIS A.D. 71-74
CONQUEST OF SOUTH WALES A.D. 75
CONQUEST OF NORTH WALES A.D. 78
AGRICOLA'S FIRST SCOTTISH CAMPAIGN A.D. 79-81
AGRICOLA'S SECOND SCOTTISH CAMPAIGN A.D. 83-84
0 MILES 50 100
0 KMS. 50 100 150
Pinnata Castra (Inchtuthil)
Trimontium (Newstead)
NAVAL SUPPORT
NAVAL SUPPORT
Luguvallium (Carlisle)
Eburacum (York)
Deva (Chester)
Lindum (Lincoln)
Viroconium (Wroxeter)
IX LEGION
XX & XIV LEGIONS
Glevum (Gloucester)
Camulodunum (Colchester)
Verulamium (St Albans)
Isca Silurum (Caerleon)
Londinium (London)
Aquae Sulis (Bath)
II LEGION
Rutupiae (Richborough)
Dubrae (Dover)
Portus Lemanae (Lympne)
Noviomagus (Chichester)
Isca Dumnoniorum (Exeter)

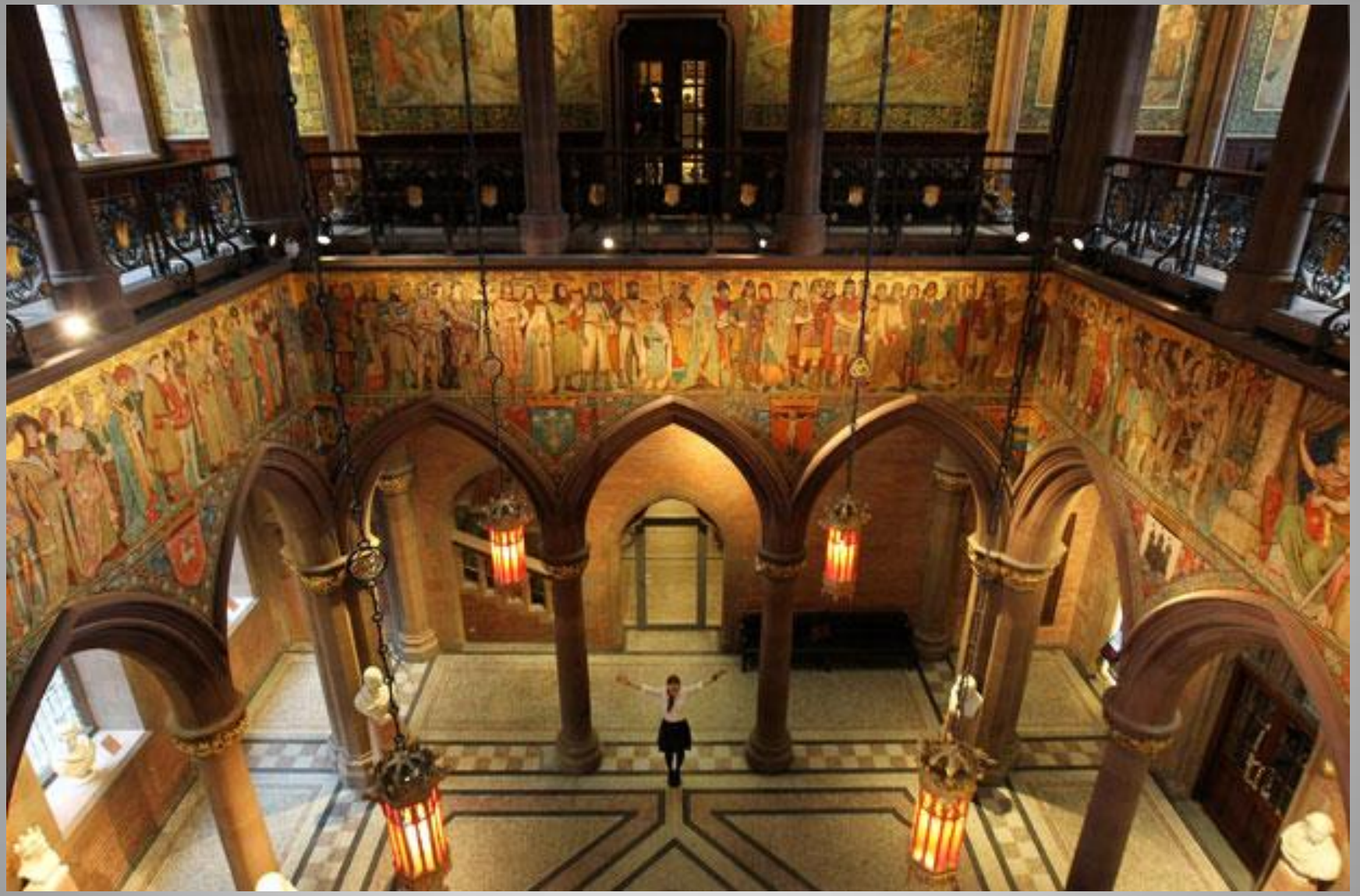
Oceanus Germanicus
Glenlochan
Annan
Birrens
Ward Law
Carlisle
Vindolanda
Corbridge
Ebchester
Beckfoot
Blennerhasset
Carvetii
Brough-under-Stainmore
Brougham
Binchester
Kirkby Thore
Stanwick
Lease Rigg
Low Barrow Bridge
Bowes
Greta Bridge
Carkin Moor
Cawthorne
Brough-by-Bainbridge
Catterick
Brigantes
Malton
Aldborough
York
Parisi
Lancaster
Burrow-in-Lonsdale
Elslack
Newton Kyme
Hayton
Ilkley
Barwick-in-Elmet
Ribchester
Brough-on-Humber
Kirkham
Walton-le-Dale
Slack
Castleford
Castleshaw
Doncaster
Rossington Bridge
Anglesey
AD 60
Prestatyn
Caerhun
Templeborough
Wilderspool
Manchester
Chesterfield
Northwich
Melandra
Chester
Farndon
Middlewich
Brough-on-Noe
Newton-on-Trent
Lincoln
Deceangli
Ruthin
Holt
Trent Vale
Ancaster
Llanymynech Mt
Whitchurch
Broxtowe
Rocester
Ordovices
Llanfor
Rhyn Park
XIV
Chesterton
Caer Gai
Little Chester
Fosse Way
Great Casterton
Iceni
Wroxeter
Redhill
Kinvaston
Brithdir
Forden Gaer
Leighton
Pennal
Cornovii
Wall
Longthorpe
Corieltauvi
Caersws
Cae Caer
Leintwardine
Mancetter
Pen Llwyn
Ixworth
Trawscoed
Castell Colten
Lunt
Godmanchester
Llanio
Clyro
XIV
IX
Baylam House
Dolaucothi
Great Chesterton
Dropshort Farm
Llandovery
Y Gaer
XX
Gloucester
Stanway
Colchester
Y Pigwn
Pen-y-Gaer
Abergavenny
Wheathampstead
Fingringhoe Wick
Silures
Cirencester
St Albans
Trinovantes
Pen-y-Darren
Usk
Mon-mouth
Catuvellauni
Kelvedon
Gelligaer
Chelmsford
Caerphilly
Sea Mills
London
XX
Bigbury
Richborough
Cardiff
Dobunni
Martinhoe
Caerleon
Charter-house
Silchester
Atrebates
Medway
AD 43
Cantiaci
Belgae
Old Burrow
Durotriges
Regnenses
Tiverton
Hod Hill
II
Fishbourne
Exeter
II
Maiden Castle
Selsey
Dumnonii
Waddon Hill
Hamworthy/ Lake
Oceanus Britannicus
GAUL



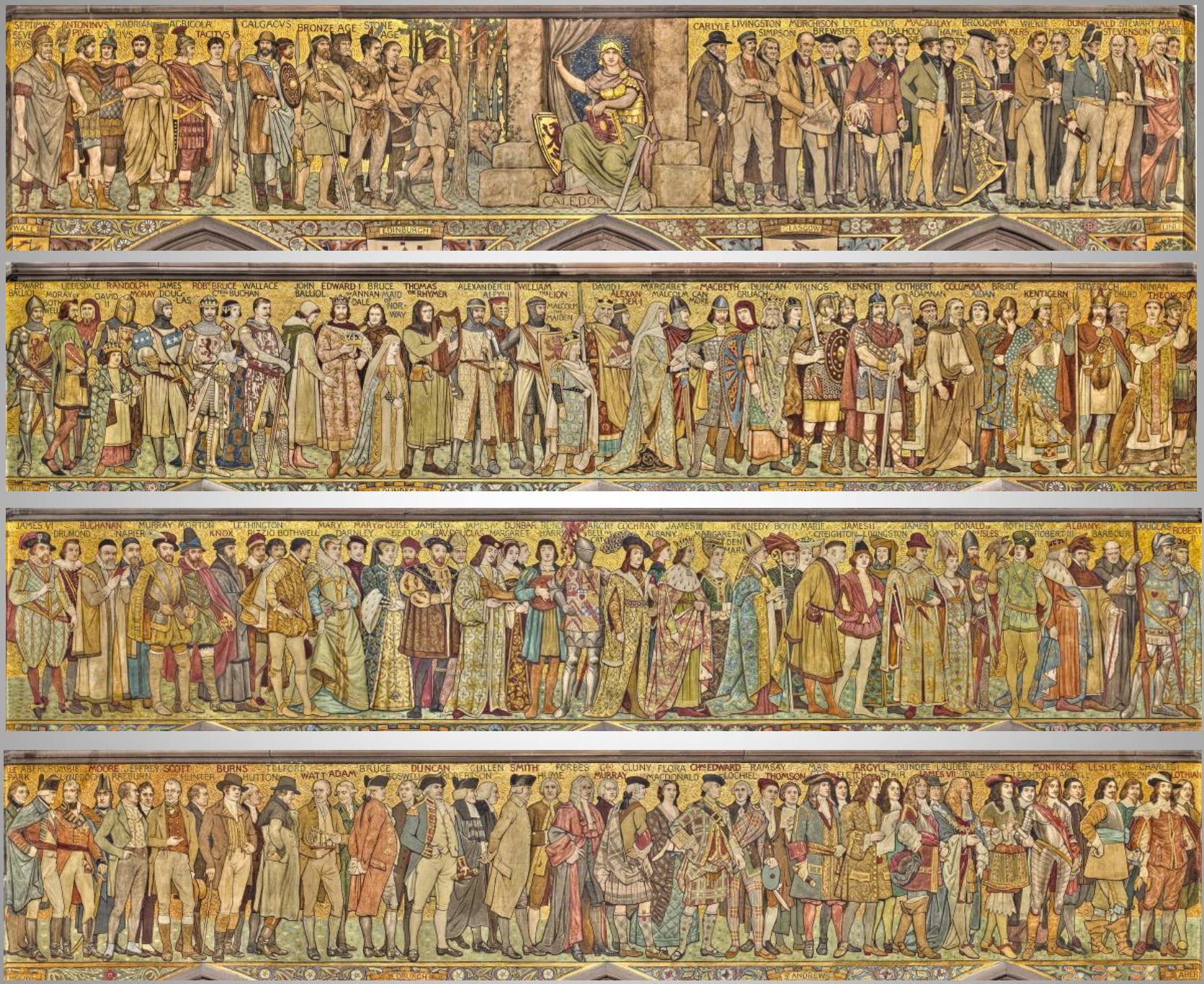
The Roman conquest of Britain

The Roman conquest of Britain took over 40 years and ultimately remained incomplete. The politically and economically advanced Southeast, which had been open to Romanising influences for nearly a century, was conquered quickly, though there were later rebellions, and a temporary frontier was established along the line of a road, the Fosse Way. This success was due to diplomacy as well as arms, the Romans benefiting from alliances with sympathetic native rulers who were given favoured client status. The less advanced West and North proved much harder to subdue. Three main lines of advance can be identified from the distribution of Roman forts and marching camps: north towards York and beyond; northwest towards Chester and North Wales; and west towards Exeter.


Thomshill
Bellie
Muiryfold
Mons Graupius AD 83
Auchinhove
Ythan Wells
Cawdor
Durno
Kintore
Normandykes
Raedykes
Kair House
Balmakewen
Stracathro
Caledonii
Inchtuthil
Fendoch
Cardean
Inverquhanity
Dalginross
IX
Cargill
Bochastle
Ardoch
Strageath
Bertha
Menteith
Dunblane
Gask Ridge
Venicones
Doune
Drumquhassle
Camelon
Castlecary
Mumrills
Barochan
Mollins
Cramond
Elginhaugh
Dumnonii
Easter Happrew
Votadini
Castle-dykes
Selgovae
Loudoun Hill
Crawford
Oakwood
Newstead
Learchild
Drumlanrig
Milton
Broomholm
High Rochester
Carzield
Nether Denton
Novantae
Annan
Birrens
Glenlochan
Ward Law
Carlisle
Vindolanda
Corbridge
Carvetii
Brough-
Ebchester
British oppidum (tribal centre)
Initial Roman invasion, AD 43
General lines of Roman advance
Roman naval support operation
Roman legionary site
XIV Area of activity of Roman legion and number of legion
Other Roman military site
Battle
Extent of Roman conquest by AD 47
Roman client kingdoms, c.AD 47
Kingdom of Cogidubnus
Kingdom of Prasutagus
Kingdom of Cartimandua
Place destroyed during Boudica's revolt, AD 60
Extent of Roman conquest by AD 68
Agricolan campaign camp, AD 83
Maximum extent of Roman conquest by AD 83
Oceanus Germanicus

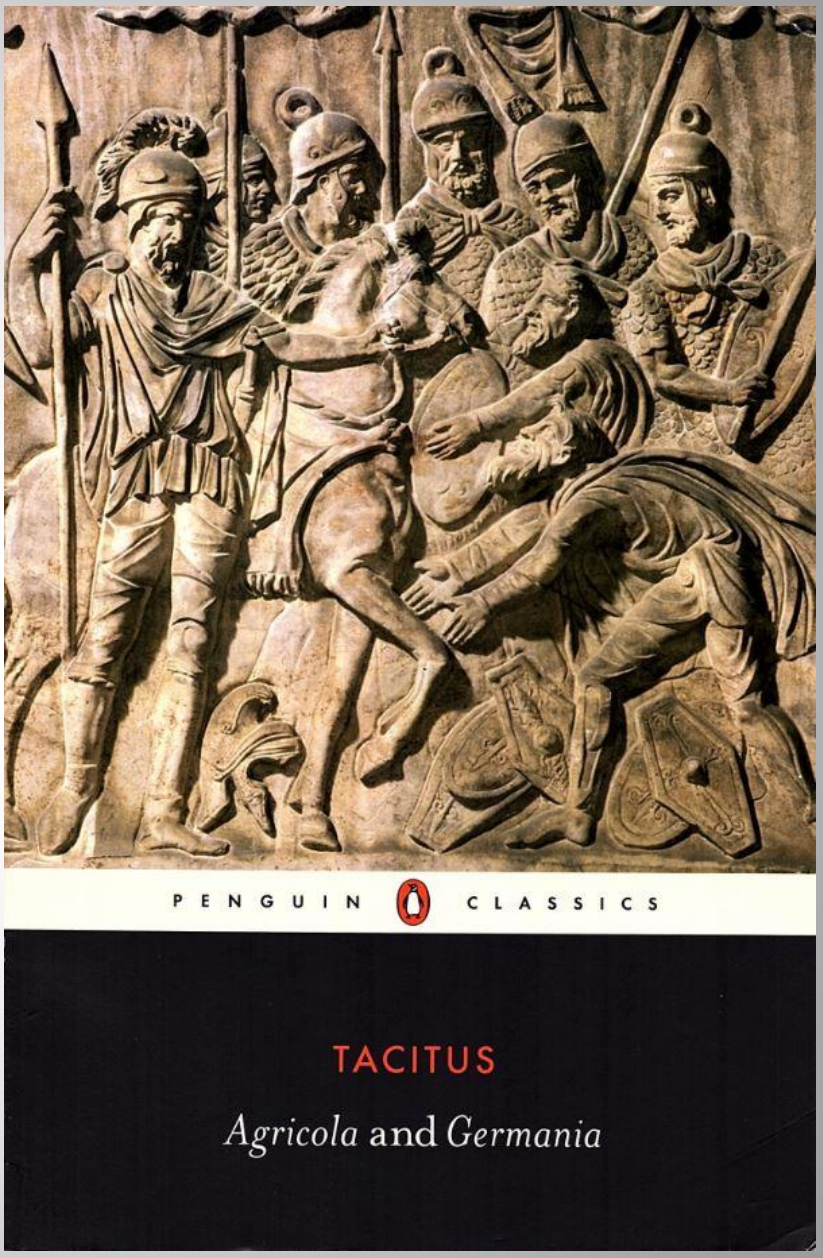


The Scottish National Portrait Gallery


CALGACVS
BRONZE AGE
STONE AGE
CARLYLE
LIVINGSTON
MURCHISON
LYELL
CLYDE
MACAULAY
BROUGHAM
WILKIE
STEWART
EDINBURGH
LASCOW
EDWARD
LIDDESDALE
RANDOLPH
JAMES
WALLACE
JOHN
EDWARD I
BRUCE
THOMAS
ALEXANDER III
WILLIAM
DAVID I
MARGARET
MACBETH
DUNCAN
VIKINGS
KENNETH
CUTHBERT
COLUMBA
BRUDE
KENTIGERN
NINIAN
JAMES VI
BUCHANAN
MURRAY
MORTON
LETHINGTON
MARY
DUNBAR
COCHRAN
JAMES III
KENNEDY
BOYD
MARIE
JAMES II
JAMES I
DONALD
ROTHESAY
ALBANY
DOUGLAS
ROBERT
MOORE
JEFFREY
SCOTT
BURNS
TELFORD
WATT
ADAM
BRUCE
DUNCAN
CULLEN
SMITH
FORBES
CLUNY
FLORA
CHS EDWARD
RAMSAY
MAR
ARGYLL
DUNDEE
LAUDER
CHARLES
MONTROSE
LESLIE
CHARLES I
DRUMOND
NAPIER
KNOX
RIZZIO
BOTHWELL
DARNLEY
BEATON
MARGARET
ALBANY
CREIGHTON
LIVINGSTON
ROBERT III
BARBOUR
ROBERT II
MURRAY
MACDONALD
LOCHIEL
THOMSON
STAIR
JAMES VII
DALE
LOTHIAN
DRUMOND
S. ANDREWS

SEPTIMIVS
SEVE
RVS
ANTONINVS
PIVS
HADRIAN
AGRICOLA
TACITVS
CALGACVS
BRONZE AGE
STONE
AGE

AGRICOLA
TACITVS
CALGACVS


PENGUIN CLASSICS
TACITUS
Agricola and Germania

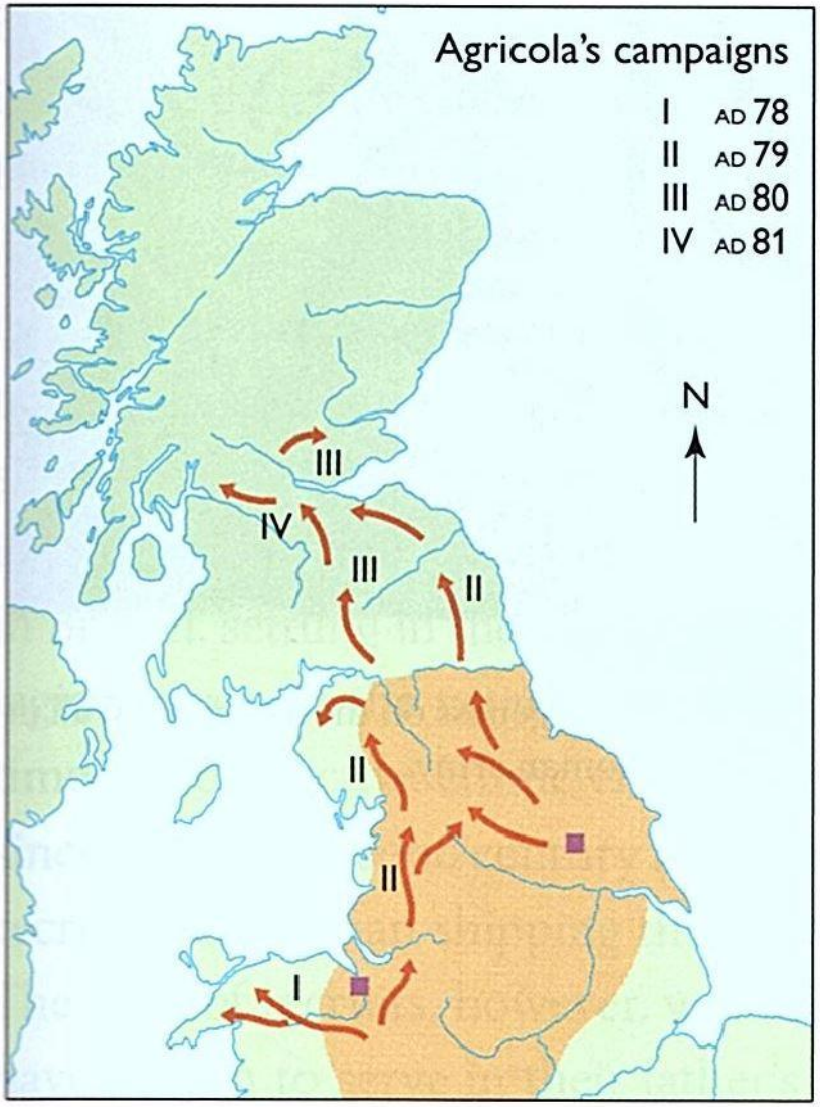
Gnaeus Julius Agricola

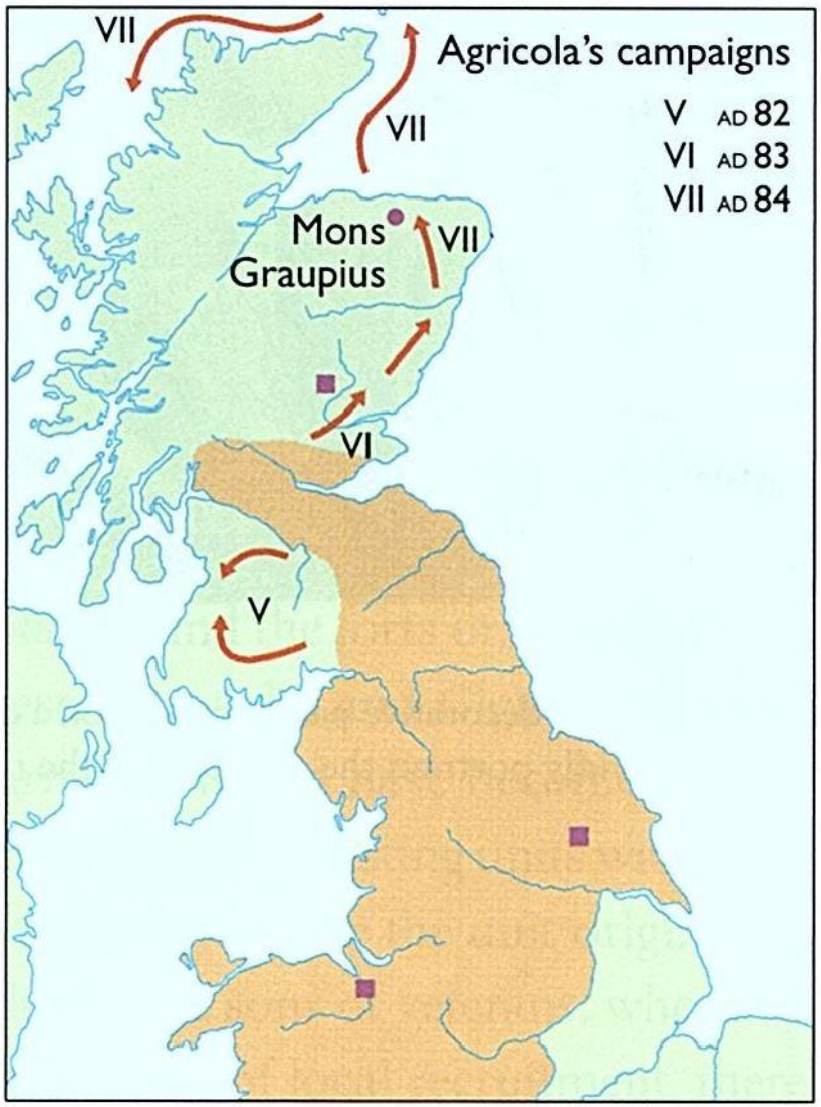
A statue of Agricola erected at the Roman Baths at Bath in 1894

