

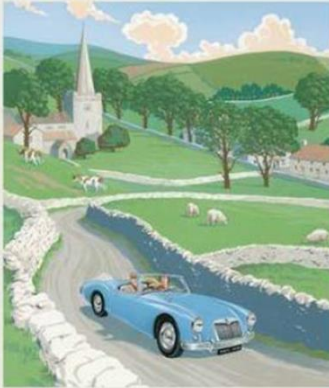
Britannia

Roman Britain from Caesar to Arthur

5

From Hadrian's Wall to Bath

GEOFFREY GRIGSON



THE SHELL
COUNTRY ALPHABET

'Grigson was a man full of curious knowledge, and a beautiful writer'
JAMES FENTON

CLASSIFIED INDEX

.xxi

RIVERS, SPRINGS, LAKES, CANALS, ETC.

Aqueducts	Holy wells	River
Avon	Inclined planes	River names
Beck	Kelds	Springs
Boil-hole	Lakes	Swallows
Brindley, James	Lasher	Tarn
Canals	Llyn	Telford, Thomas
Catchment area	Locks	Turloughs
Eagres	Lough	Waterfalls
Gill	Meres	Winterbournes
Gipseys	Resurgence	

ROADS, LANES, PATHS

Agger	Green lane	Roman roads
Bohereens	Hollow ways	Salt ways
Causeways	Horse steps	Signposts and milestones
Drove-roads	Port ways	Squeeze-belly
Enclosure roads	Ridgeway	Toll-houses
Footpaths	Roads	

ROMAN REMAINS

Agger	Forts of the Saxon shore	Signal stations
Antonine Itinerary, The	Hypocaust	Strat-
Aqueducts	Roman forts and camps	Tessellated pavements
-chester, -caster	Roman roads	
Colonia	Roman villas	

SAINTS AND SAINTED OBJECTS

Brigid's Cross	St Christopher	St Swithun's Day
Celtic saints	St Cuthbert's Beads	St Valentine's Day
St Barbara	St Martin of Tours	
St Catherine	St Michael's churches	