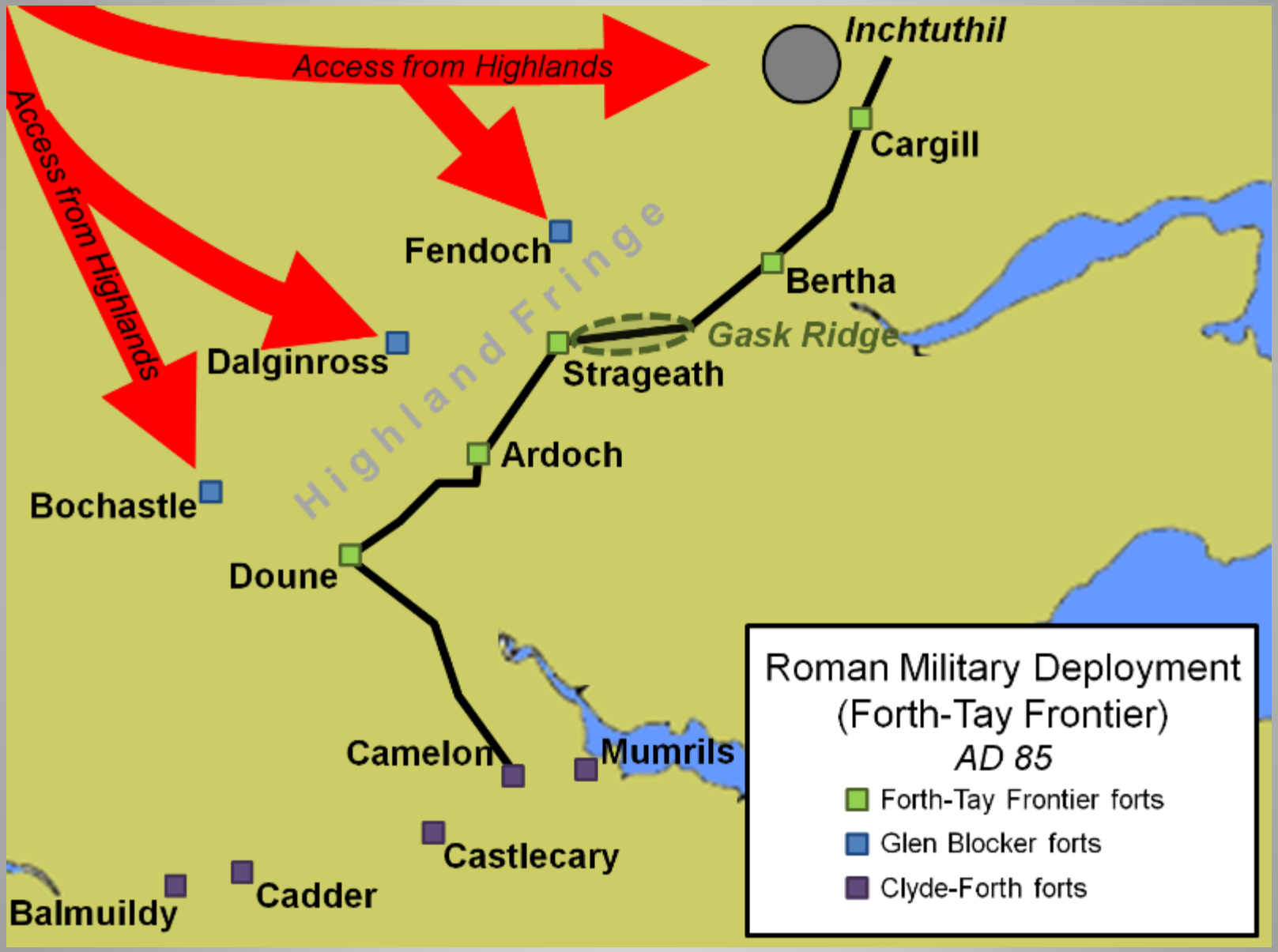
Born	13 June 40 Forum Julii, Gallia Narbonensis (now Fréjus, France)
Died	23 August 93 (aged 53) Gallia Narbonensis (now Languedoc and Provence, France)
Allegiance	Roman Empire
Years of service	58–85
Rank	Proconsul
Commands held	Legio XX *Valeria Victrix* Gallia Aquitania Britannia
Battles/wars	Battle of Watling Street Battle of Mons Graupius
Awards	Ornamenta triumphalia

Agricola (AD 40–93), Roman politician. Gnaeus Julius Agricola is the most famous Roman governor of BRITAIN thanks to a detailed biography, almost amounting to panegyric, by his son-in-law TACITUS. His distinguished career, spanning more than 25 years, included three appointments in Britain: his first post was as a military tribune in Britain (58–61); he commanded Legion XX (70–73/4) under Cerialis; and, after holding the consulship in Rome (77/8), he became governor of Britain (78–84). As governor he was almost constantly on campaign – Tacitus admits Agricola was over-fond of military glory – defeating the Ordovices (78) and the BRIGANTES, reaching the Tyne–Solway (79), and occupying the Scottish lowlands (80). After building roads and forts (81), he continued the advance into Scotland (*see* CALEDONIA) (82/3), establishing a legionary fortress at Inchtuthil, and defeated the Caledonians at Mons Graupius (84, site unknown). Recalled by Domitian, who rightly considered his plans over-ambitious, he spent the rest of his life in retirement in Rome. RJB

Hanson (1987); Mattingly and Handford (1970); Scullard (1979); Todd (1981).


Agricola's campaigns
I AD 78
II AD 79
III AD 80
IV AD 81
N
III
IV
III
II
II
II
I


VII
VII
Agricola's campaigns
V AD 82
VI AD 83
VII AD 84
Mons
Graupius
VII
VI
V

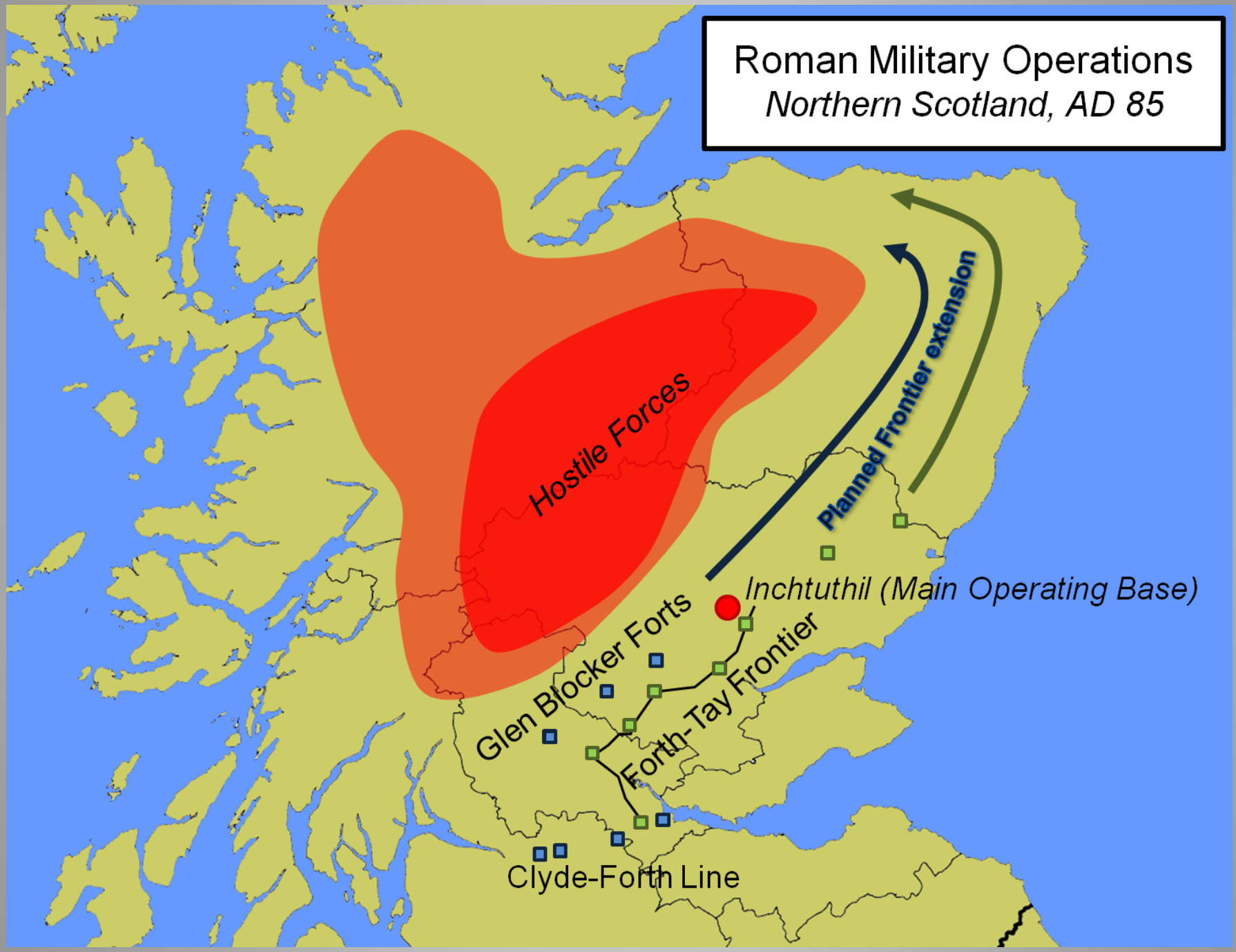

Inchtuthil
Access from Highlands
Access from Highlands
Cargill
Fendoch
Bertha
Highland Fringe
Gask Ridge
Dalginross
Strageath
Ardoch
Bochastle
Doune
Camelon
Mumrils
Castlecary
Balmuildy
Cadder
Roman Military Deployment
(Forth-Tay Frontier)
AD 85
Forth-Tay Frontier forts
Glen Blocker forts
Clyde-Forth forts

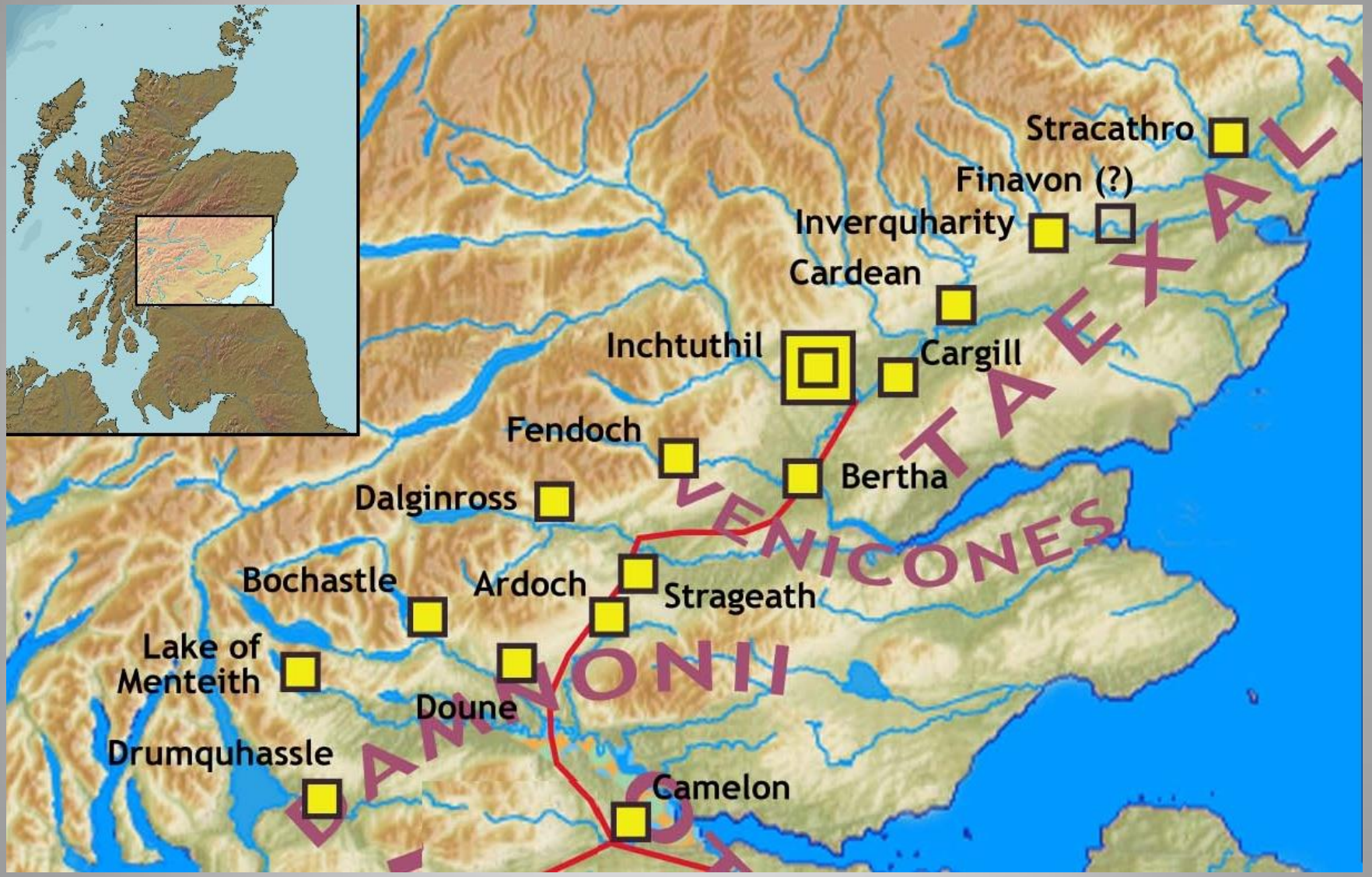
The Gask Ridge seen from near the modern A9, the traditional trade route towards Perth

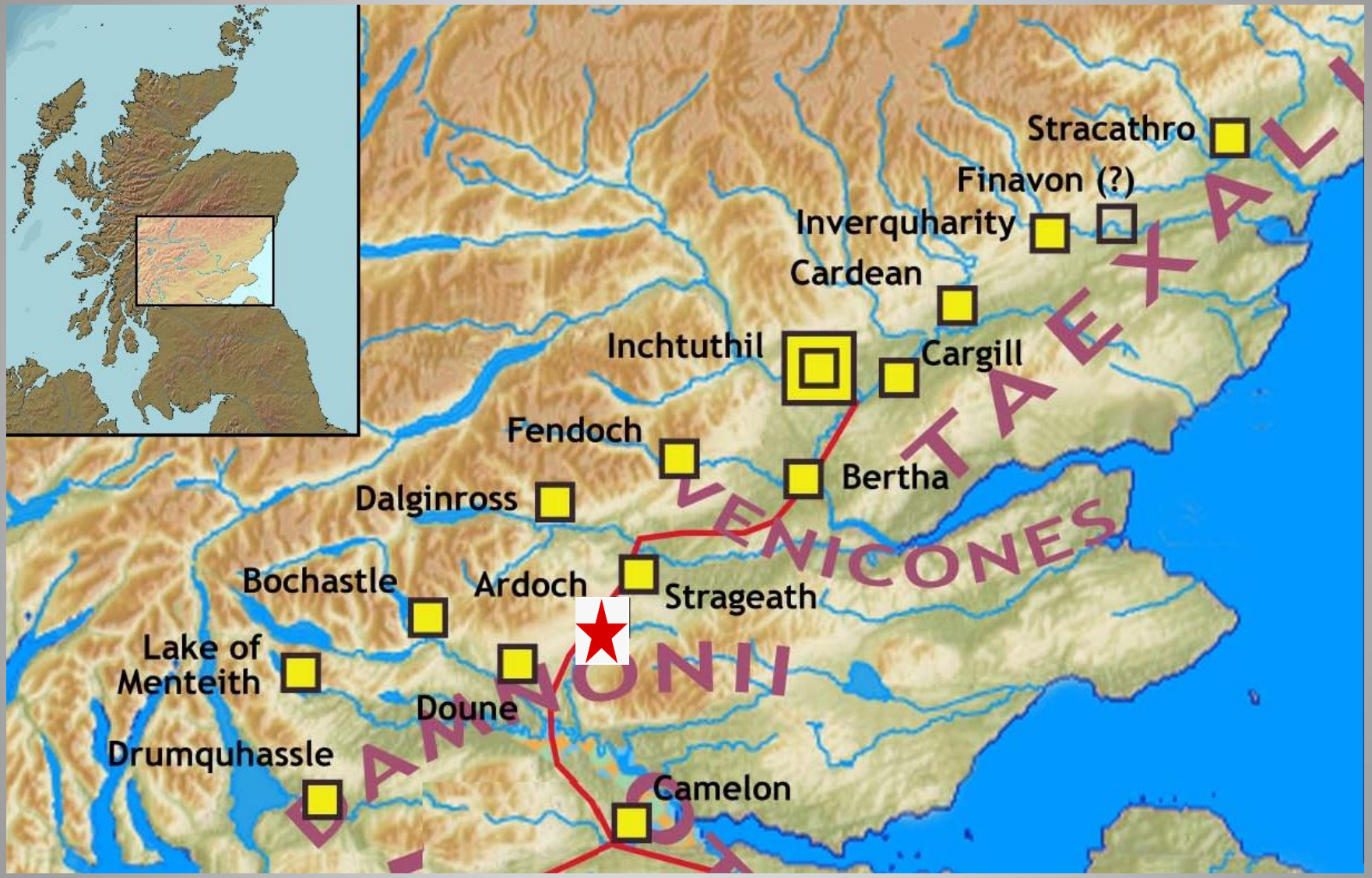
Kaims Castle (Roman Fortlet). *Known as Kaims Castle the earthworks of this Roman Fortlet are well preserved. Excavation of the site showed the interior was originally paved but failed to reveal whether the structure dated from the late first century AD. It seems more probable that the fortlet was built concurrent with the construction of the Antonine Wall in the mid-second century AD.*

Muir-o-Fauld Watchtower. *Today the Gask Ridge is covered in tall trees. Whether this was the case in Roman times is disputed but inevitably foliage would have been cleared as required.*

Kirkhill Watchtower. *Kirkhill is one of the best preserved towers remaining. The clear view south is highly suggestive that the frontier was intended to maintain a watch in that direction.*


Roman Military Operations
Northern Scotland, AD 85
Hostile Forces
Planned Frontier extension
Inchtuthil (Main Operating Base)
Glen Blocker Forts
Forth-Tay Frontier
Clyde-Forth Line


Stracathro
Finavon (?)
Inverquharity
Cardean
Inchtuthil
Cargill
Fendoch
Bertha
Dalginross
Bochastle
Ardoch
Strageath
Lake of Menteith
Doune
Drumquhassle
Camelon
TAEXALI
VENICONES
DAMNONII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Drumquhassle
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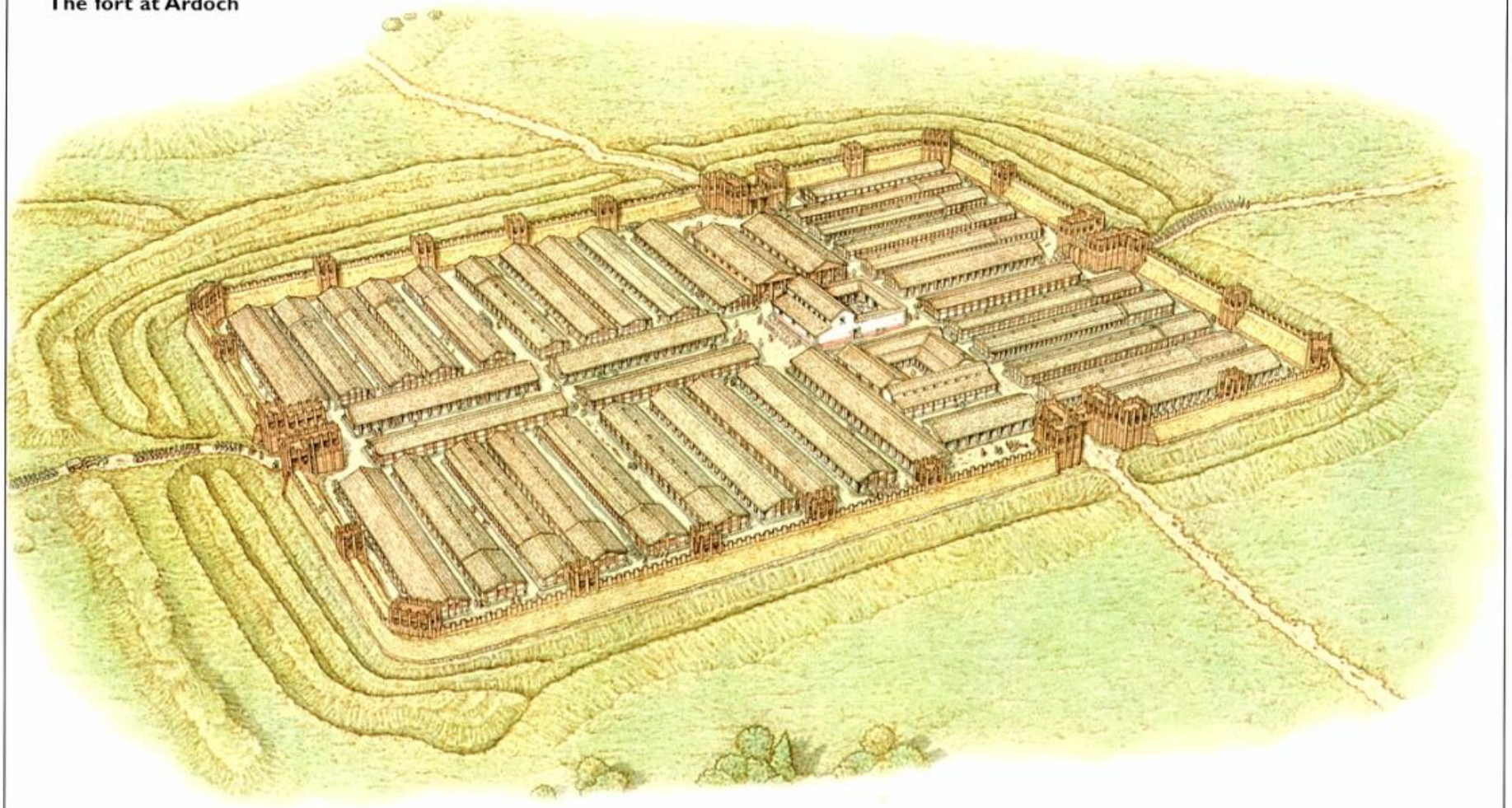
DAMNONII

The fort at Ardoch



The fort at Ardoch constitutes the most impressive remains of any Roman installation in Scotland, and is rivalled by the sites of few earth-and-timber forts anywhere in the empire. This reconstruction depicts the Flavian fort, which occupied an area of some 8.6 acres (*c.* 3.5 ha). After the abandonment of Inchtuthil it formed part of the Gask 'frontier system' until that was abandoned in the late 80s. At some stage during this period, according to an extant tombstone (*RIB* 2213), the garrison was *cohors I Hispanorum equitata*. In the Antonine period the fort was refurbished to serve as an outpost for the Antonine Wall, but had been reduced to about 5.7 acres (*c.* 2.3 ha); although there is no epigraphic evidence of the second century garrison, there was sufficient room for a *cohors milliaria equitata*. It is possible that the *Alauna Veniconum* entry from Claudius Ptolemaeus (*Geographia* 2.3.9) may be identified with the Ardoch site.

Ardoch Roman Fort and Marching Camps

Legionary Marching Camp

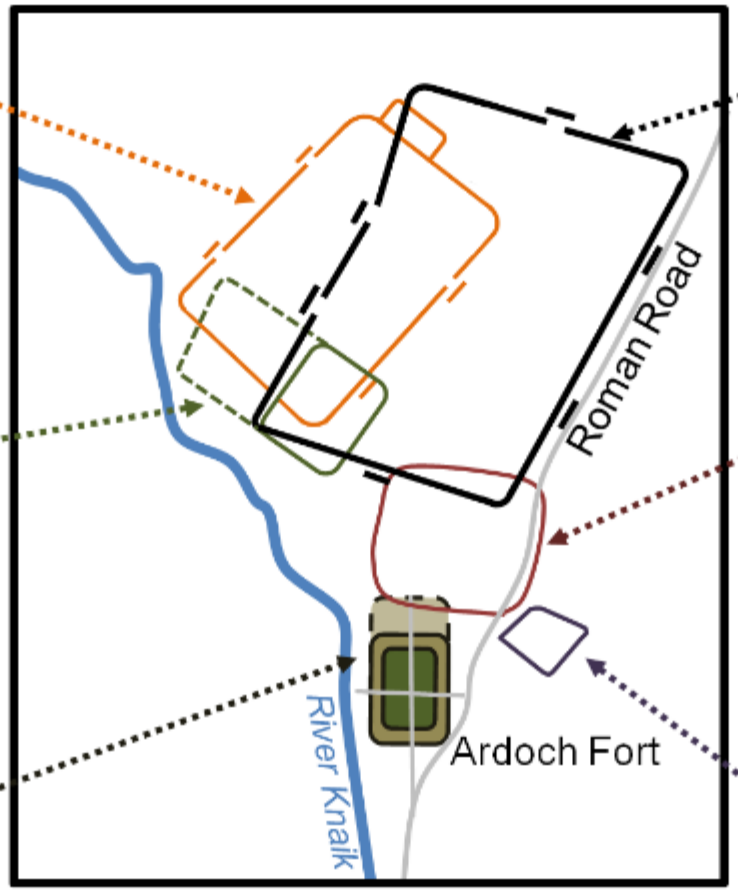
AD 208. 62 acres probably associated with Severus and pre-dating the larger replacement.

Agricola Marching Camp

Possibly AD 80/81. 13 acres expanded to 30 presumably to support a build up of troops.

Ardoch Fort

Circa-AD 83 (rebuilt AD 138). 6 acre fort for Auxiliary Regiment. Reduced in size by re-built AD 138.



Expeditionary Force Camp

AD 209. 131 acre camp for a large (est. 30,000) expeditionary force under Emperor Septimius Severus.

Agricola Annexe/Camp

Possibly AD 80/81. Approx 30 acre camp for a force associated with Agricola's campaigns.

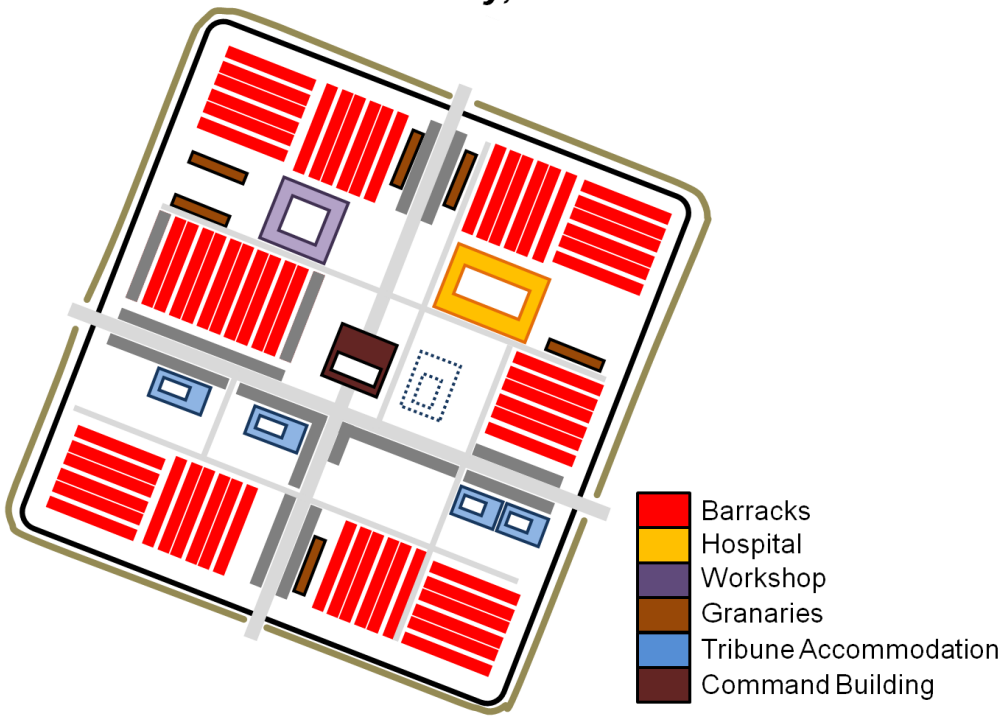
Antonine Camp

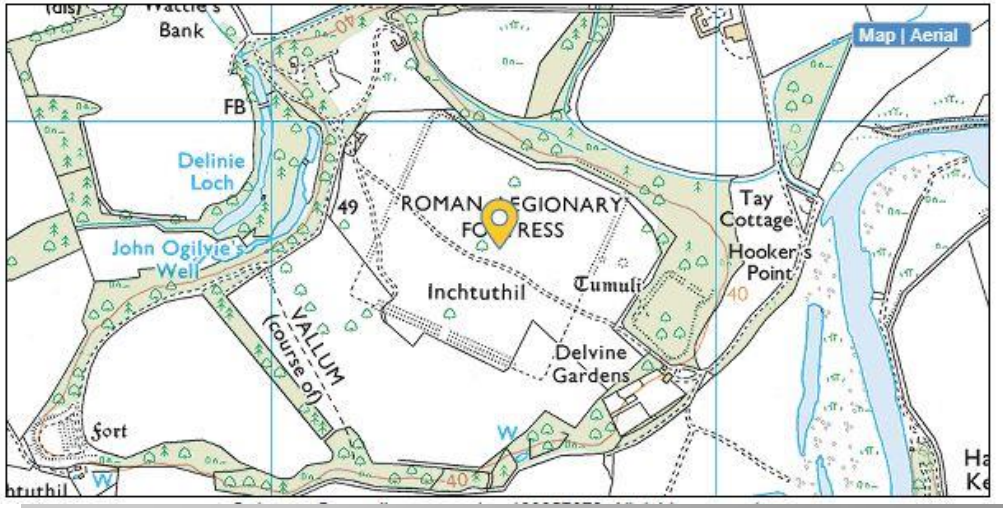
Circa-AD 138. 5 acre camp probably housing the workforce for the rebuilding of Ardoch Fort.

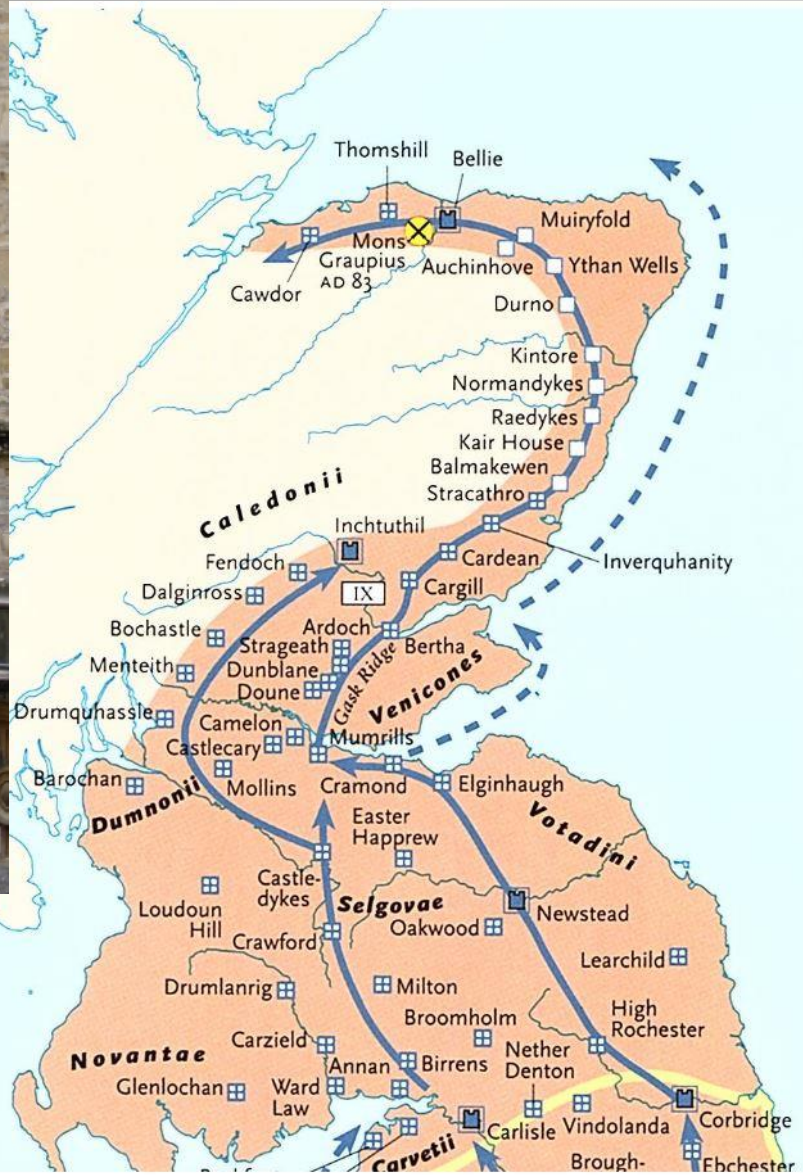
Inchtuthil Roman Fortress

Inchtuthil Roman Fortress

River Tay, AD 86







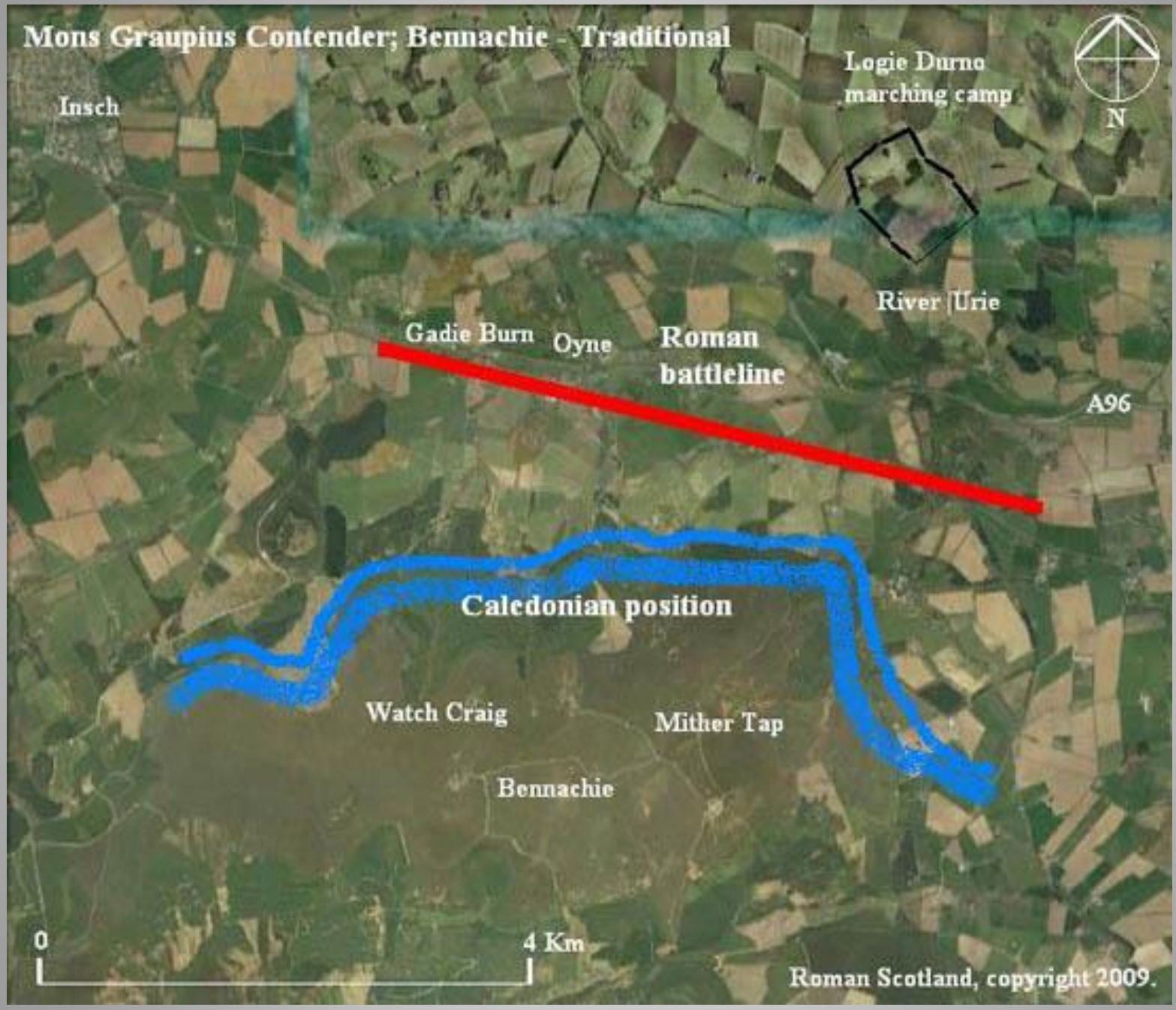
- British *oppidum* (tribal centre)
- Initial Roman invasion, AD 43
- General lines of Roman advance
- Roman naval support operation
- Roman legionary site
- XIV Area of activity of Roman legion and number of legion
- Other Roman military site
- Battle
- Extent of Roman conquest by AD 47

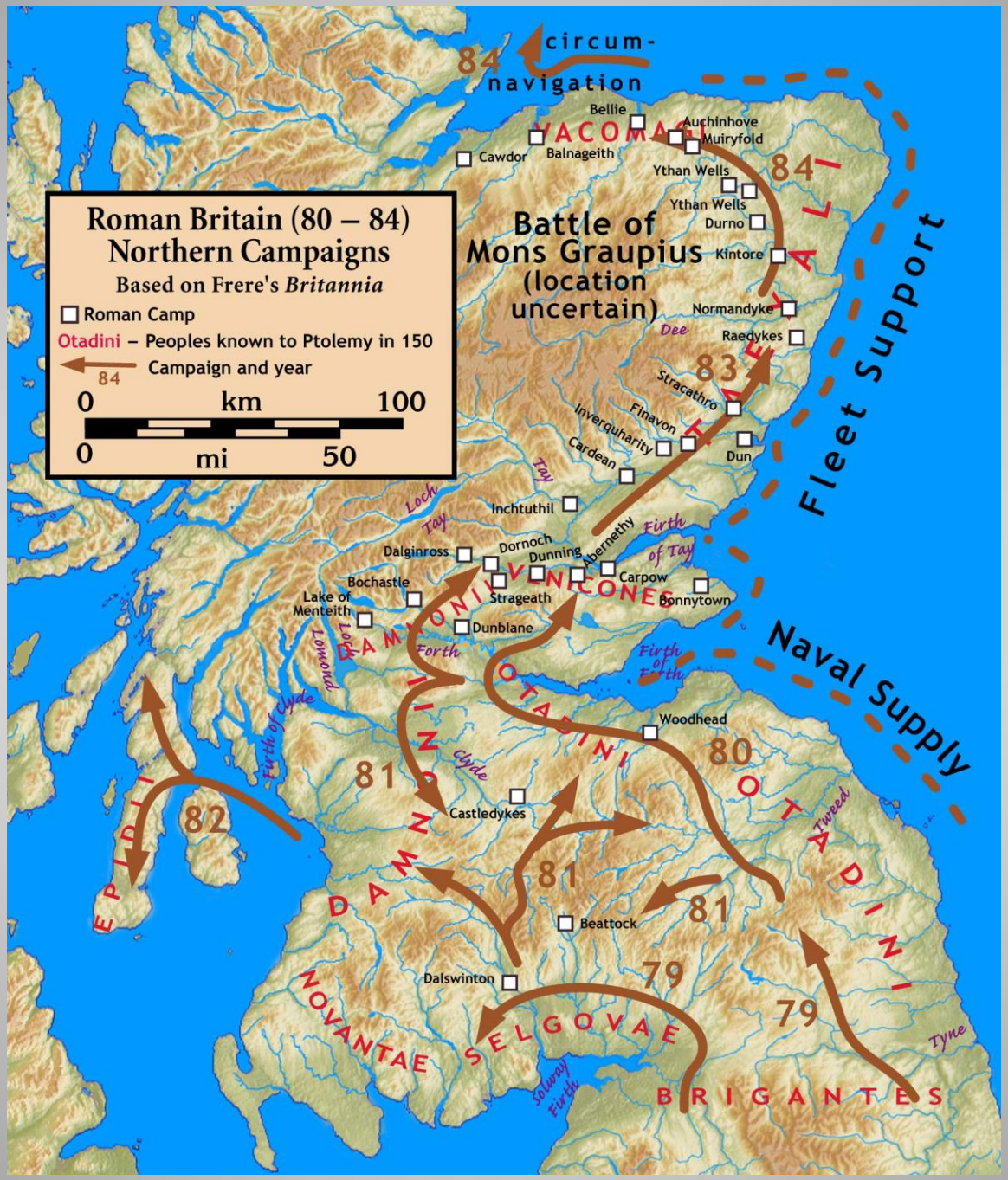
Roman client kingdoms, c.AD 47

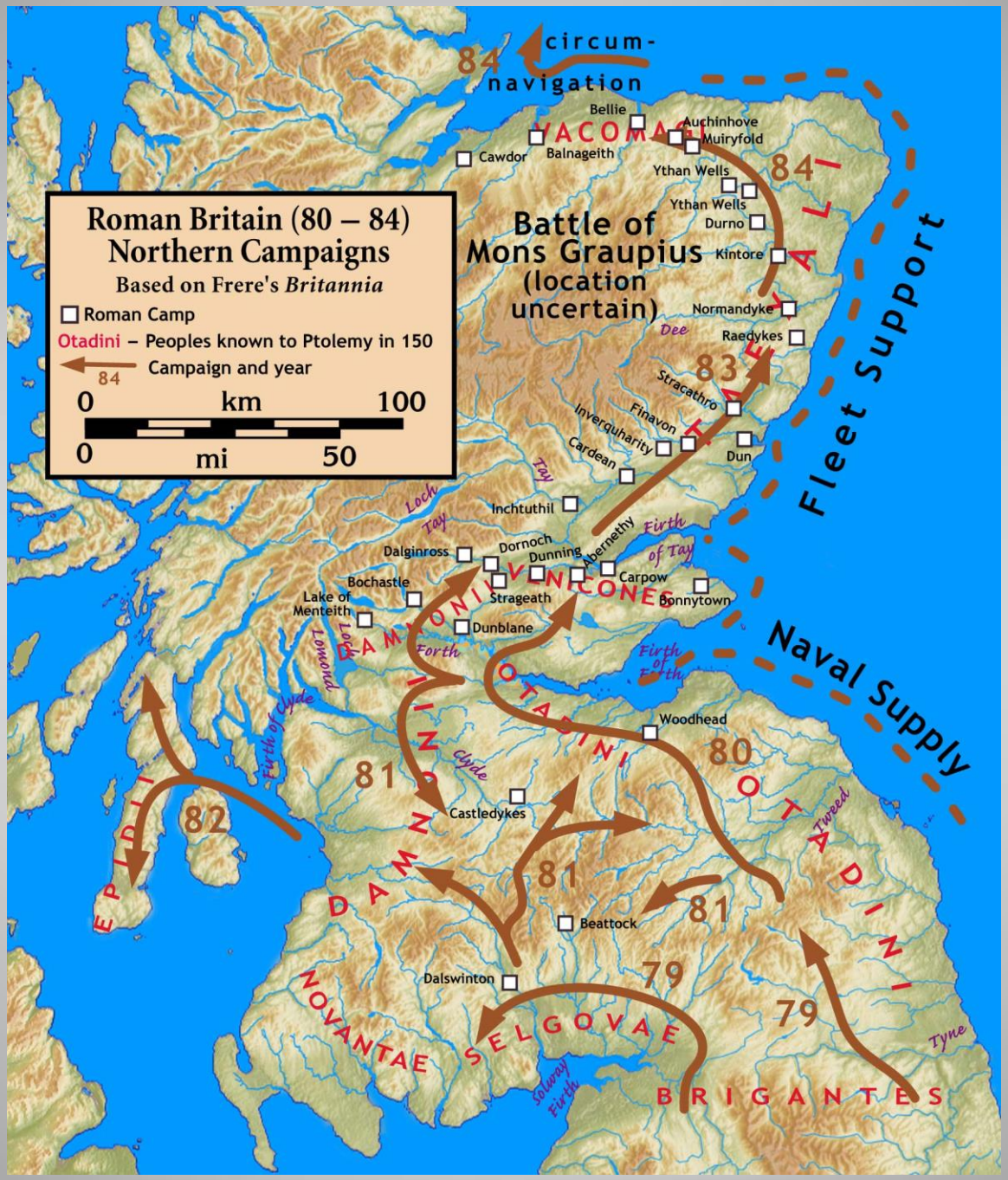
- Kingdom of Cogidubnus
- Kingdom of Prasutagus
- Kingdom of Cartimandua
- Place destroyed during Boudica's revolt, AD 60
- Extent of Roman conquest by AD 68
- Agricolan campaign camp, AD 83
- Maximum extent of Roman conquest by AD 83

Oceanus

Germanicus


Mons Graupius Contender; Bennachie - Traditional
Insch
Logie Durno
marching camp
N
River Urie
Gadie Burn
Oyne
Roman
battleline
A96
Caledonian position
Watch Craig
Mither Tap
Bennachie
0
4 Km
Roman Scotland, copyright 2009.