Roman Britain (80 – 84)
Northern Campaigns
 Based on Frere's *Britannia*

□ Roman Camp
 Otadini – Peoples known to Ptolemy in 150
 ← Campaign and year

0 100
 km
 0 50
 mi

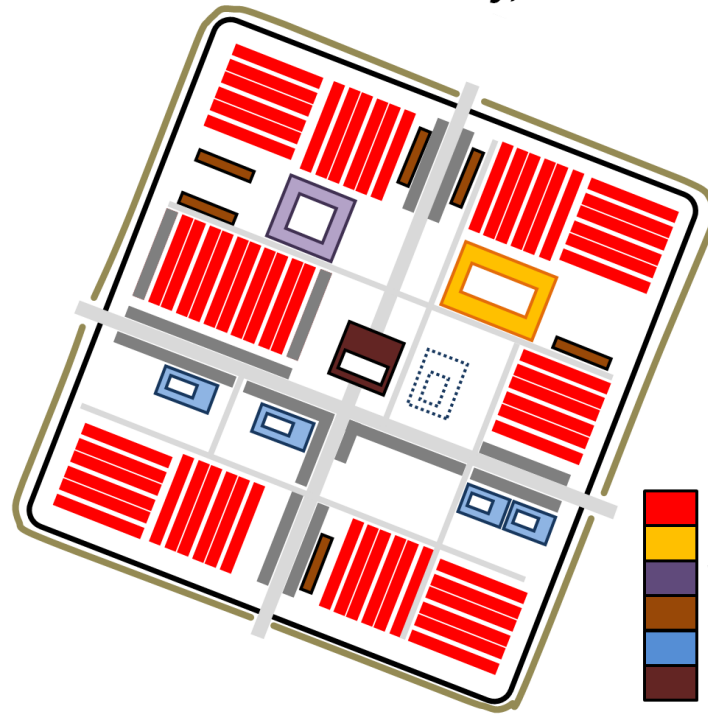




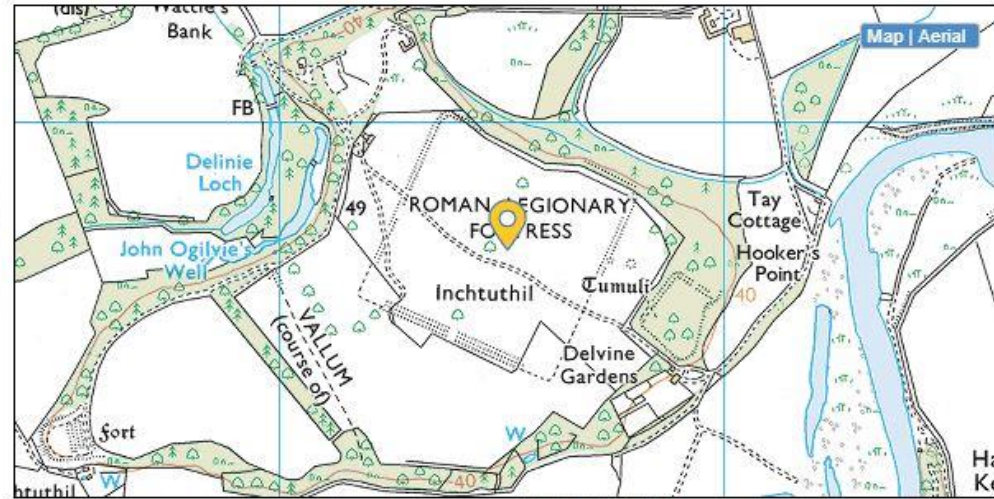
Inchtuthil Roman Fortress

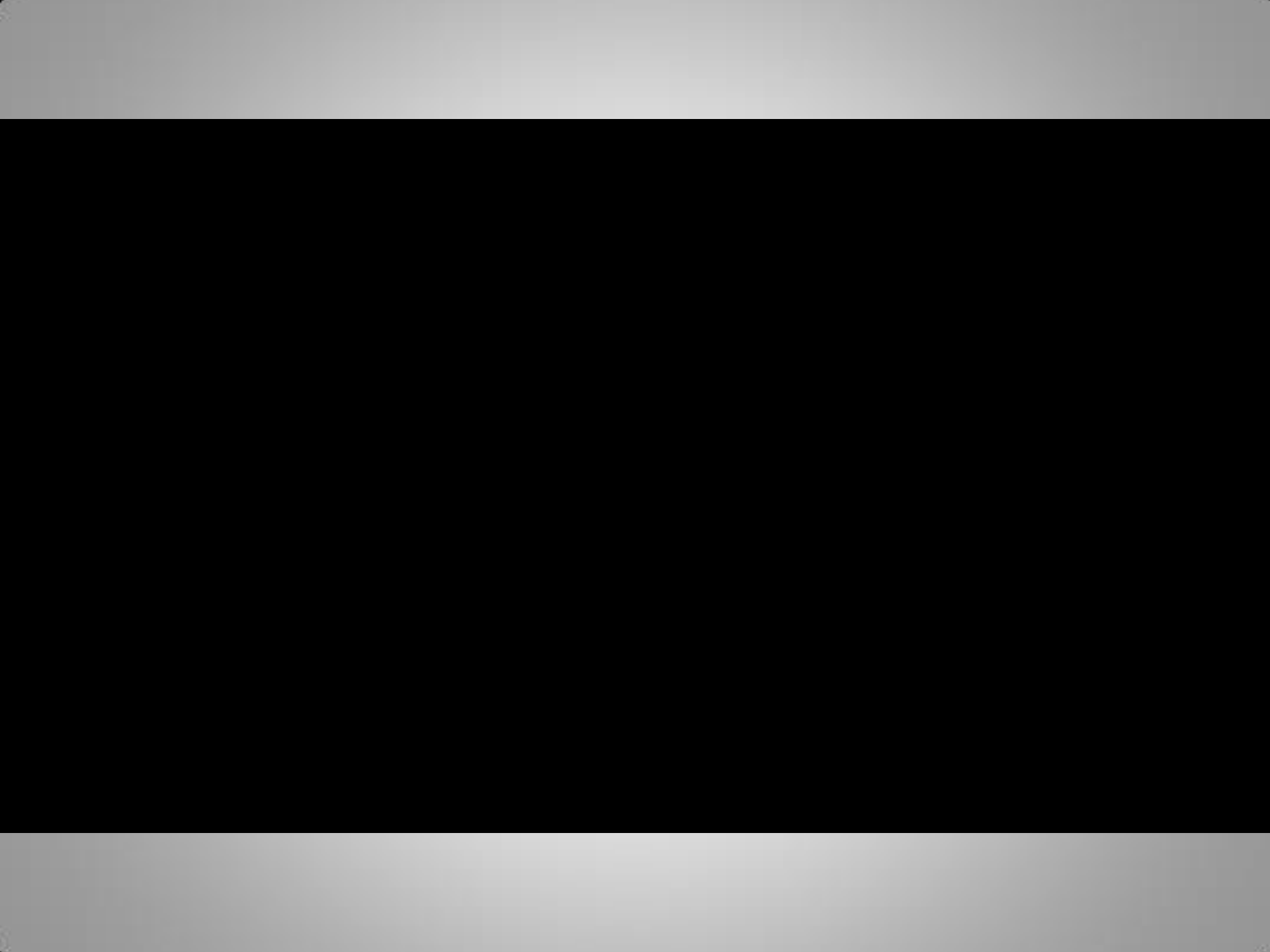
Inchtuthil Roman Fortress

River Tay, AD 86

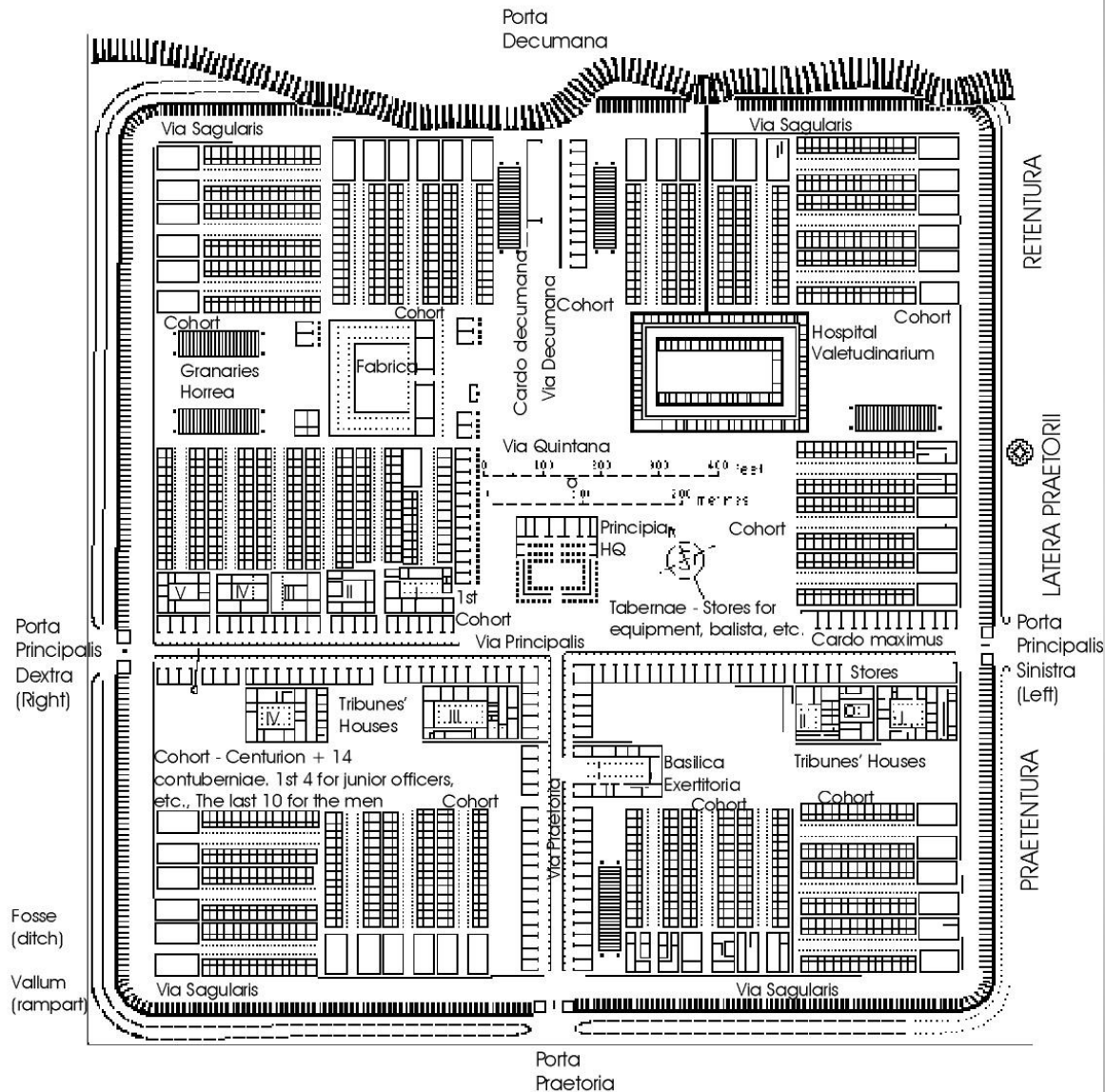


- Barracks
- Hospital
- Workshop
- Granaries
- Tribune Accommodation
- Command Building





INCHTUTHIL ROMAN FORTRESS (SCOTLAND)



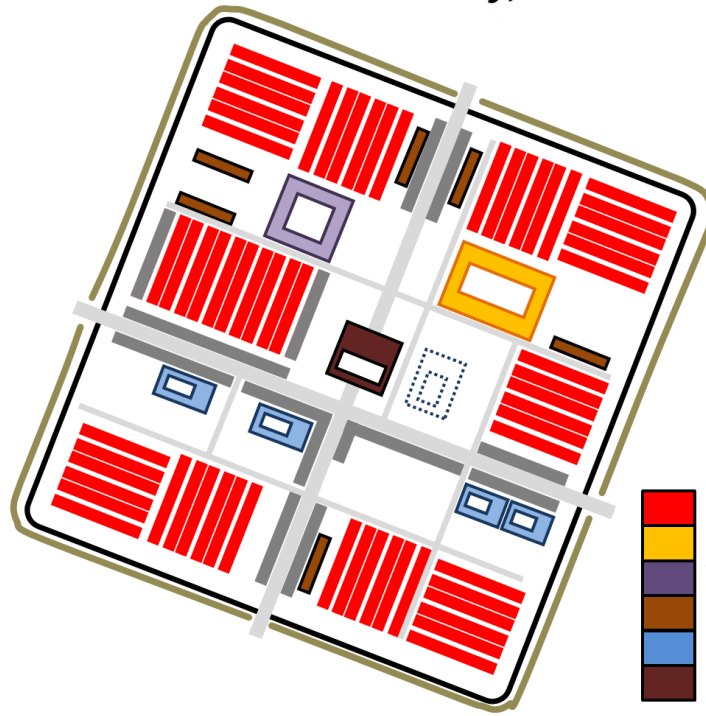
There should be houses for six tribunes (one tribus laticlavus and five tribuni angusticlavii) but only four are shown.

The house of the praefectus castrorum is not visible.

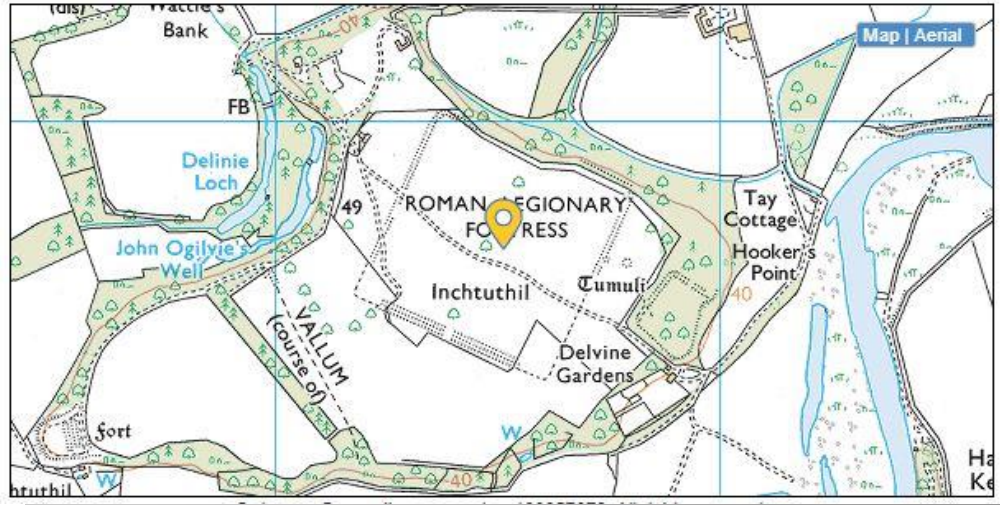
The praetorium was not built, but it would typically be Mediterranean in style with ranges of rooms built around an inner courtyard.

Inchtuthil Roman Fortress

River Tay, AD 86



- Barracks
- Hospital
- Workshop
- Granaries
- Tribune Accommodation
- Command Building



Eighties AD

■ Inchtuthil



Second century AD

▨ Antonine occupation in Scotland

■ Newstead



Third and early fourth centuries AD

← Severan campaigns in Scotland

▲ Carpow



Resources and industries



-  Coal
-  Copper
-  Gold
-  Iron
-  Jet
-  Lead
-  Marble
-  Oysters
-  Pottery
-  Salt
-  Silver
-  Tin
-  Wool