Roman Britain (80 – 84)
Northern Campaigns
Based on Frere's Britannia
Roman Camp
Otadini – Peoples known to Ptolemy in 150
84 Campaign and year
0 km 100
0 mi 50
84 circum-navigation
Battle of Mons Graupius (location uncertain)
Fleet Support
Naval Supply
VACOMAGI
VENICONES
DAMNONII
OTADINI
EPIDII
NOVANTAE
SELGOVAE
BRIGANTES
Bellie
Auchinhove
Muiryfold
Cawdor
Balnageith
Ythan Wells
Durno
Kintore
Normandyke
Raedykes
Stracathro
Inverquharity
Finavon
Cardean
Dun
Inchtuthil
Dalginross
Dornoch
Dunning
Abernethy
Carpow
Bonnytown
Strageath
Bochastle
Lake of Menteith
Dunblane
Woodhead
Castledykes
Beattock
Dalswinton
Dee
Tay
Loch Tay
Forth
Firth of Tay
Firth of Forth
Loch Lomond
Firth of Clyde
Clyde
Tweed
Tyne
Solway Firth
84
83
82
81
80
79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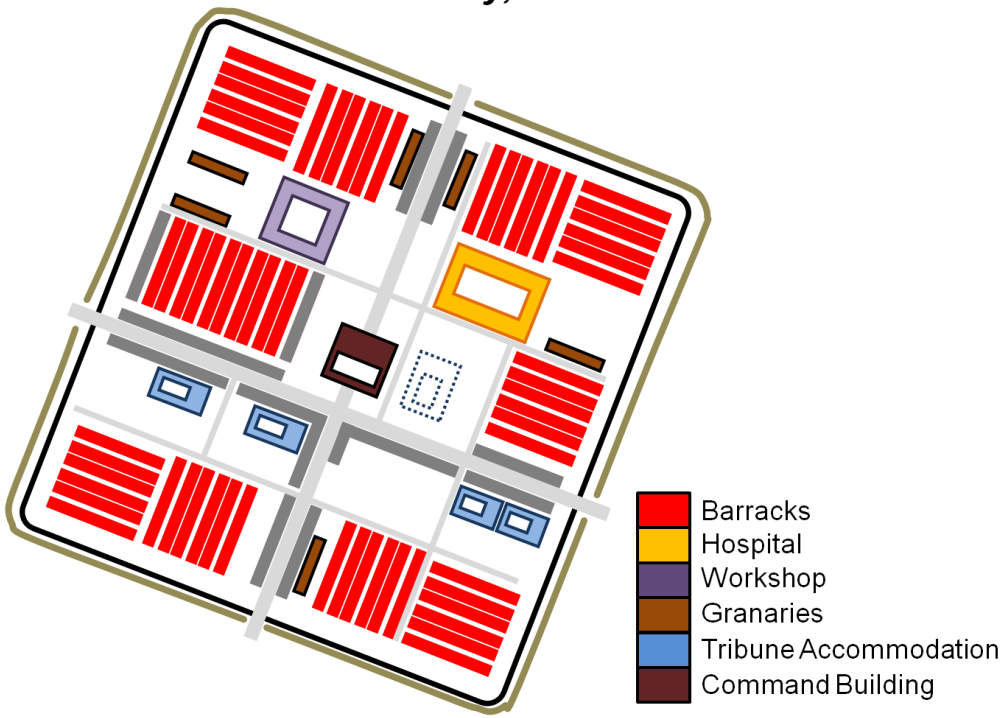
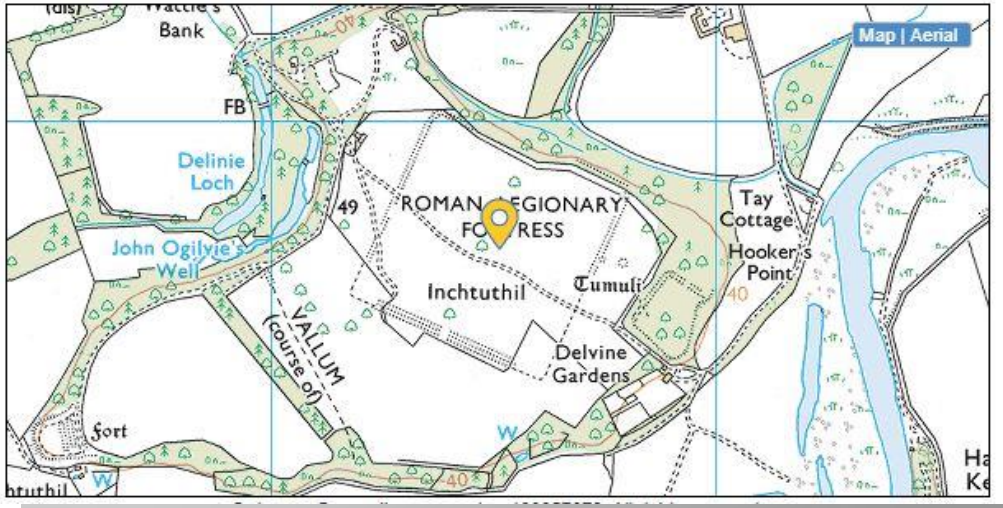
Inchtuthil Roman Fortress

Inchtuthil Roman Fortress

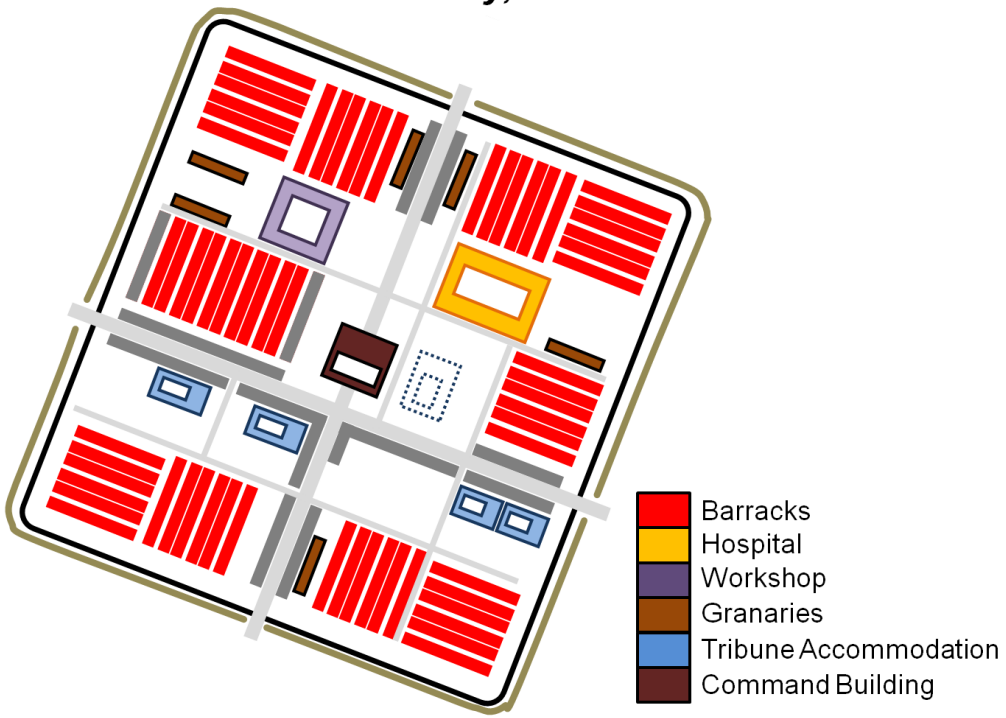
River Tay, AD 86

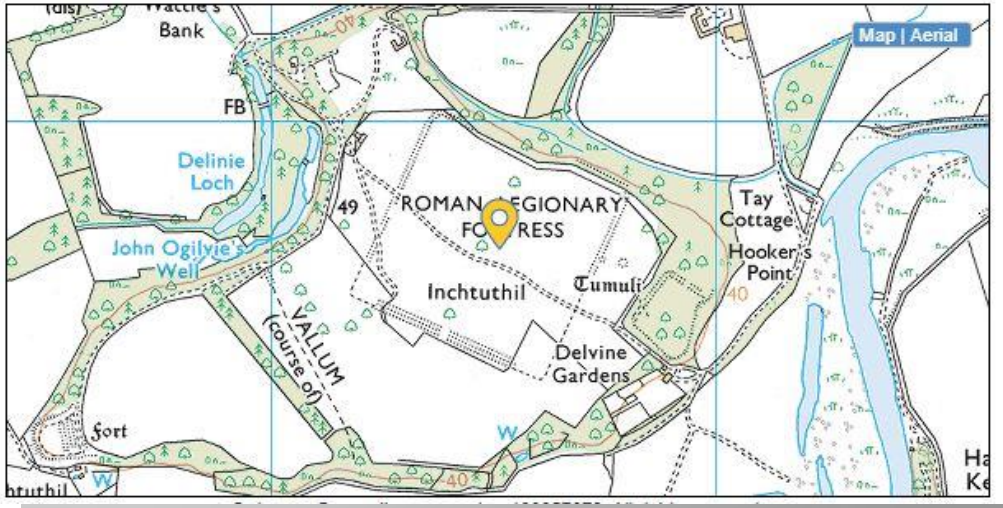




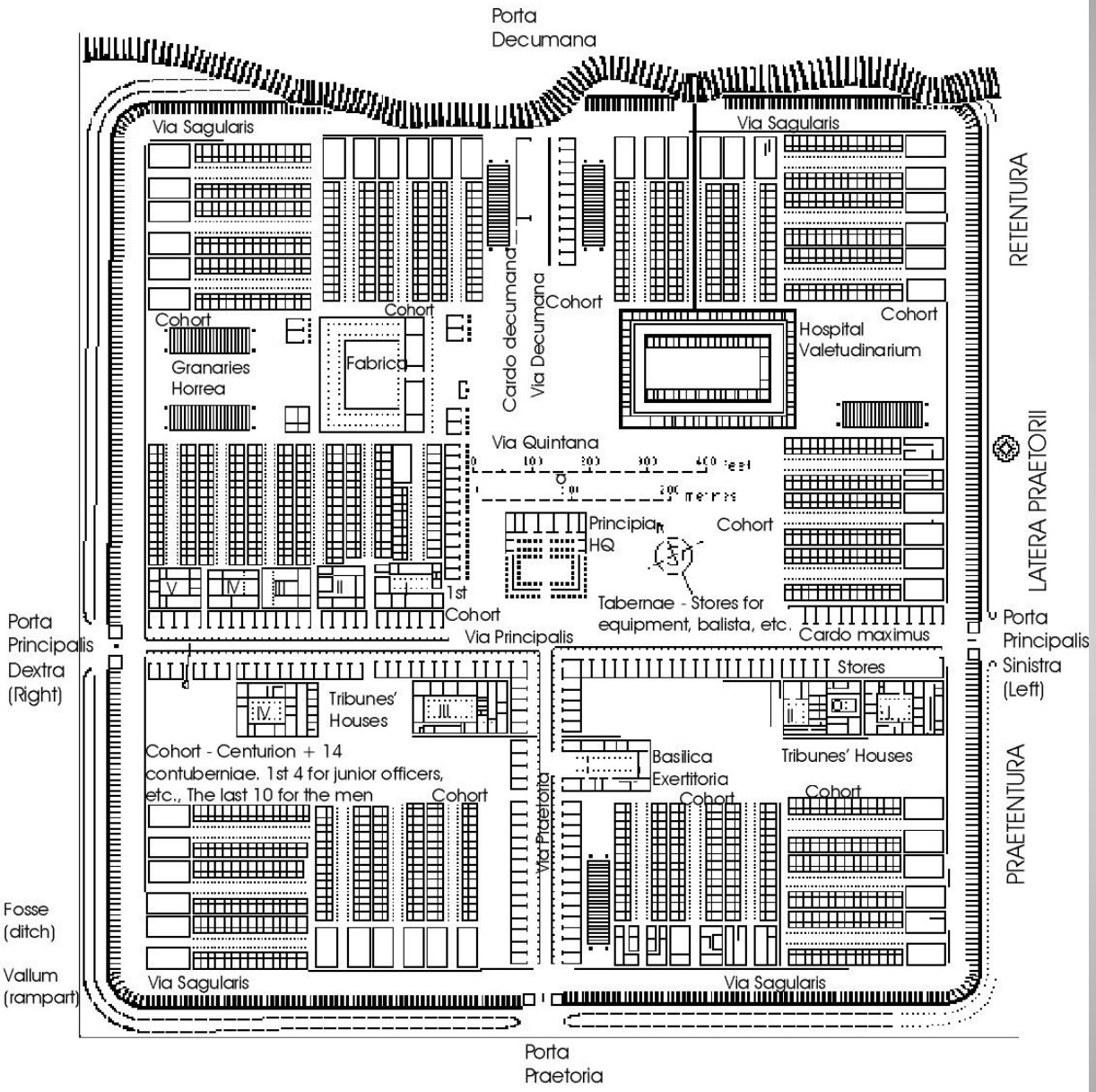
Inchtuthil Roman Fortress

River Tay, AD 86

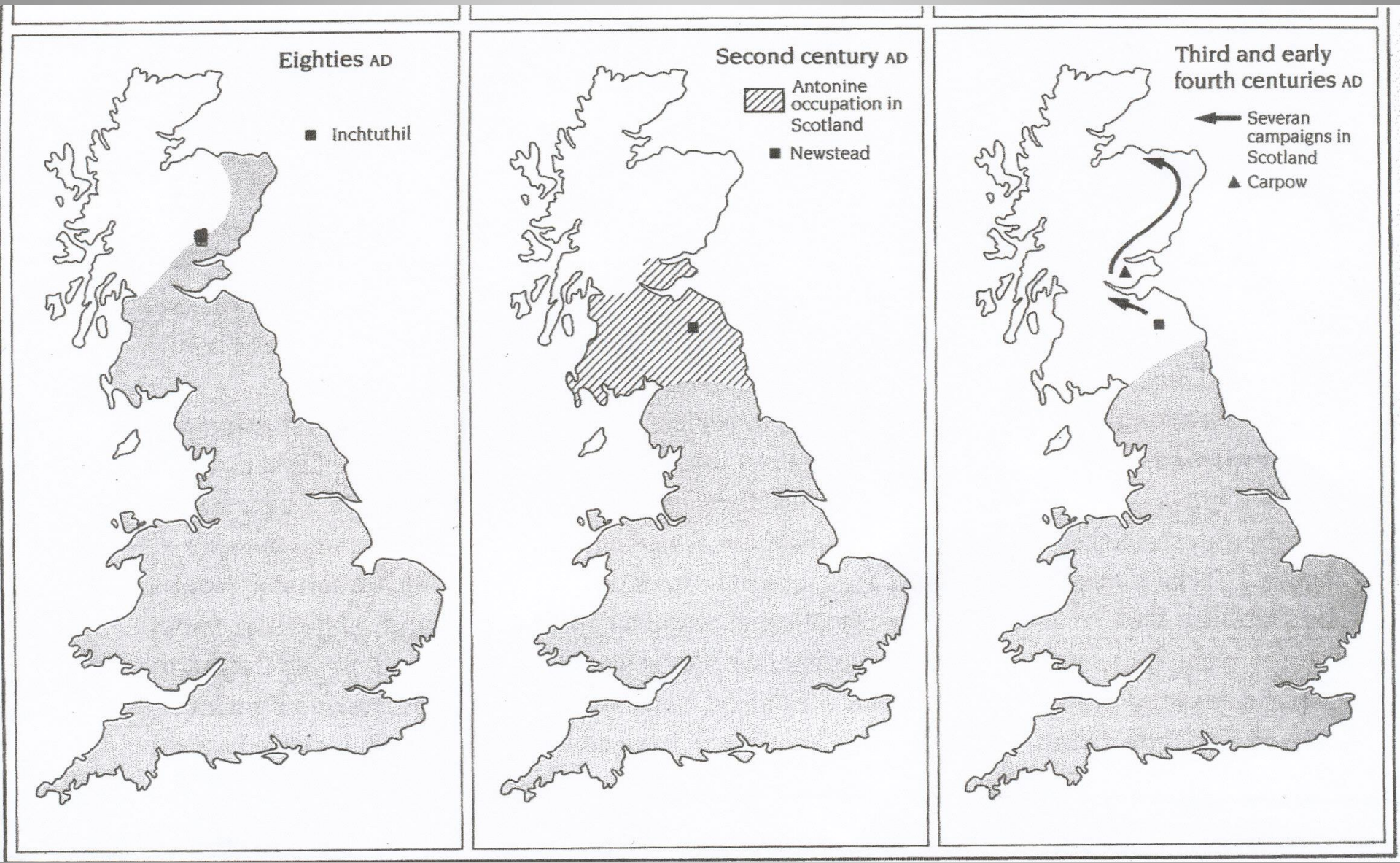


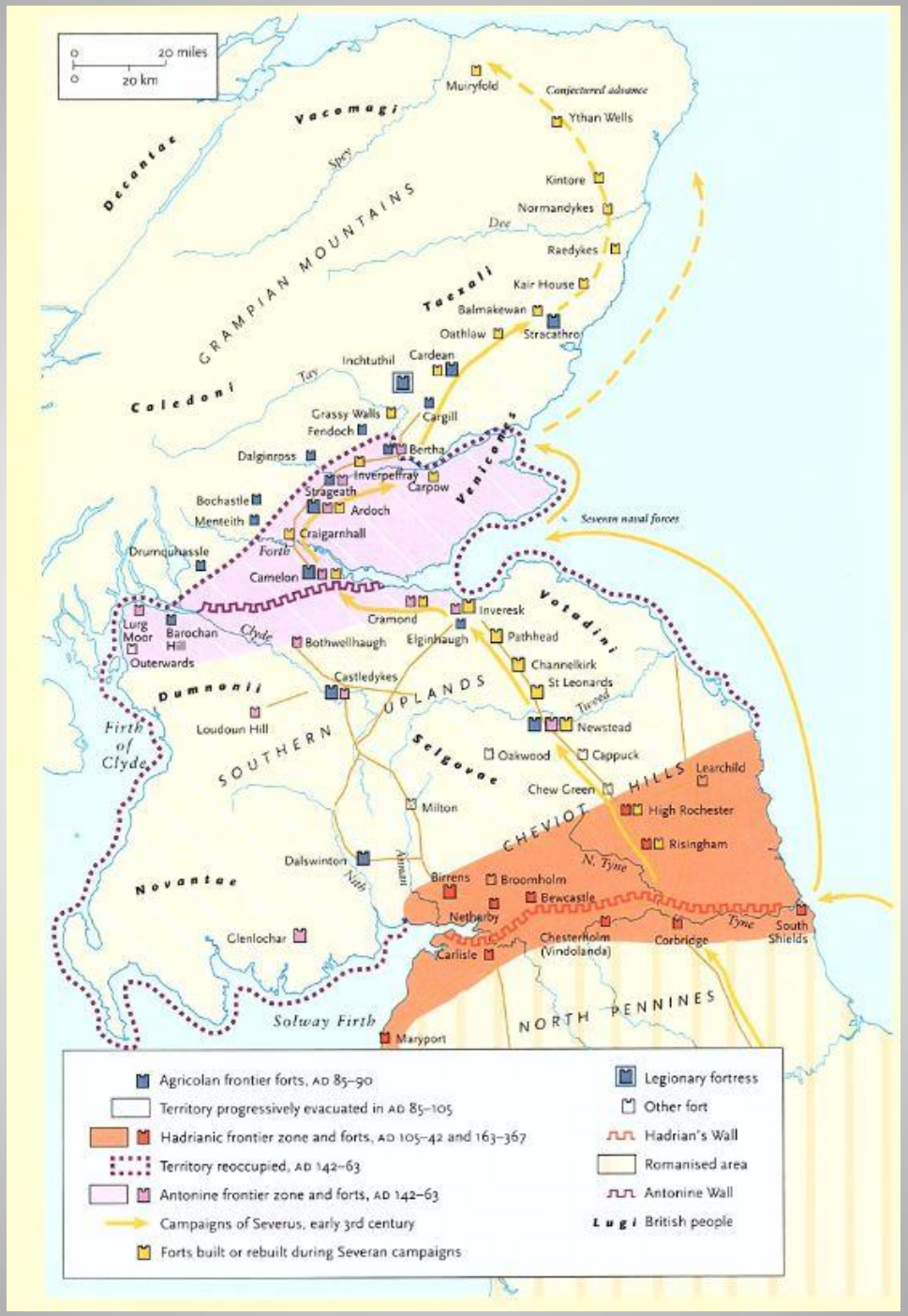


INCHTUTHIL ROMAN FORTRESS (SCOTLAND)

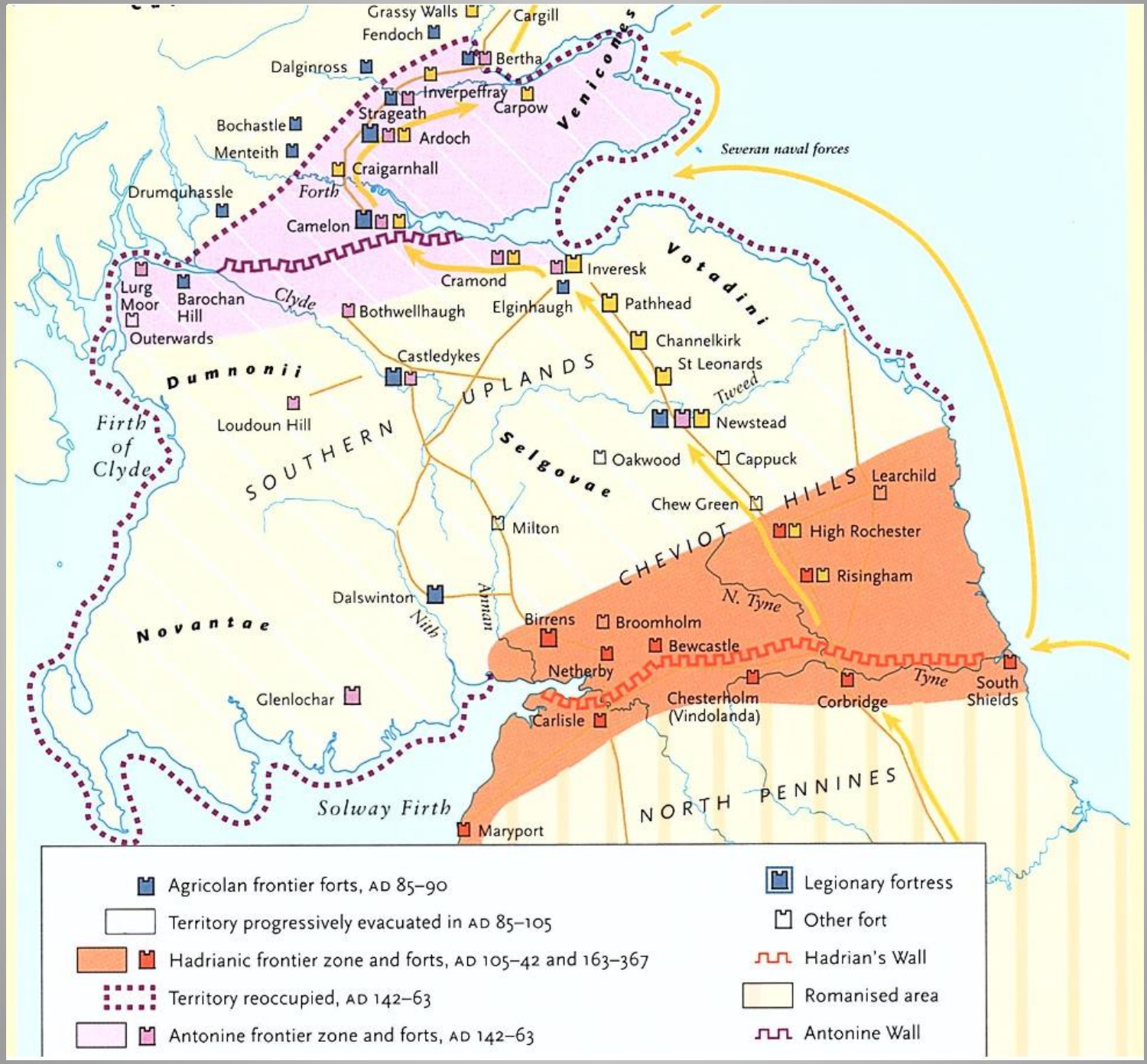


There should be houses for six tribunes (one tribunus laticlavius and five tribuni angusticlavii) but only four are shown.
The house of the praefectus castrorum is not visible.
The praetorium was not built, but it would typically be Mediterranean in style with ranges of rooms built around an inner courtyard.