 Port


ICENI Civitas

Zones of villa development

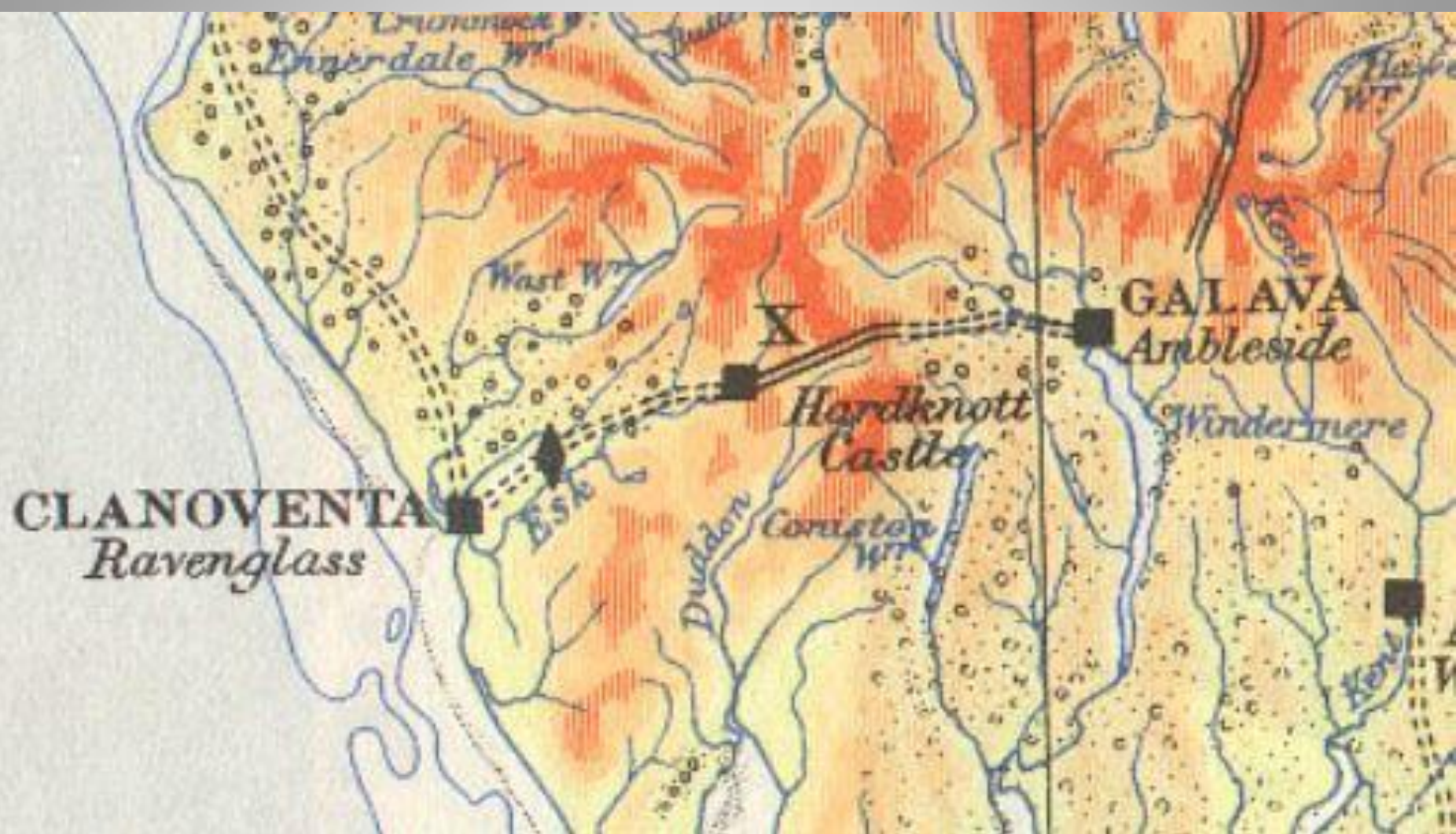
-  Principal area of villa development
-  Area with fewer known villas

Important villas

-  1st–2nd century villa
-  2nd–4th century villa
-  3rd–4th century villa

 Known Roman road

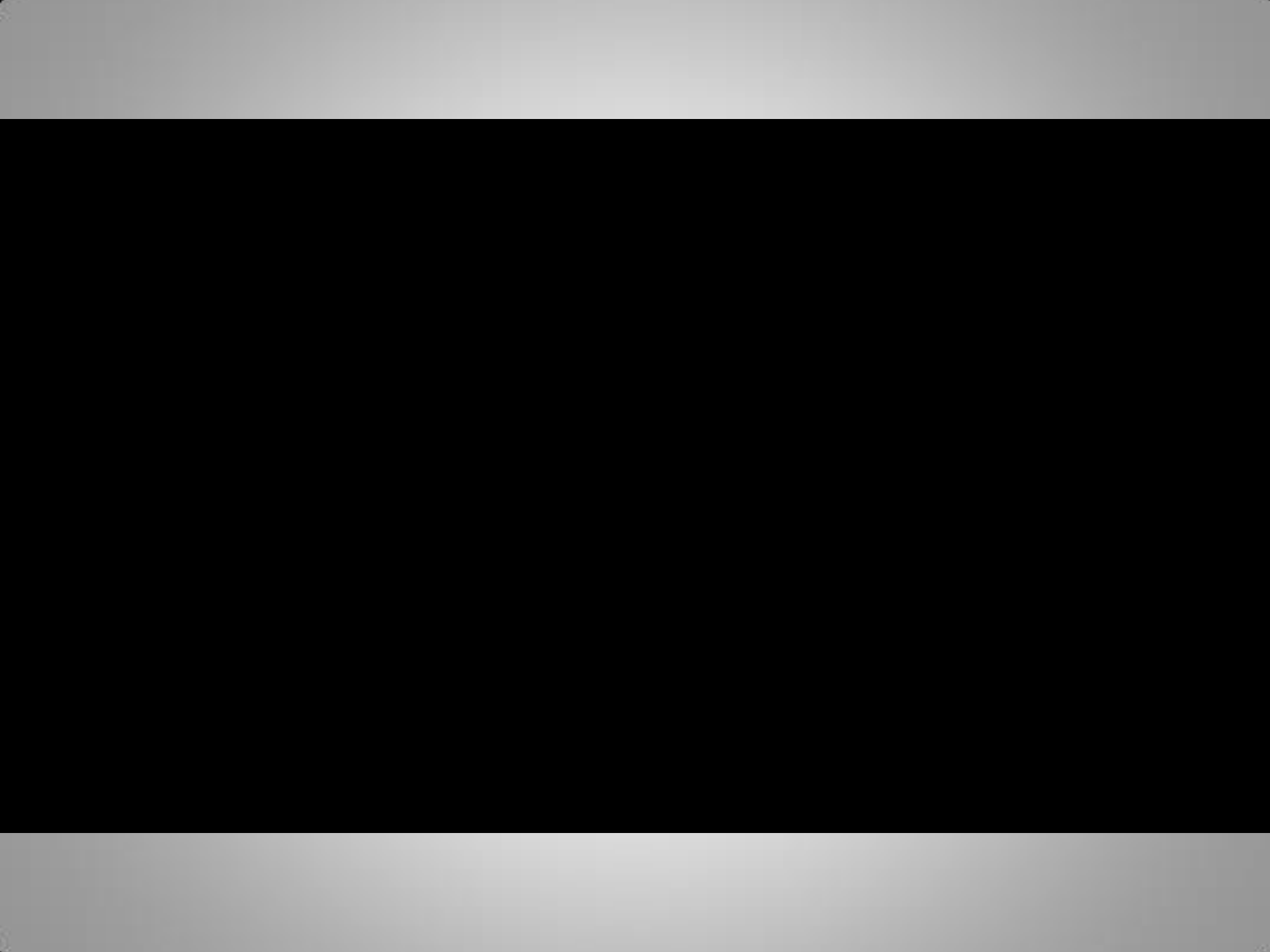
 Land over 150 m (500 ft) above sea level