Eighties AD
Inchtuthil
Second century AD
Antonine occupation in Scotland
Newstead
Third and early fourth centuries AD
Severan campaigns in Scotland
Carpow



0 20 miles
0 20 km
Muiryfold
Conjectured advance
Ythan Wells
Vacomagi
Decantae
Spey
Kintore
Normandykes
Dee
GRAMPIAN MOUNTAINS
Raedykes
Kair House
Taexali
Balmakewan
Oathlaw
Stracathro
Inchtuthil
Cardean
Tay
Caledoni
Grassy Walls
Cargill
Fendoch
Bertha
Dalginross
Inverpeffray
Carpow
Venicones
Strageath
Bochastle
Ardoch
Menteith
Severan naval forces
Craigarnhall
Drumquhassle
Forth
Camelon
Cramond
Inveresk
Votadini
Lurg Moor
Barochan Hill
Clyde
Bothwellhaugh
Elginhaugh
Pathhead
Outerwards
Channelkirk
Castledykes
St Leonards
Dumnonii
UPLANDS
Tweed
Firth of Clyde
Loudoun Hill
Newstead
SOUTHERN
Selgovae
Oakwood
Cappuck
Learchild
Chew Green
HILLS
Milton
High Rochester
CHEVIOT
Risingham
Dalswinton
Annan
N. Tyne
Birrens
Broomholm
Novantae
Nith
Bewcastle
Netherby
Tyne
South Shields
Glenlochar
Chesterholm (Vindolanda)
Corbridge
Carlisle
NORTH PENNINES
Solway Firth
Maryport
Agricolan frontier forts, AD 85–90
Territory progressively evacuated in AD 85–105
Hadrianic frontier zone and forts, AD 105–42 and 163–367
Territory reoccupied, AD 142–63
Antonine frontier zone and forts, AD 142–63
Campaigns of Severus, early 3rd century
Forts built or rebuilt during Severan campaigns
Legionary fortress
Other fort
Hadrian's Wall
Romanised area
Antonine Wall
Lugi British people


Grassy Walls
Cargill
Fendoch
Bertha
Dalginross
Inverpeffray
Carpow
Strageath
Bochastle
Ardoch
Menteith
Craigarnhall
Drumquhassle
Forth
Camelon
Venicones
Severan naval forces
Votadini
Cramond
Inveresk
Lurg Moor
Barochan Hill
Outerwards
Clyde
Bothwellhaugh
Elginhaugh
Pathhead
Channelkirk
St Leonards
Castledykes
Dumnonii
Loudoun Hill
Firth of Clyde
SOUTHERN UPLANDS
Tweed
Newstead
Selgovae
Oakwood
Cappuck
Learchild
Chew Green
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Milton
High Rochester
Risingham
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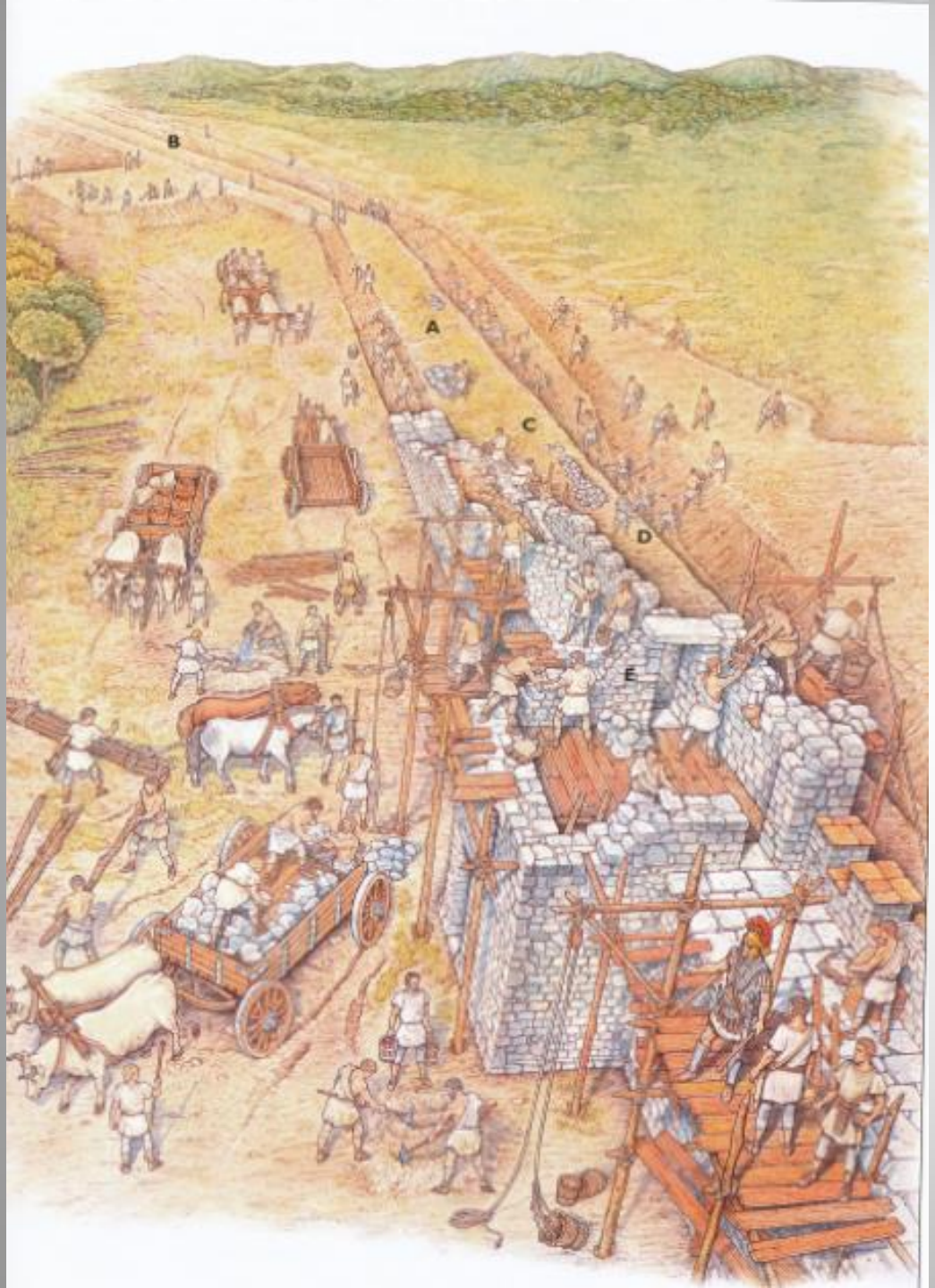

Hadrian (117–138 CE)

GOVAE
TAEVI
CARVETII
THE CHEVIOT HILLS
THE CHEVIOTS
KIELDER FOREST
WARK FOREST
NY
HAWICK
Denholm
Cavers
Rubers Law
Cappuck
Pennymuir
Brownhart Law
Chew Green
Featherwood
Bellshiel
North Yardhope
Raeburnfoot
BREMENIVM
High Rochester
Bagraw
Blakehope
Dargues
Kielder Water
Catcleugh Resr
West Woodburn
HABITANCVM
Risingham
Swine Hill
Broomholm
LANGHOLM
Gilnockie
FANVM COCIDII?
Bewcastle
CASTRA EXPLORATORVM
Netherby
Kirkpatrick Fleming
CAMBOGLANNA
Castlesteads
BANNA?
Birdoswald
AESICA
Great Chesters
MAGNA
Carvoran
VERCOVICIVM
Housesteads
BROCOLITIA
Carrawburgh
CILVRNVM
Chesters
ONNVM
Halton
VINDOLANDA
Chesterholm
HEXHAM
Red House
Farnley
PONS AELIVS
SEGEDVNVM
Wallsend
CONDERCVM
Benwell
VINDOBALA
Rudchester
Newcastle
TYNE
GATESHEAD
Backworth
WHITLEY BAY
NEWBIGGIN-BY-THE-SEA
ASHINGTON
MORPETH
BEDLINGTON
BLYTH
Longshaws
Druridge Bay
Coquet Island
ALNWICK
ALAVNA?
Learchild
ALAVNVS FL.
COCVVEDA FL.
TINEA FL.
VEDRA FL.
Tyne Tunnel
Toll
RYTON
PRUDHOE
BLAYDON
Whickham
ROWLANDS
VINDOMORA
Ebchester
CONSETT
STANLEY
ANNFIELD PLAIN
CHESTER-LE-STREET
CONCANGIS
Chester-le-Street
HOUGHTON-LE-HETTON
LONGOVICIVM
Lanchester
DURHAM
Old Durham
BRANDON
TOW LAW
CROOK
WILLINGTON
VINOVIA
Binchester
BISHOP AUCKLAND
SHILDON
NEWTON AYCLIFFE
STOCKTON-ON-TEES
DARLINGTON
MORBIVM?
Piercebridge
LIME
Sandforth Moor
Greta Bridge
Scargill
Roper Castle
KIRKBY STEPHEN
Chapel House Farm
Scotch Corner
RICHMOND
Carlisle
CARLISLE
LVGVVALIVM
Kirkbride
Cummersdale
Gamelsby
Golden Fleece
Scalesceugh
Barrock Fell
MAGLONA
Old Carlisle
Blennerhasset
Caermote
VOREDA
Old Penrith
Plumpton Head
Langwathby Moor
Crowdundle
PENRITH
BROCAVVM
Brougham
Troutbeck
SKIDDAW
Papcastle
BRAVONIACVM
Kirkby Thore
Crackenthorpe
EPIACVM
Whitley Castle
Boothby
Old Church
Gelt
Maiden Castle
Johnson's Plain
VERTERIS
LAVATRIS
Bowes Moor
Rey Cross
Stainmore
APPLEBY-WESTMORLAND
KESWICK
Derwent Water
Ullswater
HELVELLYN
Thirlmere
Haweswater Resr
High Street
LAKE DISTRICT
BRITAIN MOUNTAIN
SCA FELL
GLANIBANTA
Ambleside
AMBLESIDE
OBOGDVM?
Hardknott C
Low Borrowbridge
Tebay
Orton
Great Asby
Soulby
Warcop
Crosby Garrett
Ravenstonedale
Langthwaite
Gilling West
Ravensworth
Aldbrough St John
Croft-on-Tees
Eggleston
Middleton-in-Teesdale
Newbiggin
Cow Green Resr
Great Dun Fell
Little Dun Fell
Knock Fell
Murton Fell
Tees
Derwent
Wear
Tyne
Allen
Devil's Wr
Derwent Resr
Blanchland
Edmundbyers
Castleside
Allendale Town
Whitfield
Plenmeller
Haltwhistle
Knaresdale
Slaggyford
Alston
Nenthead
Leadgate
Ninebanks
Whitley Chapel
Riding Mill
Prudhoe
Wylam
Ryton
Whickham
Gateshead
Jarrow
Hebburn
Boldon
Sunderland
Seaham
Peterlee
Hartlepool
Stockton
Darlington
Richmond
Northallerton
Thirsk
Ripon
Harrogate
Knaresborough
Wetherby
Tadcaster
Selby
Goole
Doncaster
Barnsley
Wakefield
Leeds
Bradford
Keighley
Skipton
Settle
Ingleton
Kirkby Lonsdale
Sedbergh
Kendal
Windermere
Grasmere
Keswick
Cockermouth
Workington
Whitehaven
Maryport
Wigton
Aspatria
Silloth
Solway Firth
Annan
Gretna
Longtown
Brampton
Haltwhistle
Hexham
Corbridge
Prudhoe
Ponteland
Morpeth
Alnwick
Berwick-upon-Tweed
Holy Island
Lindisfarne
Bamburgh
Seahouses
Belford
Wooler
Coldstream
Kelso
Jedburgh
Hawick
Selkirk
Galashiels
Melrose
Peebles
Biggar
Lanark
Hamilton
Motherwell
Wishaw
Coatbridge
Airdrie
Glasgow
Paisley
Greenock
Port Glasgow
Dumbarton
Helensburgh
Rothesay
Isle of Bute
Arran
Ayr
Prestwick
Troon
Irvine
Kilmarnock
Cumnock
New Cumnock
Dalmellington
Girvan
Stranraer
Portpatrick
Ballantrae
Maybole
Dunure
Culzean Castle
Turnberry
Lighthouse
Mull of Kintyre
Campbeltown
Machrihanish
Islay
Jura
Colonsay
Oban
Fort William
Ben Nevis
Glencoe
Rannoch Moor
Loch Lomond
Loch Katrine
Loch Ard
Loch Venachar
Callander
Aberfoyle
Trossachs
Stirling
Falkirk
Grangemouth
Bo'ness
Linlithgow
Livingston
Bathgate
Edinburgh
Musselburgh
Prestonpans
Dunbar
North Berwick
Haddington
Gullane
Tranent
Cockenzie
Port Seton
Longniddry
Aberlady
Gullane Bay
Firth of Forth
Inchkeith
Kirkcaldy
Dunfermline
Rosyth
Queensferry
Forth Bridges
Cramond
Leith
Portobello
Arthur's Seat
Pentland Hills
Moffat
Moffat Water
Annandale
Nithsdale
Dumfries
Lockerbie
Ecclefechan
Gretna Green
Solway Moss
Esk
Liddel Wr
Kielder Water
Kielder Forest
Catcleugh Resr
Cheviot
The Cheviots
Hedgehope Hill
Windy Gyle
Cheviot Hills
Border Forest Park
Kielder Castle
Kielder Observatory
Kielder Water & Forest Park
Northumberland National Park
Pennine Way
Hadrian's Wall
Vallum
Roman Fort
Roman Road
Roman Camp
Roman Milestone
Roman Bridge
Roman Temple
Roman Villa
Roman Amphitheatre
Roman Theatre
Roman Baths
Roman Aqueduct
Roman Wall
Roman Gate
Roman Tower
Roman Signal Station
Roman Mile Castle
Roman Turret
Roman Ditch
Roman Rampart
Roman Earthwork
Roman Camp
Roman Fort
Roman Road
Roman Milestone
Roman Bridge
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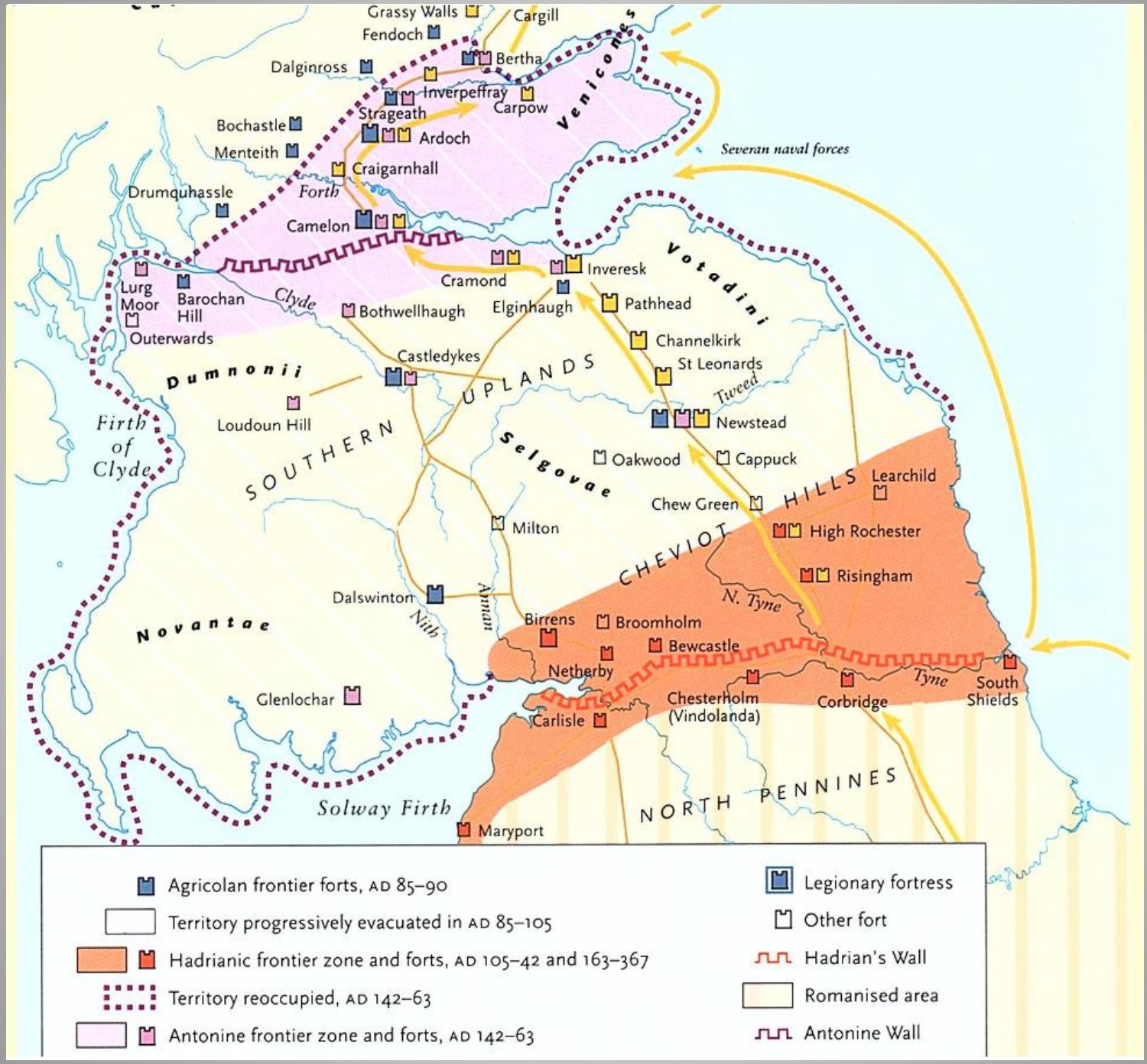
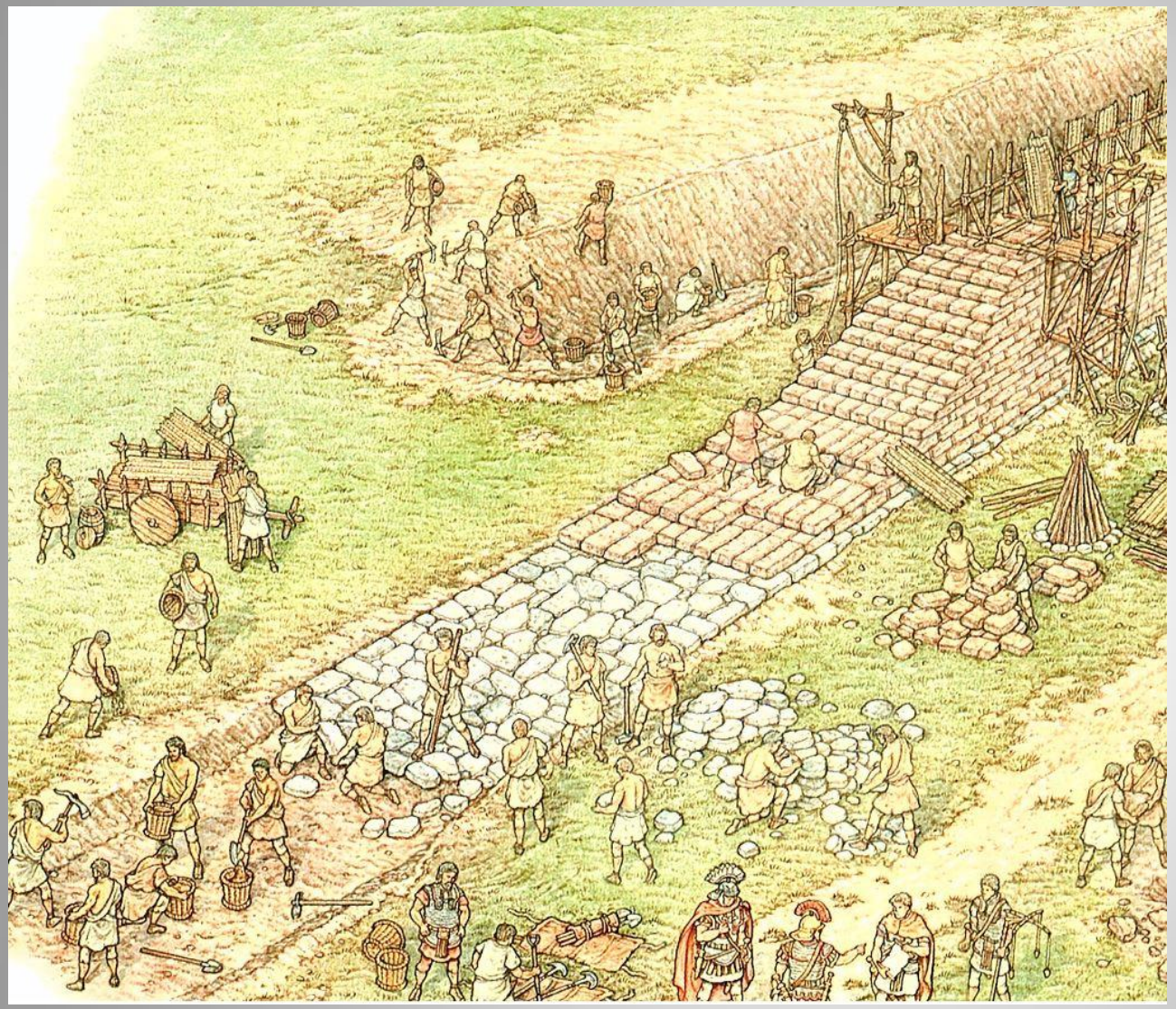
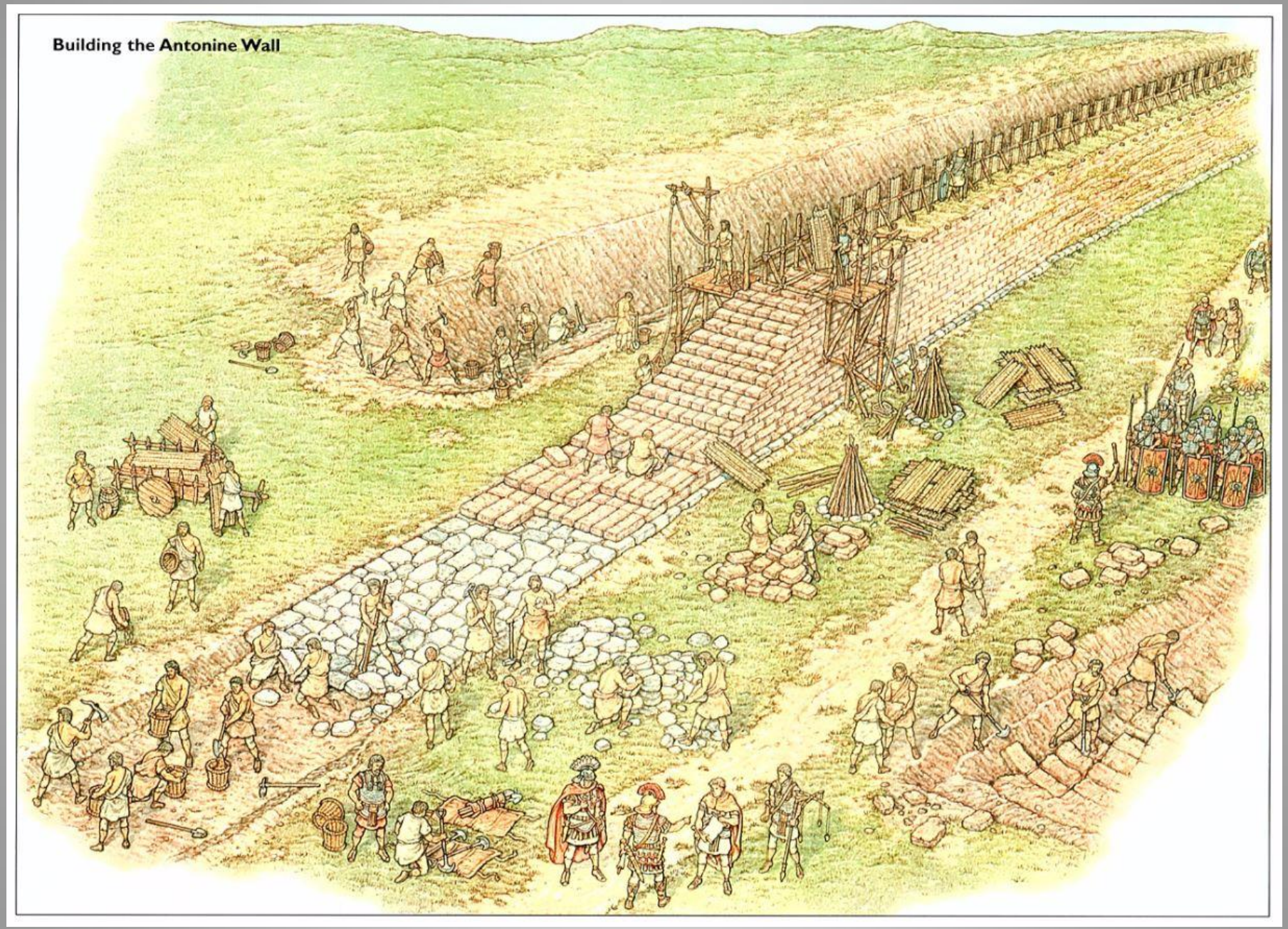
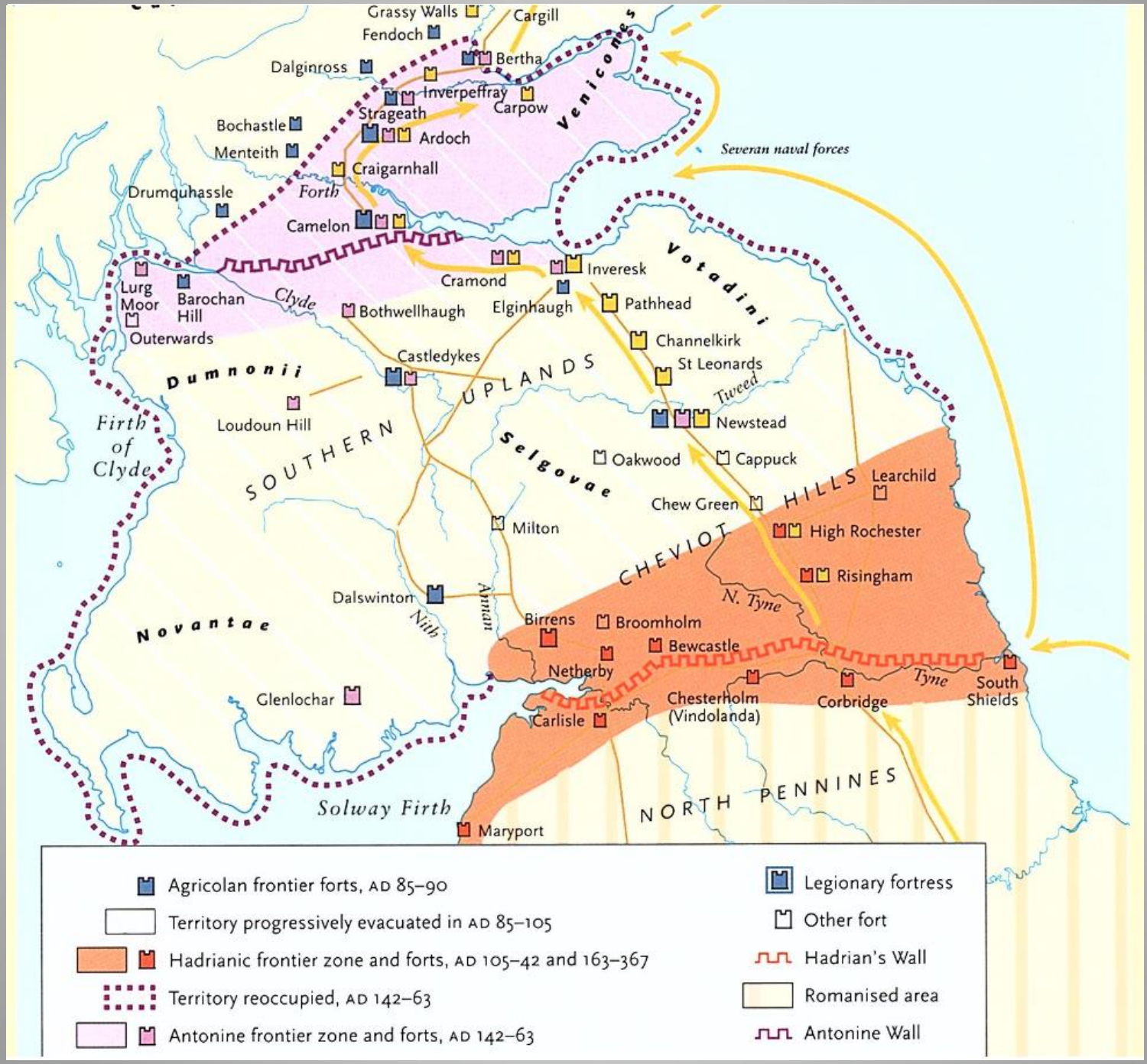
Roman Rampart
Roman Earthwork