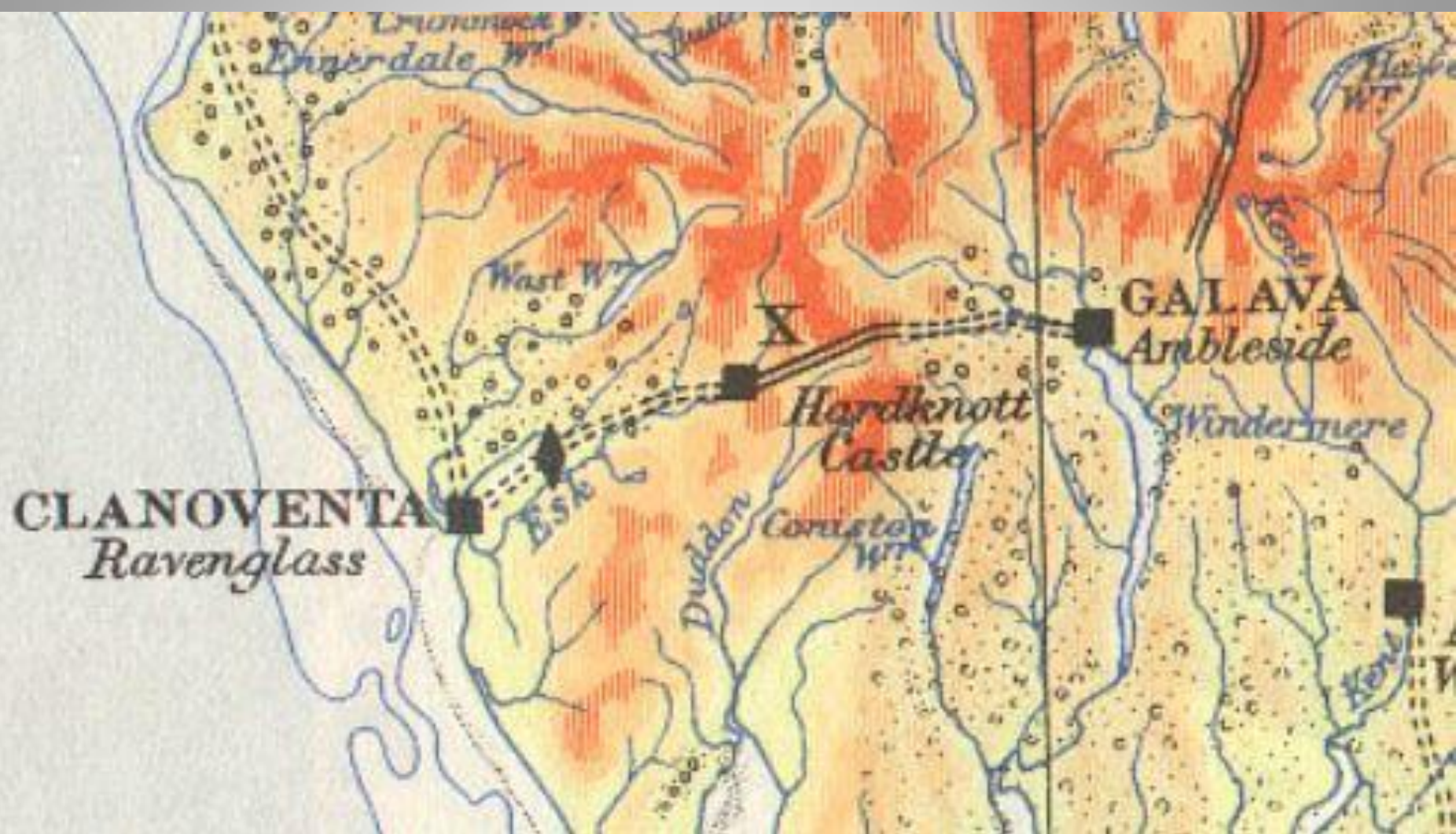






Galava

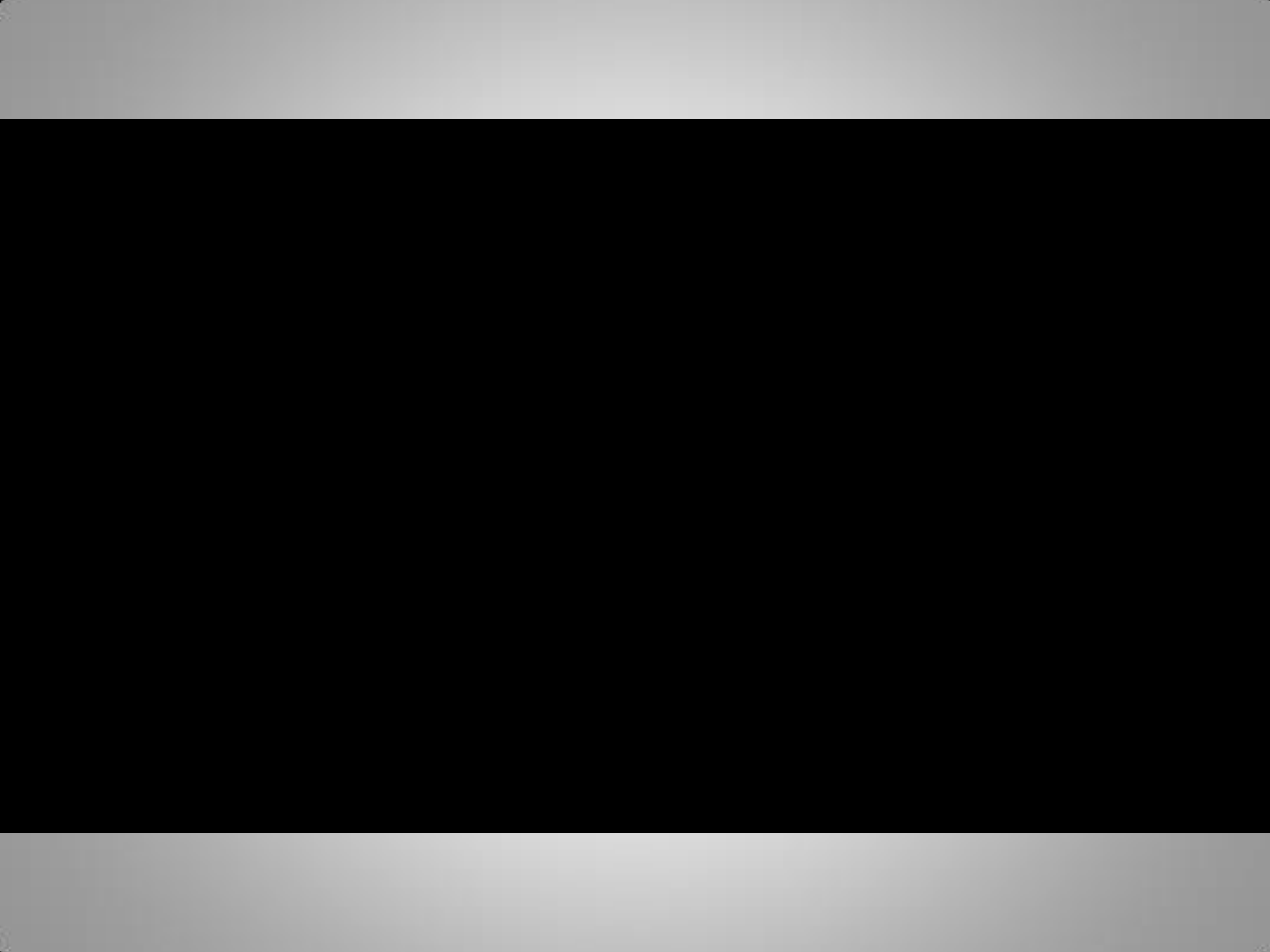


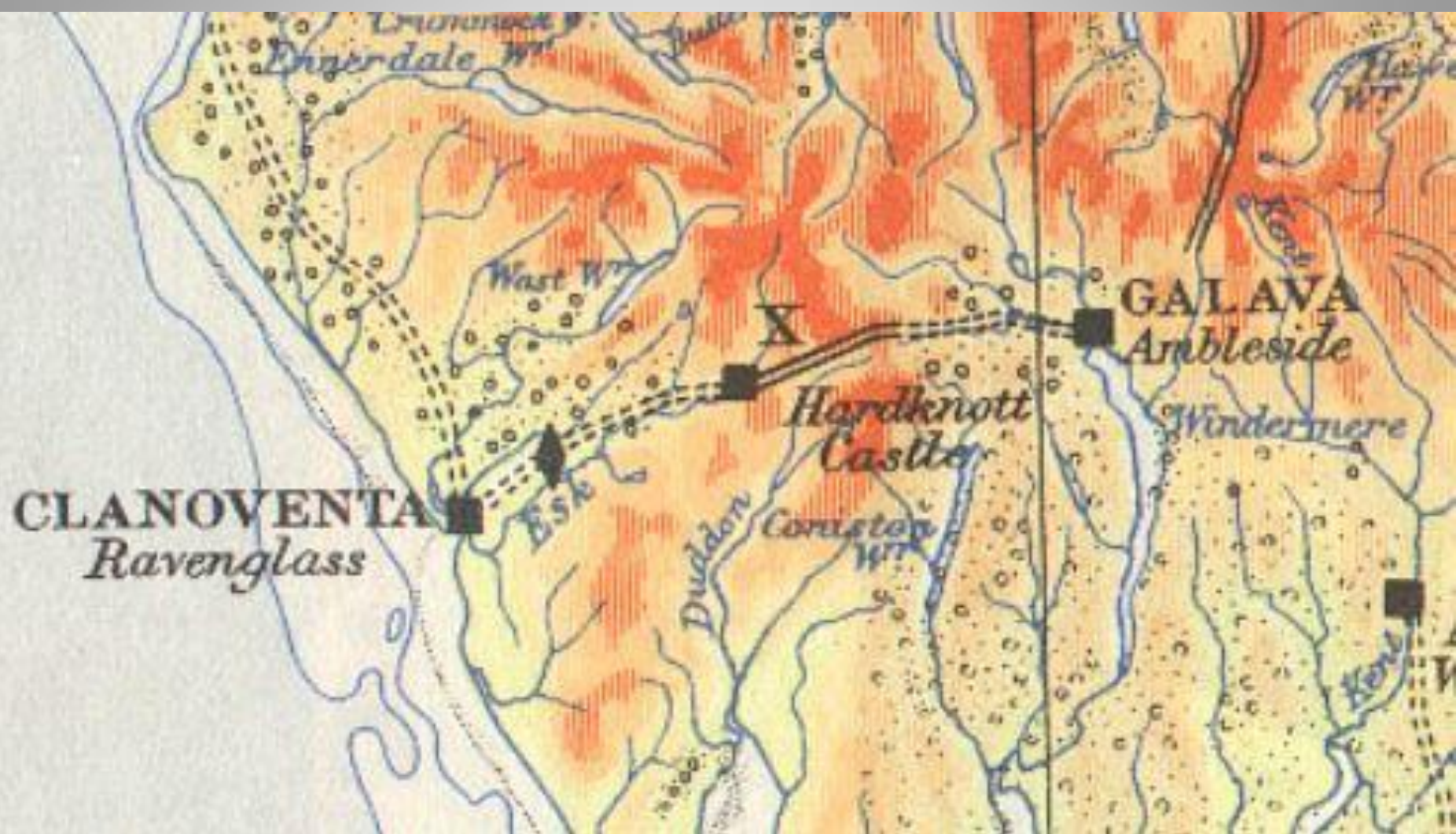


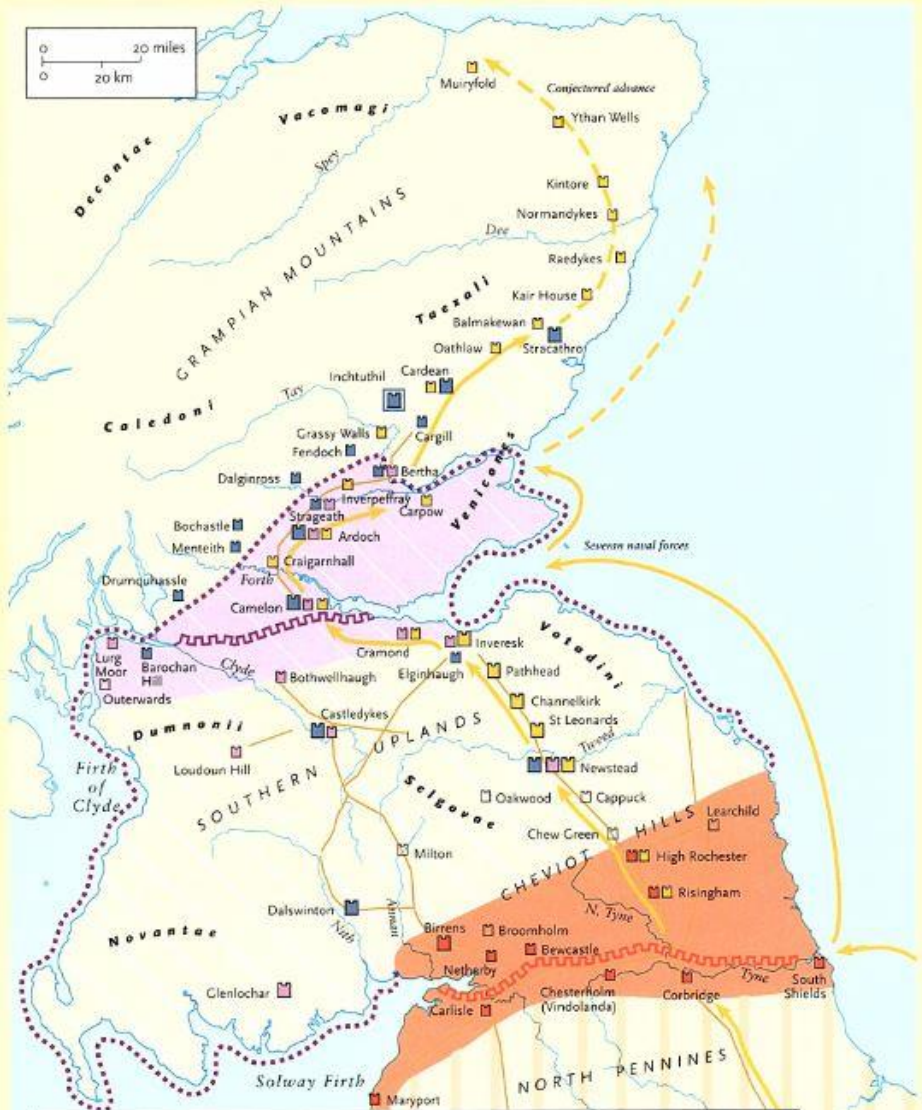
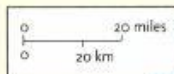


HARDKNOTT FORT

Hardknott Roman Fort













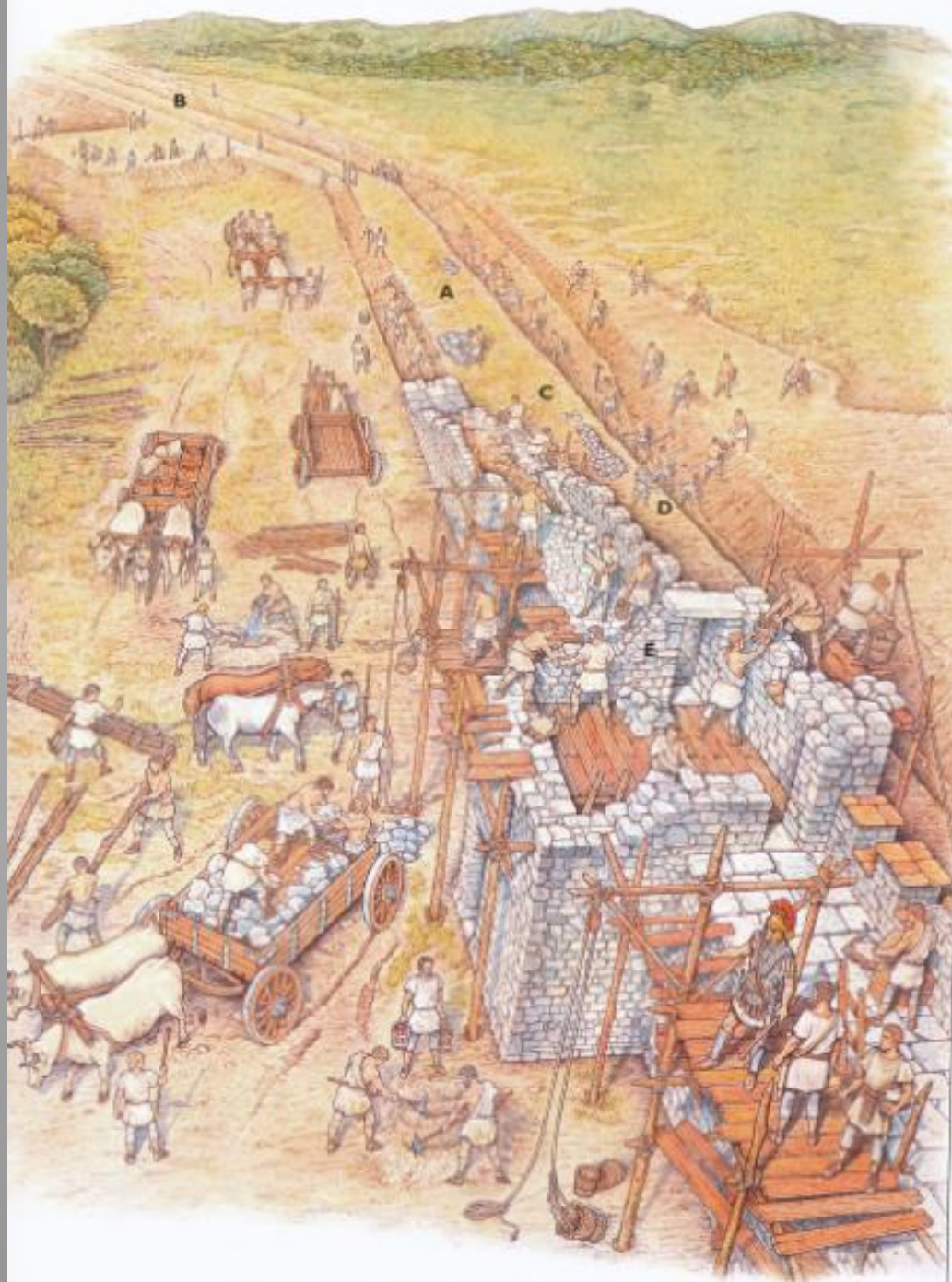




Agricolan frontier forts, AD 85-90	Legionary fortress
Territory progressively evacuated in AD 85-105	Other fort
Hadrianic frontier zone and forts, AD 105-42 and 163-367	Hadrian's Wall
Territory reoccupied, AD 142-63	Romanised area
Antonine frontier zone and forts, AD 142-63	Antonine Wall
Campaigns of Severus, early 3rd century	Lugii British people
Forts built or rebuilt during Severan campaigns	



	Agricolan frontier forts, AD 85–90		Legionary fortress
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[Hadrian](#) (117–138 CE)





Wall of Hadrian Hadrian's Wall spanned the Tyne–Solway gap. Begun after HADRIAN's visit to Britain (AD 122), it was stone-built from Newcastle upon Tyne to the Irthing, and turf-built from there to Bowness-on-Solway. It was between 6 and 10 feet wide, and probably about 15 feet high. Just over 70 miles (76 Roman miles) long, there were milecastles throughout and two turrets between each. A ditch ran to the north, and a frontier zone to the south was delineated by the *vallum*, a ditch flanked by raised banks. A series of forts several miles behind the wall (e.g. Vindolanda) was soon moved up to the wall (e.g. Housesteads). Later modifications extended the wall east to Wallsend, and replaced the turf wall in stone. Hadrian's Wall, briefly replaced by the WALL OF ANTONINUS, was repaired in the 160s, and a military way added behind it. The wall, substantially rebuilt under Septimius SEVERUS (c.205–7) and restored by Count Theodosius (c.369/70), probably remained occupied up to (and beyond) 410.

See also LIMES.

RJB

Breeze and Dobson (1987); Collingwood Bruce (1978); Graham (1979).

What was Hadrian's Wall for?

It was not intended to be a clear dividing line between Empire and barbarians. Roman influence and presence often extended beyond the Wall. It was—

—an elongated military garrison, a 70-mile-long structure with forts and small “milecastles” at regular intervals, a deep ditch on the north side, and a connecting road on the south side.