Grassy Walls
Cargill
Fendoch
Bertha
Dalginross
Inverpeffray
Carpow
Strageath
Bochastle
Ardoch
Menteith
Craigarnhall
Drumquhassle
Forth
Camelon
Venicones
Severan naval forces
Votadini
Cramond
Inveresk
Lurg Moor
Barochan Hill
Outerwards
Clyde
Bothwellhaugh
Elginhaugh
Pathhead
Channelkirk
St Leonards
Castledykes
Dumnonii
Loudoun Hill
Firth of Clyde
SOUTHERN UPLANDS
Tweed
Newstead
Selgovae
Oakwood
Cappuck
Learchild
Chew Green
CHEVIOT HILLS
Milton
High Rochester
Risingham
Dalswinton
Annan
Nith
N. Tyne
Novantae
Birrens
Broomholm
Bewcastle
Netherby
Tyne
South Shields
Chesterholm (Vindolanda)
Corbridge
Glenlochar
Carlisle
Solway Firth
NORTH PENNINES
Maryport
Agricolan frontier forts, AD 85–90
Territory progressively evacuated in AD 85–105
Hadrianic frontier zone and forts, AD 105–42 and 163–367
Territory reoccupied, AD 142–63
Antonine frontier zone and forts, AD 142–63
Legionary fortress
Other fort
Hadrian's Wall
Romanised area
Antonine Wall



Antoninus Pius (138–161 CE)


Building the Antonine Wall


Grassy Walls
Cargill
Fendoch
Bertha
Dalginross
Inverpeffray
Carpow
Strageath
Bochastle
Ardoch
Menteith
Craigarnhall
Drumquhassle
Forth
Camelon
Venicones
Severan naval forces
Votadini
Cramond
Inveresk
Lurg Moor
Barochan Hill
Outerwards
Clyde
Bothwellhaugh
Elginhaugh
Pathhead
Channelkirk
St Leonards
Castledykes
Dumnonii
Loudoun Hill
Firth of Clyde
SOUTHERN UPLANDS
Tweed
Newstead
Selgovae
Oakwood
Cappuck
Learchild
Chew Green
CHEVIOT HILLS
Milton
High Rochester
Risingham
Dalswinton
Annan
Nith
N. Tyne
Novantae
Birrens
Broomholm
Bewcastle
Netherby
Tyne
South Shields
Chesterholm (Vindolanda)
Corbridge
Glenlochar
Carlisle
Solway Firth
NORTH PENNINES
Maryport
Agricolan frontier forts, AD 85–90
Territory progressively evacuated in AD 85–105
Hadrianic frontier zone and forts, AD 105–42 and 163–367
Territory reoccupied, AD 142–63
Antonine frontier zone and forts, AD 142–63
Legionary fortress
Other fort
Hadrian's Wall
Romanised area
Antonine Wall

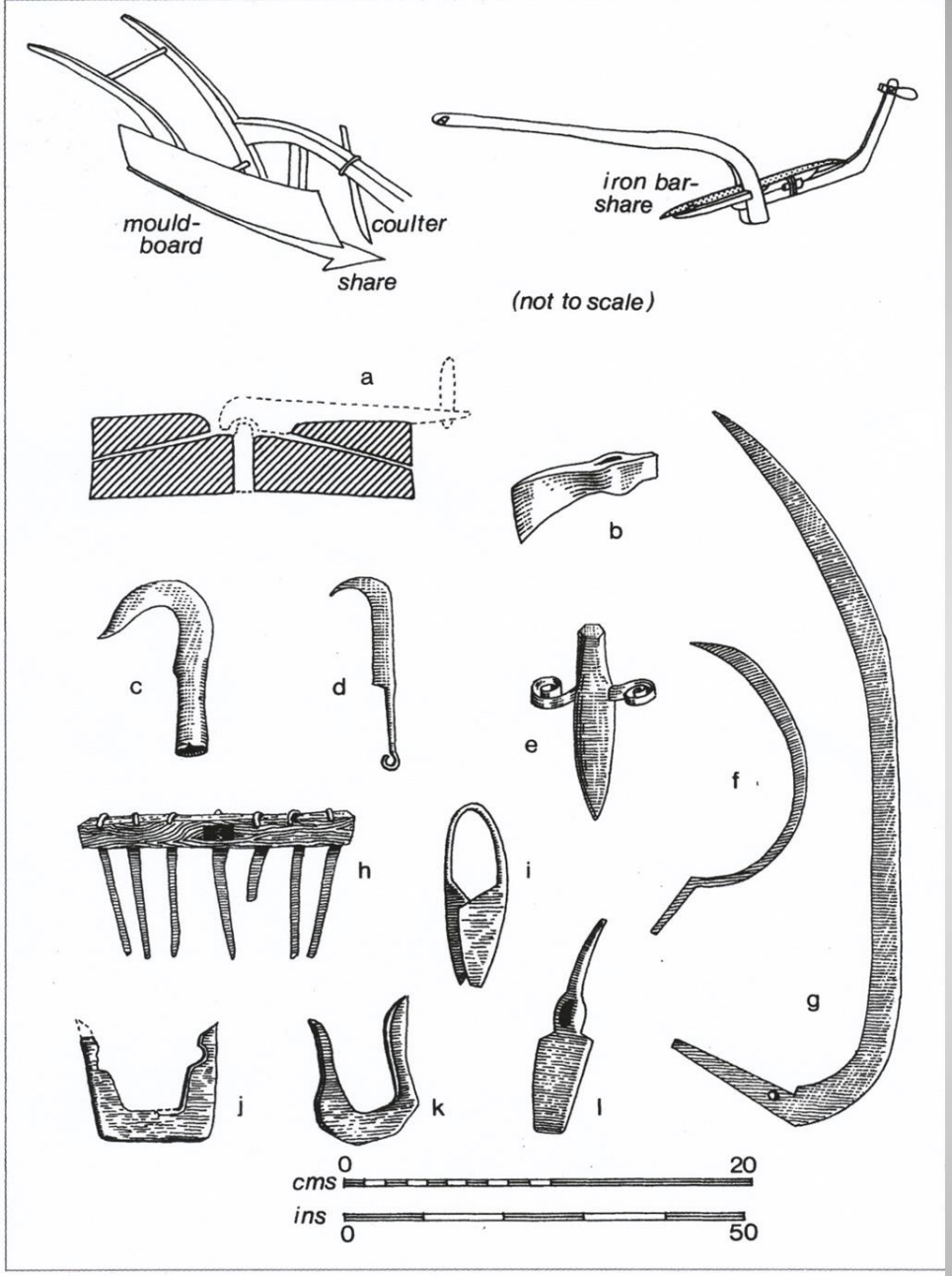
Roman Britain
about 410.
Routes of Caesar's expeditions to Britain (55-54 B.C.)
Roman roads.
Names of native tribes thus: Brigantes
Scale 1: 5 000 000
Miles
Long. West 2 of Greenw.
CALEDONIA (SCOTLAND)
Bodotria Aest. (Firth of Forth)
Wall of Antonine
Clyde R.
Tweed R.
Trimontium
Cheviot Hills
Bremenium
Habitancum
Blatobulgium
Hadrian's Wall
Corstopitum
Luguvallium (Carlisle)
Voreda
Vinovia
Itunia Aest. (Solway Firth)
Uxellodunum
Brocavum
Galava
Cumbrian Mts.
Lavatrae
Cataractonium
Clanoventa
Monapia (I. of Man)
HIBERNIA (IRELAND)
Brigantes
Isurium (Aldborough)
Eburacum (Colonia) (York)
Ilkley
Bremetennacum
Parisi
Legiolium
Cambodunum
Coccium
Mersey R.
Anavio
Aquae
Lindum (Colonia) (Lincoln)
Abus Aest. (Humber R.)
Metaris Aest. (The Wash)
Branodunum
Garianonum
Iceni
Venta Icenorum (Castor, Bury St. Edmunds)
OCEANUS GERMANICUS (NORTH SEA OR GERMAN OCEAN)
OCEANUS HIBERNICUS (IRISH SEA)
Mona (Anglesey)
Canovium
Deva (Chester)
Segontium
Ordovices
Cambrian Mts.
Cornovii
Trisantona (Trent) R.
Coritani
Wetling Street
Ratae (Leicester)
Durobrivae
Virocomium (Wroxeter)
Letocetum
Venonae
Bannaventa
Bravonium
Sabrina R. (Severn R.)
Magnae
Silures
Lactodorum
Demetae
Maridunum
Gobannium
Dobuni
Durocobrivae
Glevum (Gloucester) (Colonia)
Verulamium (St. Albans)
Trinovantes
Camulodunum (Colchester)
Saxonicum (Shore)
Corinium (Cirencester)
Isca Silurum (Caerleon)
Venta Silurum
Londinium (London)
Thames R.
Durobrivae
Regulbium
Tunatus I.
Rutupiae
Sabrina Aest. (Bristol Channel)
Aquae Sulis (Bath)
Cunetio
Calleva Atrebatum (Silchester)
Durovernum (Canterbury)
Portus Lemanae
Dubrae
Belgae
Sorbiodunum (Salisbury)
Venta Belgarum (Winchester)
Cantii
Clausentum (Southampton)
Litus (Saxon)
Isca Dumnoniorum (Exeter)
Dumnonii
Durotriges
Regnum (Chichester)
Fretum Gallicum (Strait of Dover)
Gesoriacum (Boulogne)
Moridunum
Durnovaria
Vectis (I. of Wight)
OCEANUS BRITANNICUS (ENGLISH CHANNEL)
56
54
52
50

The economy of Roman Britain

Roman Britain was divided into two broad social and economic zones. In the fertile lowlands of the south and east a prosperous agricultural economy based on villas developed. Culturally, this area became the most Romanised area of the province; it also became the most urbanised area, though British towns remained small compared to those on the Continent. In the high country of the north and west, there were no villa estates; these areas were valued as much for their mineral resources as their agriculture. Both farming and settlement here showed greater continuity with Iron Age practices.

BRITANNIA 'UnRoman' Roman Britain

104 *(above)* An Iron Age plough team at work. The 'plough' is more strictly termed an ard which simply scored the ground and did not turn the sod. If the fields had been first 'rooted over' by pigs the 'ploughing' would have been much easier. There is some evidence to suggest that fields were 'ploughed' in two directions at right angles better to break up the soil.

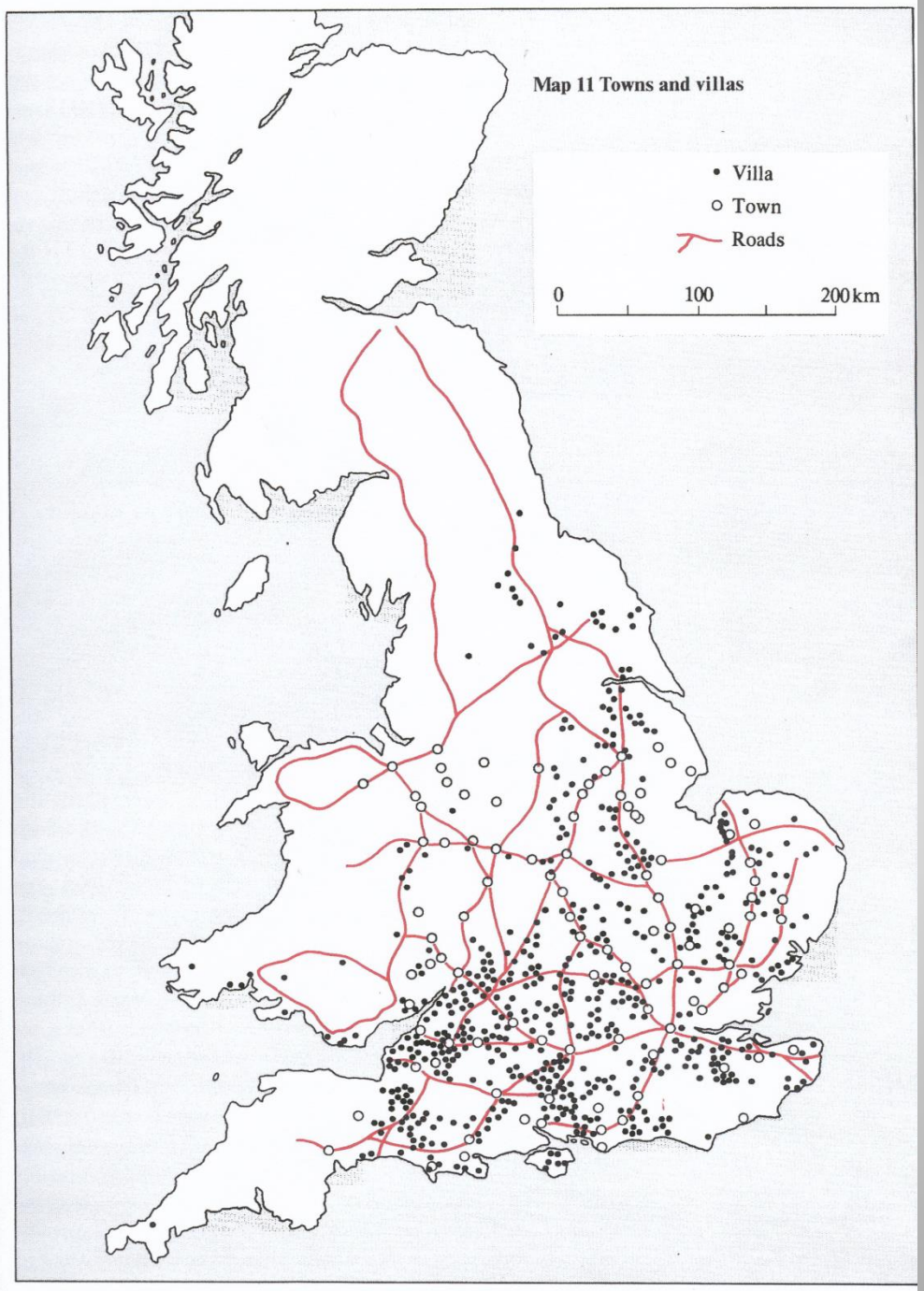


49. (Above) A plough of the Roman type and a typical Iron Age ard. (Below) Farm implements from British sites: *(a)* oscillatory quern; *(b)* axe; *(c)* billhook; *(d)* pruning hook; *(e)* mower's anvil; *(f)* sickle; *(g)* scythe; *(h)* wooden hay-rake; *(i)* sheep shears; *(j, k)* iron bindings for wooden spades; *(l)* mattock or hoe.