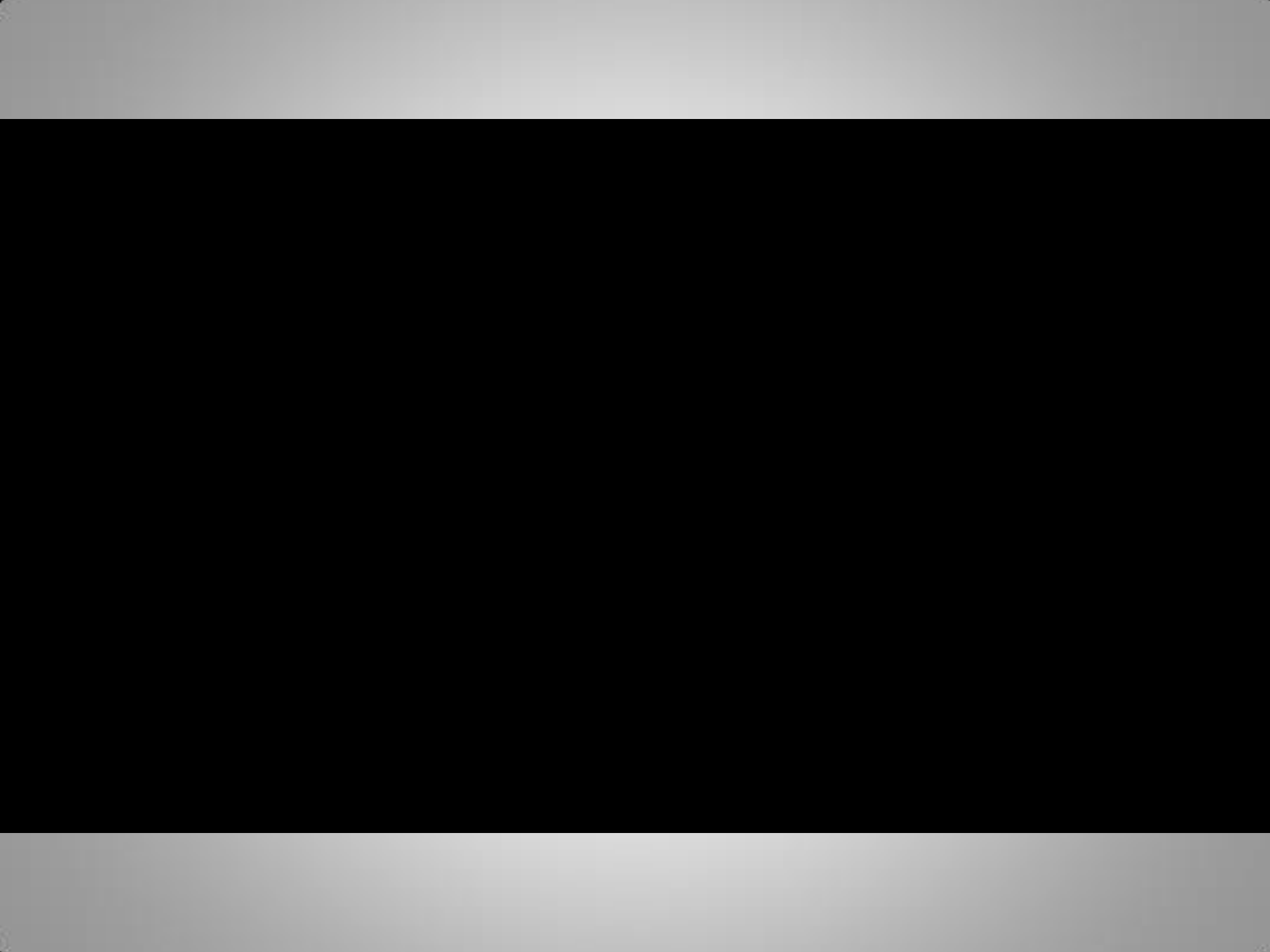
—a way to regulate and control all passage of men and goods (taxation, interrogation).

—a “horse filter” (and cattle/wagon filter), preventing raiders from returning north with their loot.

—a staging and supply area for any military operations northward.

—a powerful psychological/emotional/cultural statement about the grandeur of Rome and Emperor.







HAWICK

ALANWICK
ALAVNA?

BREMIENIVM
High Rochester

HABITANCVM
Risingham

ASHINGTON

FANVM COCIDII?

CASTRALV
EXPLORATORVM
Netherby

VINDOLANDA
Chesterholm

VINDOMORA
Eboracaster

CONCANGIS
Chester-le-Street

NYCARVETII

EPICVVM
Whitley Castle

LONGOVICIVM
Lanchester

DURHAM

VOREDA
Old Penrith

BRAVONICVVM
Kirkby Thore

BISHOP
AUCKLAND

STOCKTON-ON-TEES

DARLINGTON

GLANIBANTA
Ambleside

Greta Bridge
Scargill

Chapel House
Farm

What random thoughts would drift through the mind of a bored Roman soldier on guard duty?



....perhaps these....



Roman Wall Blues

Over the heather the wet wind blows,
I've lice in my tunic and a cold in my nose.

The rain comes pattering out of the sky,
I'm a Wall soldier, I don't know why.

The mist creeps over the hard grey stone,
My girl's in Tungria; I sleep alone.

Aulus goes hanging around her place,
I don't like his manners, I don't like his face.











Piso's a Christian, he worships a fish;
There'd be no kissing if he had his wish.

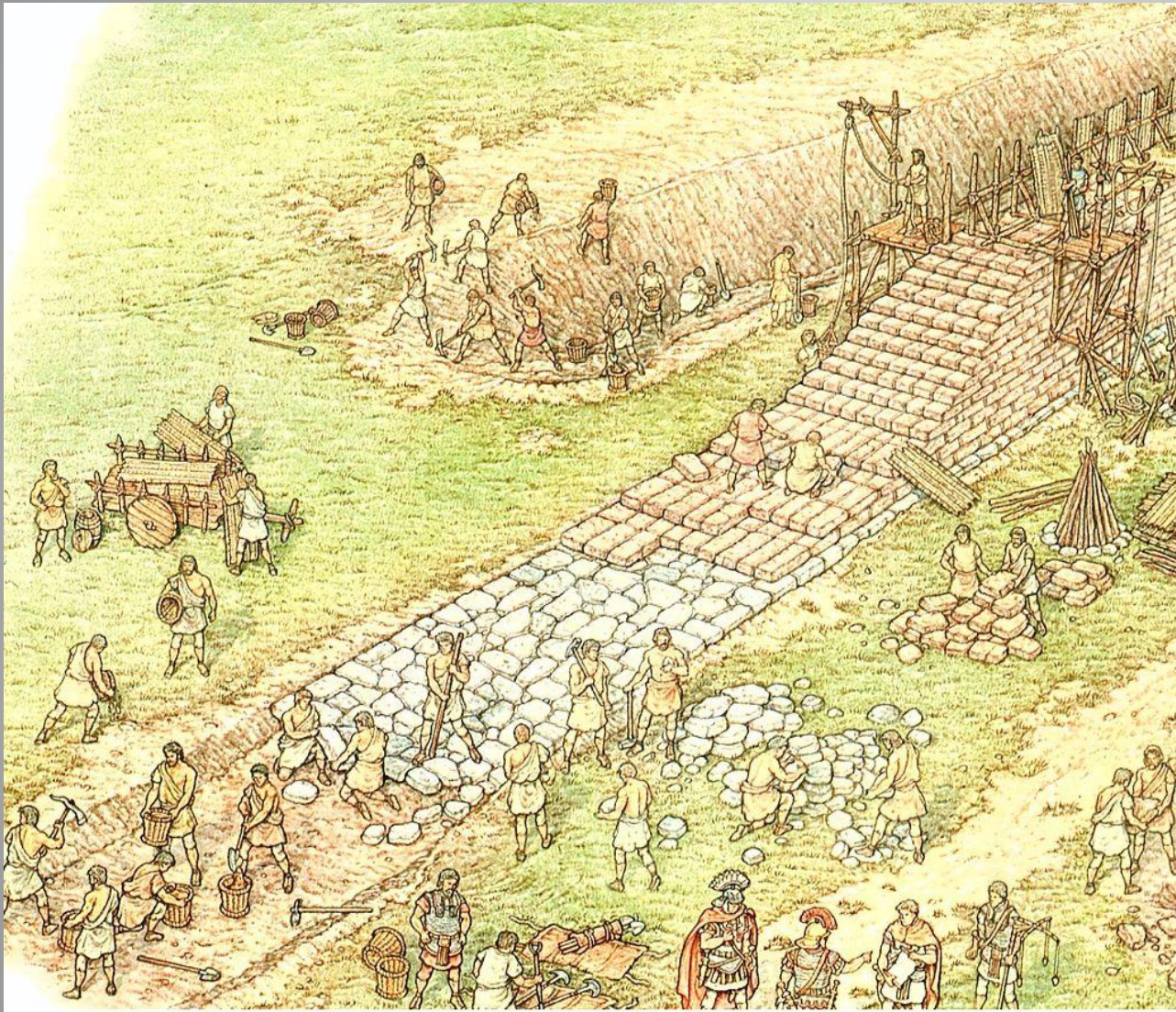
She gave me a ring but I diced it away;
I want my girl and I want my pay.

When I'm a veteran with only one eye
I shall do nothing but look at the sky.

WH Auden



	Agricolan frontier forts, AD 85-90		Legionary fortress
	Territory progressively evacuated in AD 85-105		Other fort
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	Antonine frontier zone and forts, AD 142-63		Antonine Wall



[Antoninus Pius \(138–161 CE\)](#)