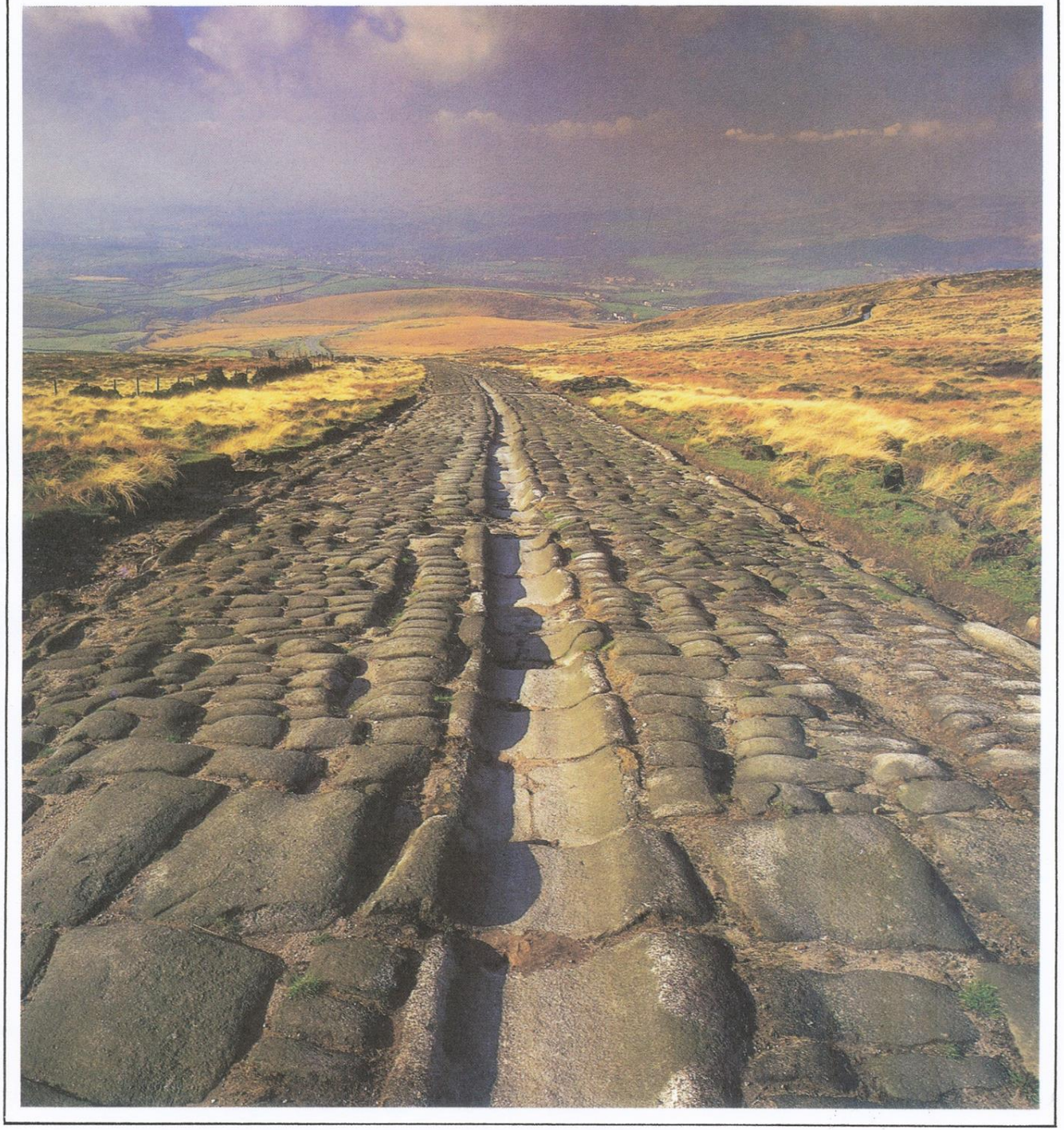
48. A replica *vallus*, or harvesting machine, that was used at the Butser Ancient Farm in Hampshire. (Peter Reynolds)

11. Upton Country Park (Dorset): a replica of the building excavated at Ower. This represents the most basic type of 'cottage-house' of the first century AD.

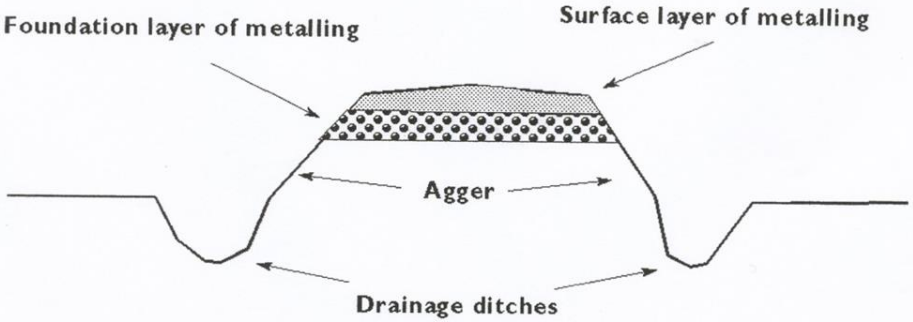
Resources and industries
Coal
Copper
Gold
Iron
Jet
Lead
Marble
Oysters
Pottery
Salt
Silver
Tin
Wool
Port
ICENI Civitas
Zones of villa development
Principal area of villa develop
Area with fewer known villas
Important villas
1st–2nd century villa
2nd–4th century villa
3rd–4th century villa
Known Roman road
Land over 150 m (500 ft) abo
sea level
Southern
Hadrian's Wall
Beckfoot
Coriosopitum
Corbridge
Arbeia
South Shields
Luguvalium
Carlisle
CARVETII
Pennines
BRIGANTES
Lancaster
Isurium Brigantum
Aldborough
Eburacum
York
PARISI
Petuaria
Brough-on-Humber
Oceanus
Hibernicus
Holyhead
Deva
Chester
Aquae Arnemetiae
Buxton
Ermine Street
Lindum
Lincoln
Fosse Way
CORNOVII
CORIELTAUVI
ICENI
Ratae
Leicester
Durobrivae
Water Newton
Venta Icenorum
Caistor-by-Norwich
Viroconium
Wroxeter
BRITANNIA


Map 11 Towns and villas
Villa
Town
Roads
0
100
200 km

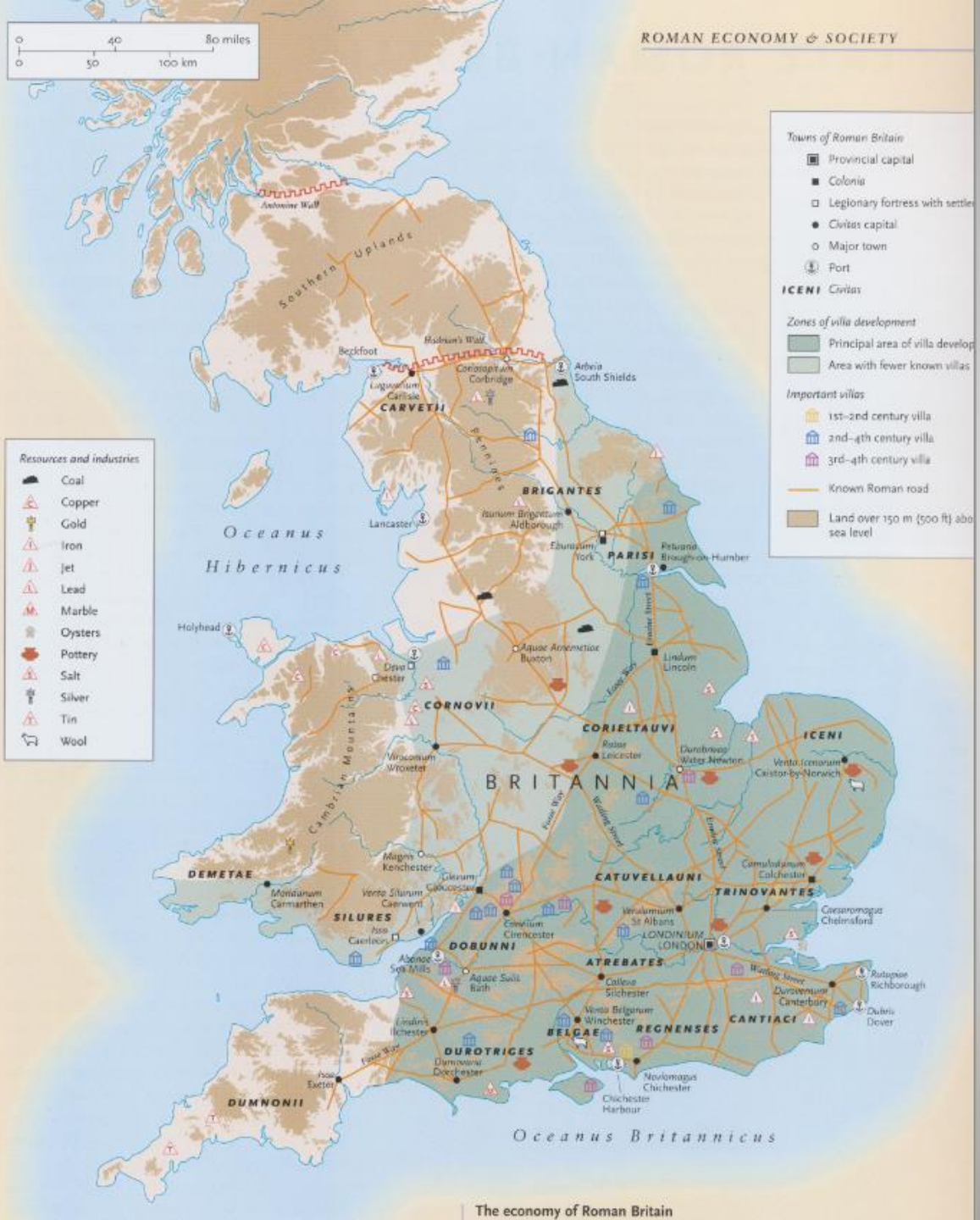
LEGEND
Roman road
Roman road with traditional name
Roman road (proposed)
Gask Ridge Road
Perth
Antonine Wall and Military Way
Dere Street
Corbridge
Hadrian's Wall and Military Way
Vindolanda
Stanegate
Hardknott
Dere Street
York
Anglesey
Manchester
Bangor
Foss Way
Ermine Street
Ancaster
Fen Road
Watling Street
Wroxeter
Sarn Helen
Watling Street (west)
Watling Street
Via Devana
Icknield Way
Pye Road
Akeman Street
Colchester
Caerleon
Ermin Street
St Albans
Cowbridge
Cardiff
Devil's Highway
London
Richborough
Foss Way
Portway
Watling Street
Ackling Dyke
Old Sarum
Stane Street
Chichester



ROMAN ROAD CROSS-SECTION



25. Diagram of a 'typical' cross-section of a Roman road, showing the agger, *drainage ditches and stone metalling. All these elements help to protect the underlying ground from damage by wheeled vehicles.*

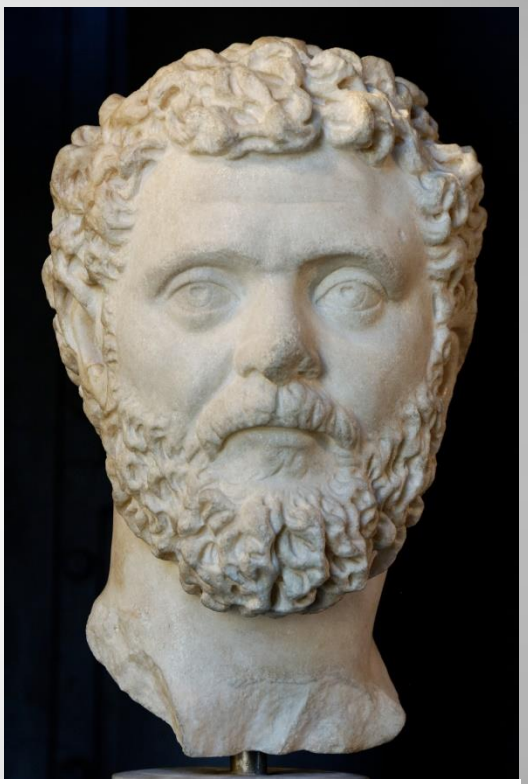


The economy of Roman Britain

Campaigns of Severus, early 3rd century

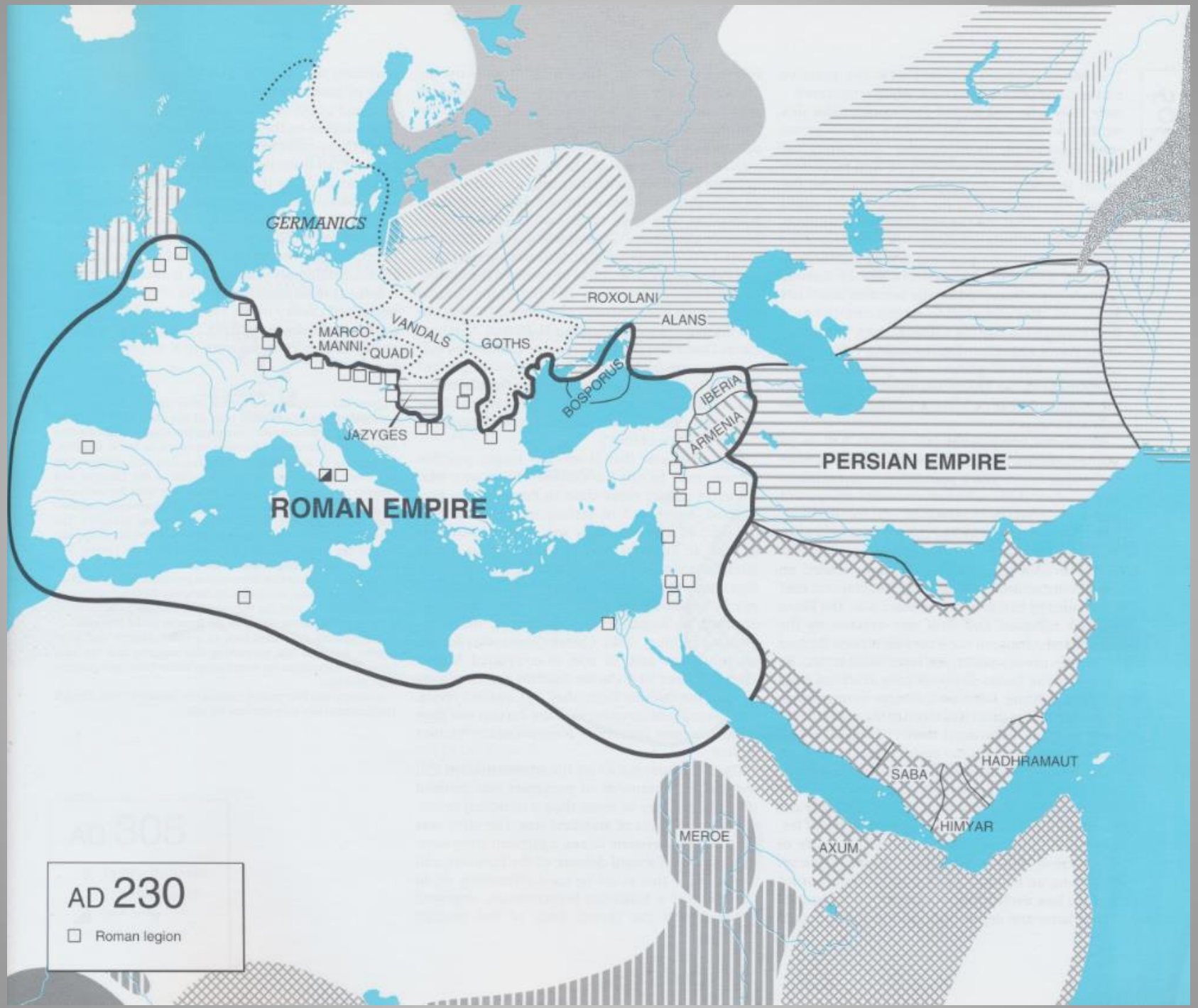
Forts built or rebuilt during Severan campaigns

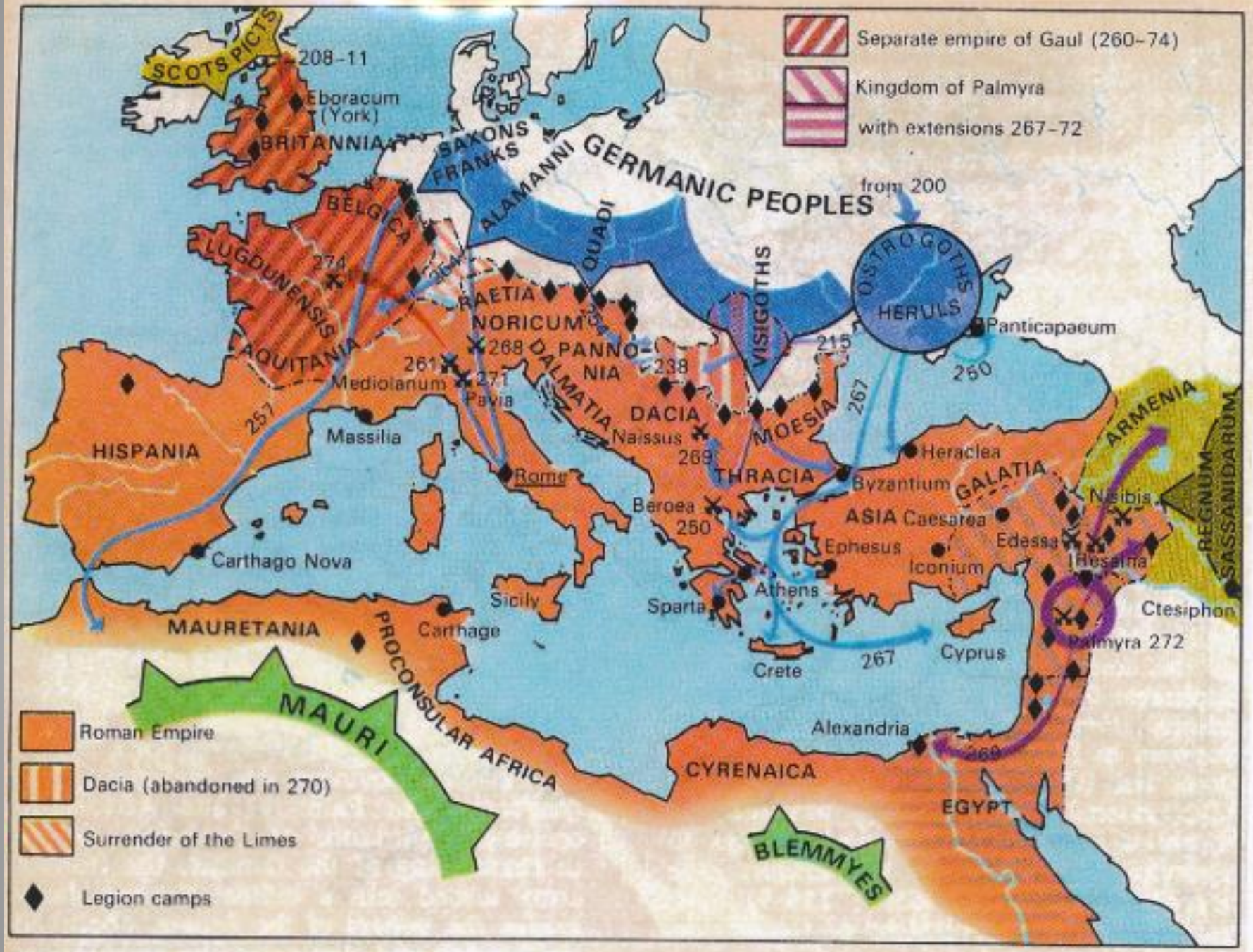
L u g i British people



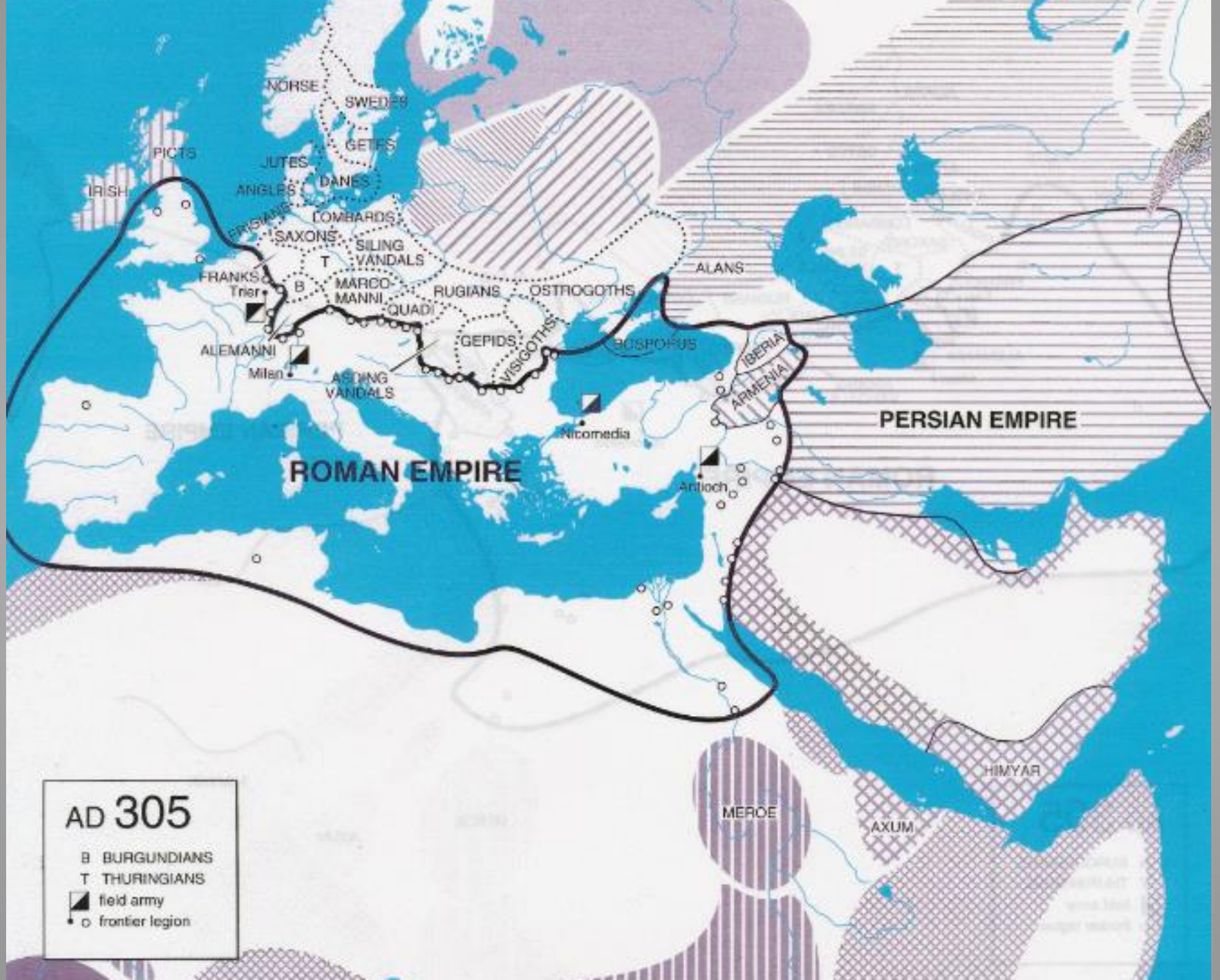
Septimius Severus (193–211 CE)

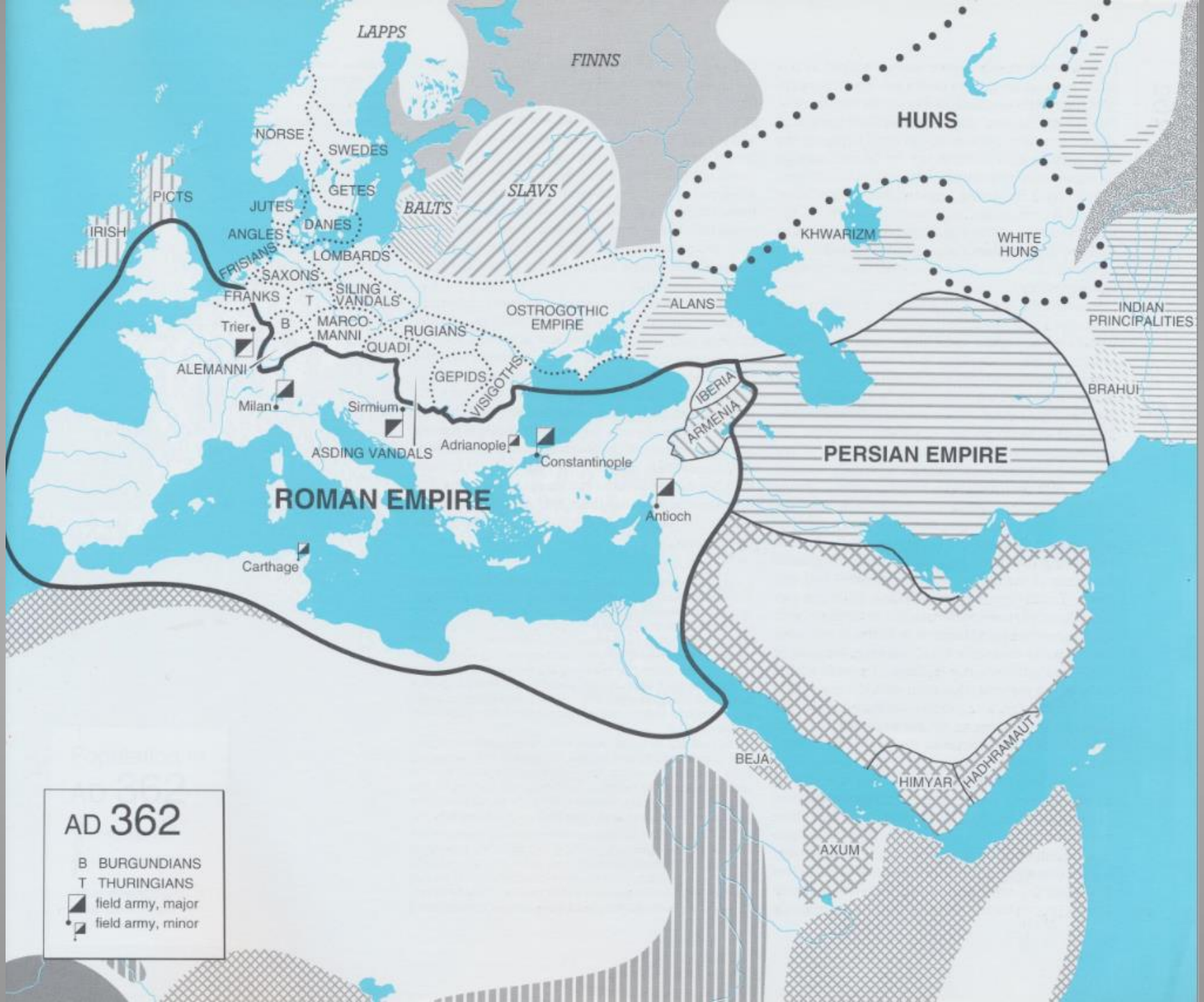
Caledonian tribesman, AD 200 (see plate commentary for details)


GERMANICS
ROXOLANI
ALANS
MARCO-MANNI
QUADI
VANDALS
GOTHS
BOSPORUS
IBERIA
ARMENIA
JAZYGES
ROMAN EMPIRE
PERSIAN EMPIRE
HADHRAMAUT
SABA
HIMYAR
MEROE
AXUM
AD 230
Roman legion



The Roman Empire in the 3rd cent.


NORSE
SWEDES
GETES
PICTS
JUTES
DANES
IRISH
ANGLES
LOMBARDS
FRISIANS
SAXONS
SILING VANDALS
T
FRANKS
B
Trier
MARCO-MANNI
QUADI
RUGIANS
OSTROGOTHS
ALANS
GEPIDS
VISIGOTHS
BOSPORUS
IBERIA
ARMENIA
ALEMANNI
Milan
ASDING VANDALS
Nicomedia
Antioch
ROMAN EMPIRE
PERSIAN EMPIRE
HIMYAR
MEROE
AXUM
AD 305
B BURGUNDIANS
T THURINGIANS
field army
frontier legion


LAPPS
FINNS
HUNS
NORSE
SWEDES
GETES
SLAVS
BALTS
PICTS
JUTES
IRISH
DANES
ANGLES
FRISIANS
LOMBARDS
SAXONS
SILING VANDALS
FRANKS
T
B
MARCO-MANNI
RUGIANS
QUADI
OSTROGOTHIC EMPIRE
ALANS
KHWARIZM
WHITE HUNS
INDIAN PRINCIPALITIES
Trier
ALEMANNI
GEPIDS
VISIGOTHS
IBERIA
ARMENIA
BRAHUI
Milan
Sirmium
ASDING VANDALS
Adrianople
Constantinople
PERSIAN EMPIRE
ROMAN EMPIRE
Antioch
Carthage
BEJA
HIMYAR
HADHRAMAUT
AXUM
AD 362
B BURGUNDIANS
T THURINGIANS
field army, major
field army, minor

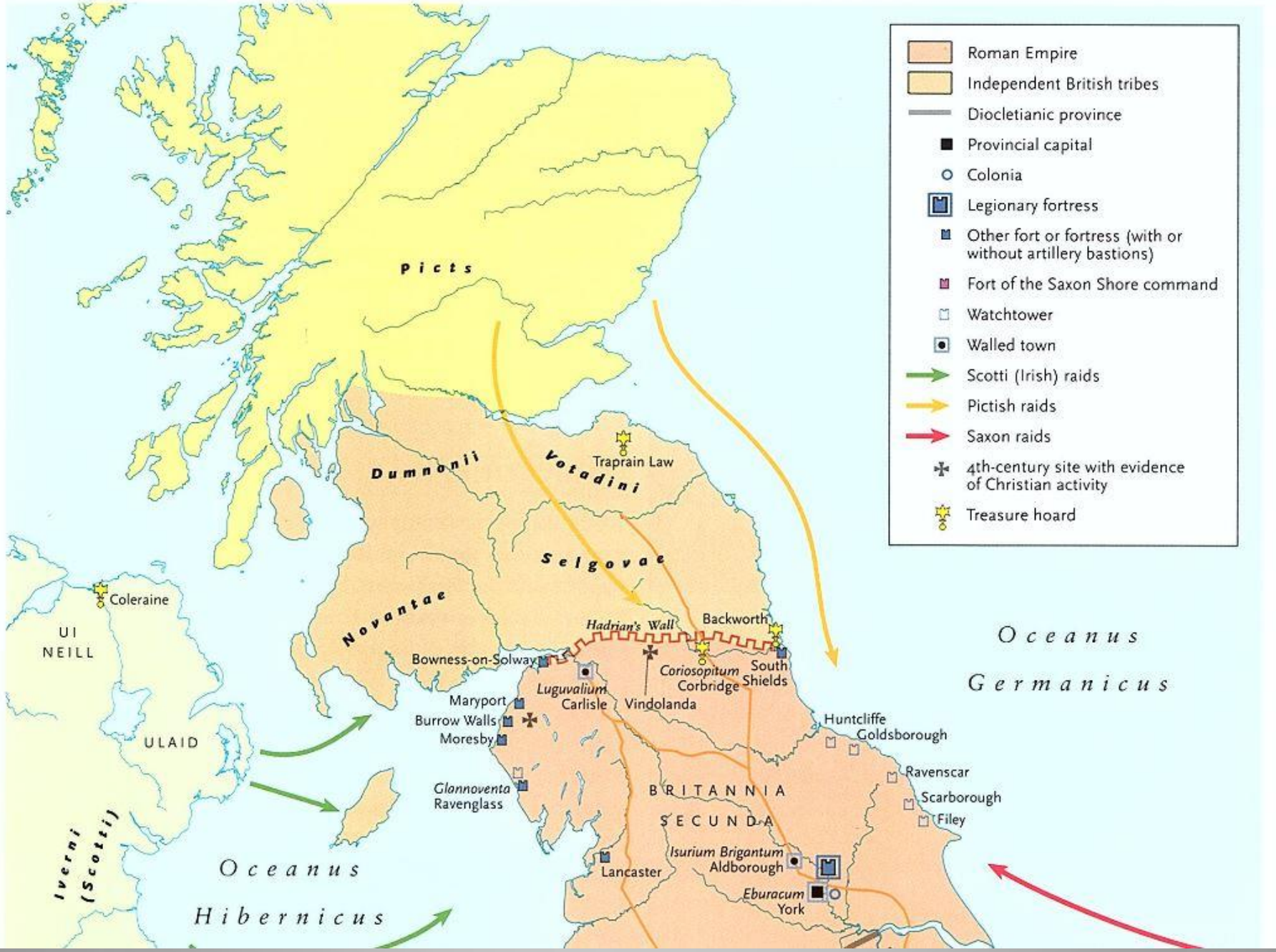
Lyons
Milan
Arles
ROME
Cordoba
Carthage
Salonika
Constantinople
Smyrna
Ephesus
ANTIOCH
ALEXANDRIA
IBERIA
ARMENIA
AXUM
Christendom in
AD 362
PAPACY
PATRIARCHATES
highest ranking metropolitans

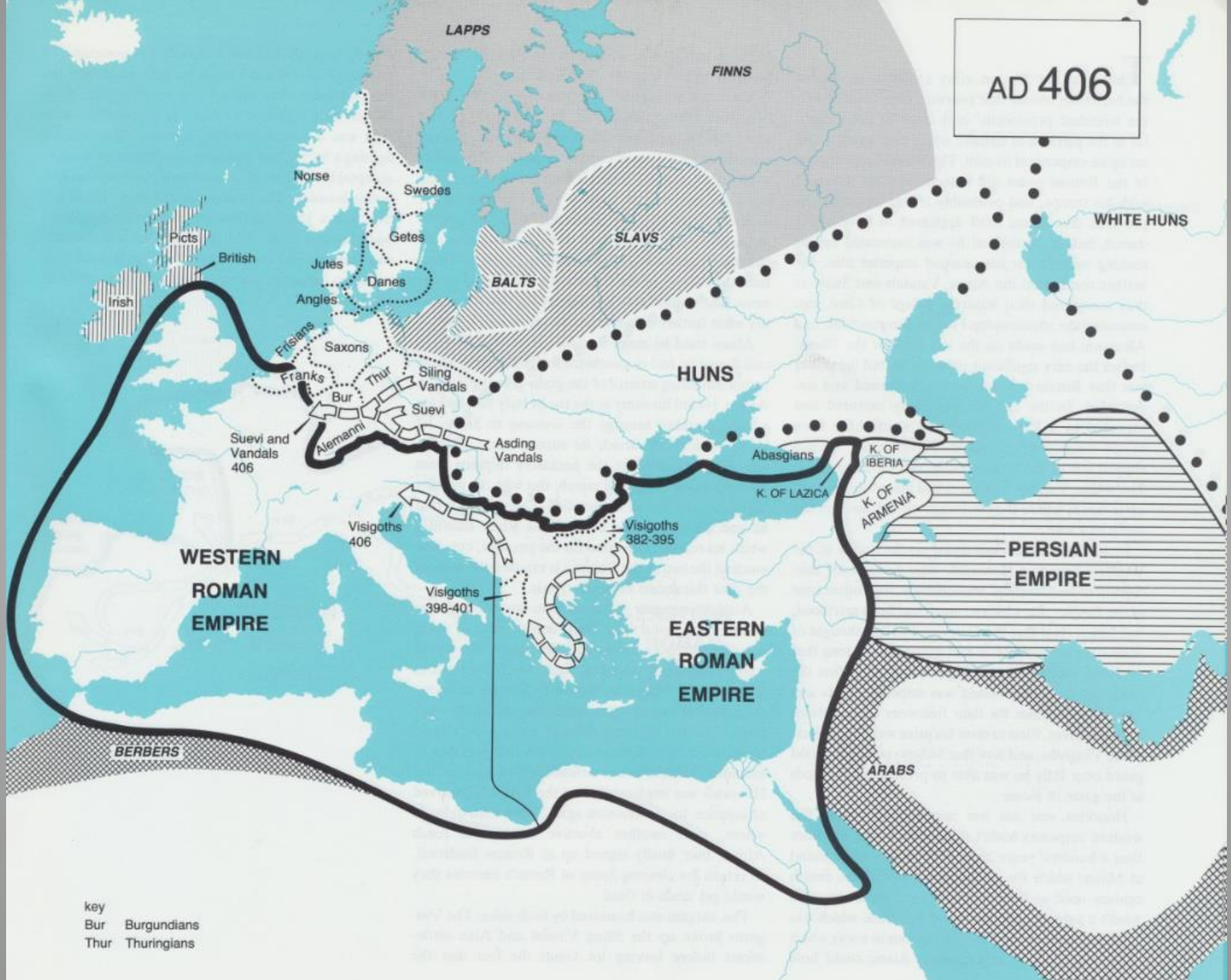
1: Roman cavalry officer, c.AD 400
2: Roman cavalryman, c.AD 400
3: Sailors, Saxon Shore Fleet, 4th C
4: Junior officer, Roman infantry, early 5th C

Saxon Shore forts as an anti-pirate defence system
OCEANUS GERMANICUS
0 100 miles
0 100km
N
Antonine Wall
Hadrian's Wall
PICTI
SCOTTI
IUTAE
SAXONES FRANCI
ANGLI
Elbe
SAXONES
FRISII
FRANCI
Branoduno
Caister-on-Sea
Gariannum
Walton Castle
Othona
Londinium
Regulbium
Rutupiae
Dubris
Portus Adurni
Lemanis
Anderitum
Gesoriacum
Bononia
comes litoris Saxonici
dux Belgicae secundae
BELGICA SECUNDA
Rhine
OCEANUS BRITANNICUS
Treveri
Grannona
Seine
Lutetia
dux tractus Armoricani et Nervicani
TRACTUS ARMORICANUS
Loire
Augustodunum

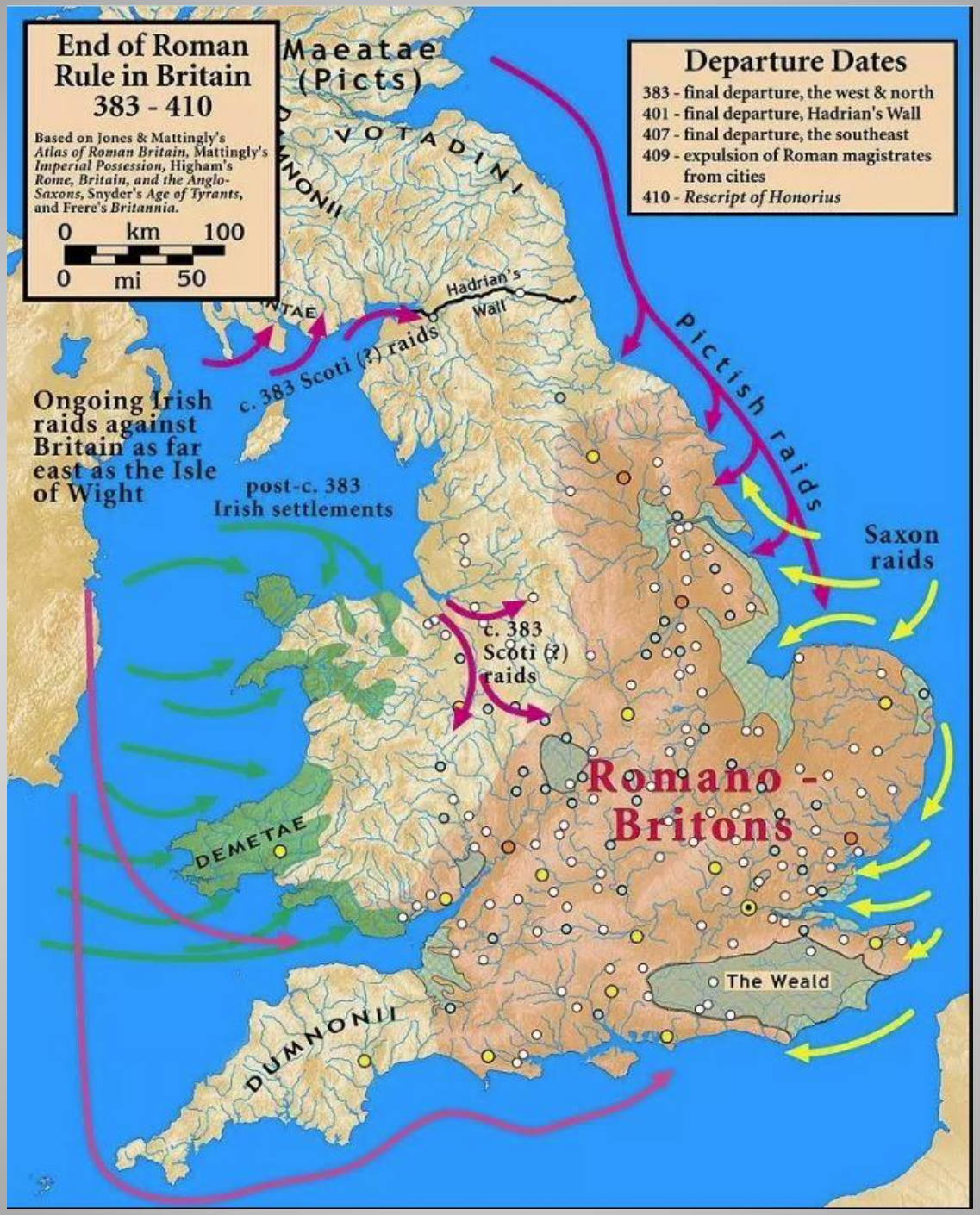
Late Roman Britain

As an island, Britain suffered less severely from barbarian invasion in the 3rd and 4th centuries than other areas of the empire, but it was vulnerable to raids by Germanic, Irish and Pictish pirates. Impressive forts, many of which still survive, were built along the Channel, North Sea and Irish Sea coasts in the later 3rd century. In the 4th century these were supplemented by watch-towers; there may have been many more of these than presently survive as there has been considerable erosion of the east coast since Roman times. Christianity began to become established in the 4th century but paganism remained vigorous.


Roman Empire
Independent British tribes
Diocletianic province
Provincial capital
Colonia
Legionary fortress
Other fort or fortress (with or without artillery bastions)
Fort of the Saxon Shore command
Watchtower
Walled town
Scotti (Irish) raids
Pictish raids
Saxon raids
4th-century site with evidence of Christian activity
Treasure hoard
Picts
Dumnonii
Votadini
Traprain Law
Selgovae
Novantae
Hadrian's Wall
Backworth
Bowness-on-Solway
Coriosopitum
Corbridge
South Shields
Luguvalium
Carlisle
Vindolanda
Maryport
Burrow Walls
Moresby
Huntcliffe
Goldsborough
Ravenscar
Scarborough
Filey
Glannoventa
Ravenglass
BRITANNIA SECUNDA
Isurium Brigantum
Aldborough
Lancaster
Eburacum
York
Coleraine
UI NEILL
ULAID
Iverni (Scotti)
Oceanus Hibernicus
Oceanus Germanicus


AD 406
LAPPS
FINNS
Norse
Swedes
Picts
British
Getes
Jutes
Danes
Irish
Angles
SLAVS
BALTS
WHITE HUNS
Frisians
Saxons
Franks
Thur
Siling Vandals
Bur
Suevi
HUNS
Suevi and Vandals 406
Alemanni
Asding Vandals
Abasgians
K. OF IBERIA
K. OF LAZICA
K. OF ARMENIA
Visigoths 406
Visigoths 382-395
PERSIAN EMPIRE
WESTERN ROMAN EMPIRE
Visigoths 398-401
EASTERN ROMAN EMPIRE
BERBERS
ARABS
key
Bur Burgundians
Thur Thuringians

AD 420
LAPPS
FINNS
Norse
Swedes
Getes
Jutes
Danes
Angles
Frisians
Saxons
Franks
Thur
Bur
Rugians
Alemanni
Picts
Irish
British
SLAVS
BALTS
WHITE HUNS
HUNS
Abasgians
K. OF IBERIA
K. OF LAZICA
K. OF ARMENIA
PERSIAN EMPIRE
K. OF THE VISIGOTHS 418
Suevi and Asding Vandals
412
Visigoths 408
410
416
WESTERN ROMAN EMPIRE
EASTERN ROMAN EMPIRE
BERBERS
ARABS
Key
Bur Burgundians
Thur Thuringians


End of Roman Rule in Britain 383 - 410
Based on Jones & Mattingly's Atlas of Roman Britain, Mattingly's Imperial Possession, Higham's Rome, Britain, and the Anglo-Saxons, Snyder's Age of Tyrants, and Frere's Britannia.
0 km 100
0 mi 50
Maeatae (Picts)
VOTADINI
DUMNONII
Hadrian's Wall
c. 383 Scoti (?) raids
Ongoing Irish raids against Britain as far east as the Isle of Wight
post-c. 383 Irish settlements
Pictish raids
Saxon raids
c. 383 Scoti (?) raids
Romano - Britons
DEMETAE
The Weald
DUMNONII
Departure Dates
383 - final departure, the west & north
401 - final departure, Hadrian's Wall
407 - final departure, the southeast
409 - expulsion of Roman magistrates from cities
410 - Rescript of Honorius