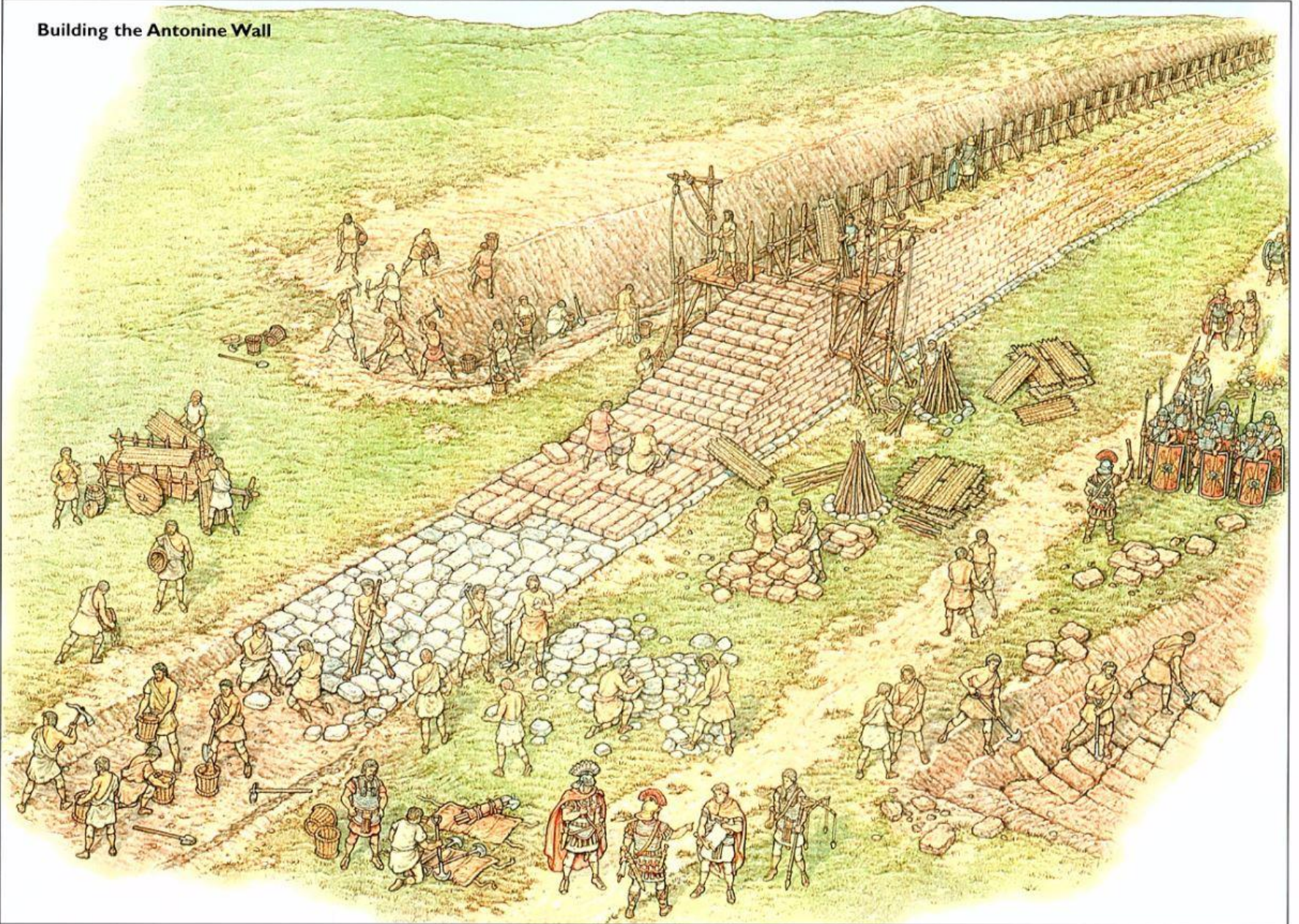


Wall of Antoninus The Antonine Wall, begun *c.*AD 142 under ANTONINUS PIUS, advanced the Roman frontier in Britain from the WALL OF HADRIAN to the Forth–Clyde line. It was 37 miles long, built of turf on a stone foundation about 14 feet wide, and 10 or perhaps 12 feet high. A ditch ran to the north, and a military way to the south; 16 forts are known, three more are assumed; a few fortlets are known, but no turrets (beacon platforms were probably used instead). Most plausibly, a withdrawal (*c.*158) was reversed by Pius, and the wall abandoned by the mid-160s (though a date up to *c.*180 remains possible).

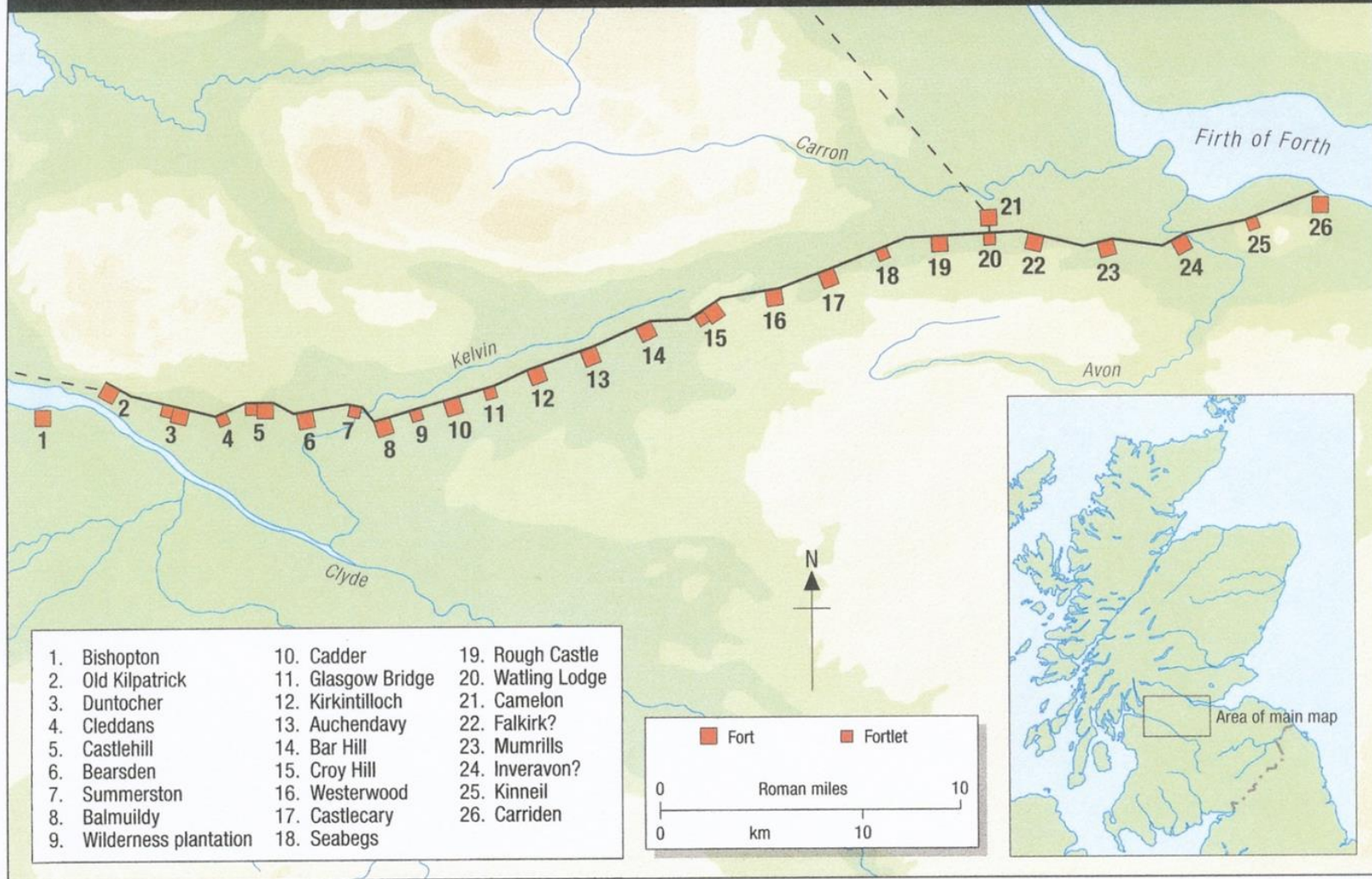
See also LIMES.

RJB

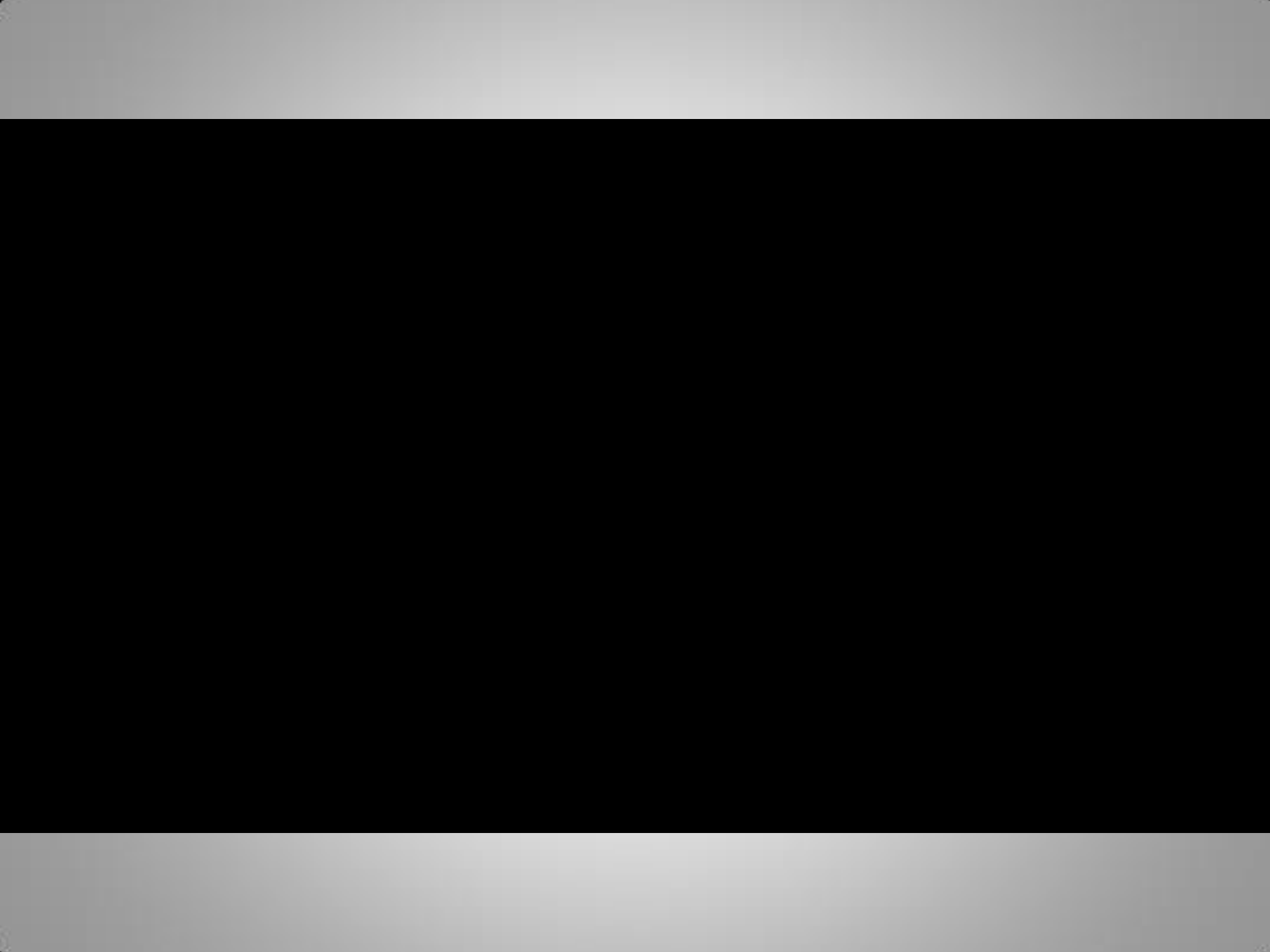
Building the Antonine Wall



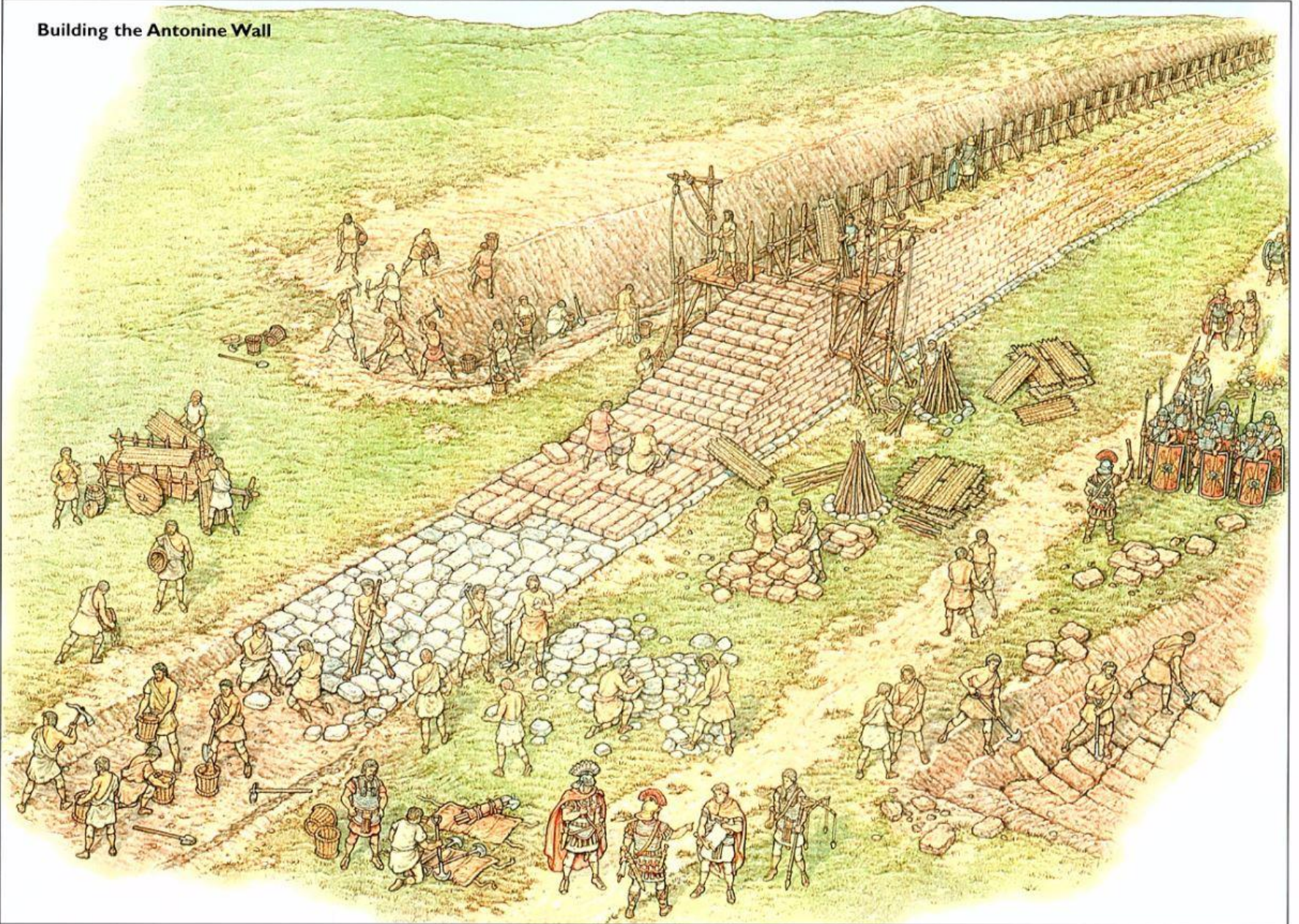
The Antonine Wall













The Antonine Wall, as constructed. Note that only certain fortlets are shown: others presumably existed at one-mile intervals.



Building the Antonine Wall

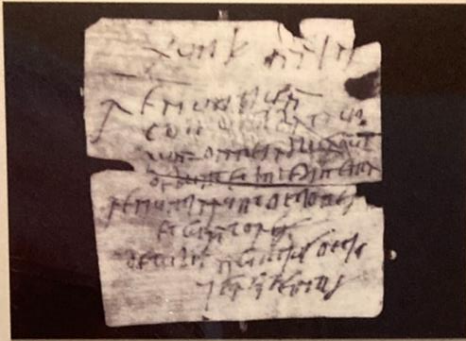




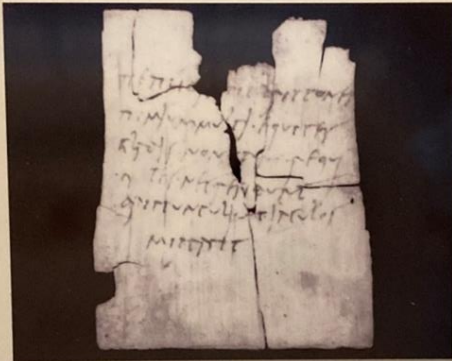
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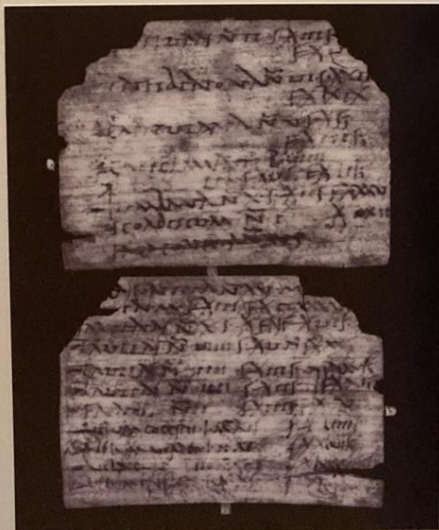
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Tablet 2, military report. Infra-red photograph



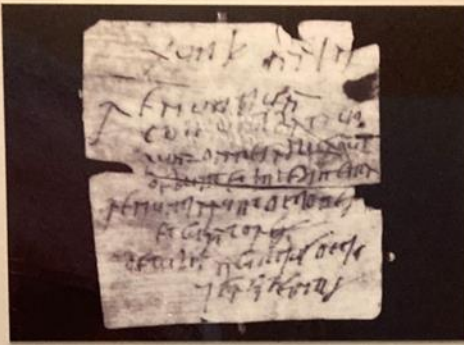
Tablet 3, intelligence report. Infra-red photograph



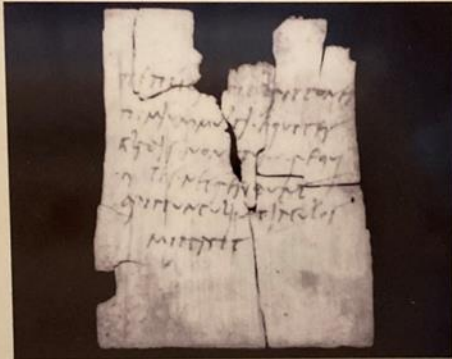
Tablet 5, inventory or memorandum. Infra-red photograph

VINDOLANDA

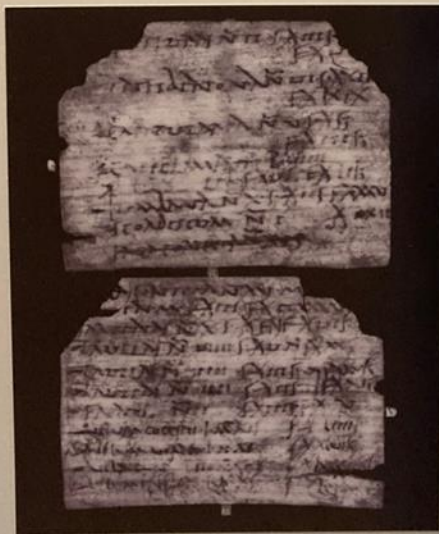
These ink writing-tablets are the oldest surviving handwritten documents from Britain. They come from the Roman fort of *Vindolanda* (Chesterholm), one of the main military posts on the northern frontier of Britain before the building of Hadrian's Wall. The first tablets were discovered there in 1973 and hundreds more fragments have come to light in subsequent archaeological excavations.



Tablet 2, military report. Infra-red photograph

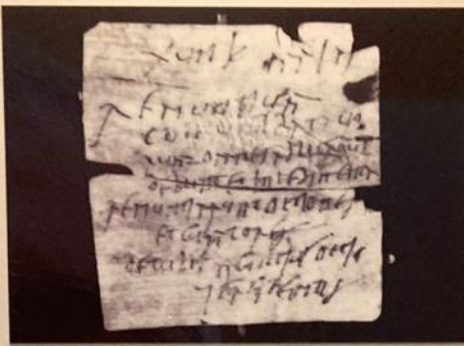


Tablet 3, intelligence report. Infra-red photograph

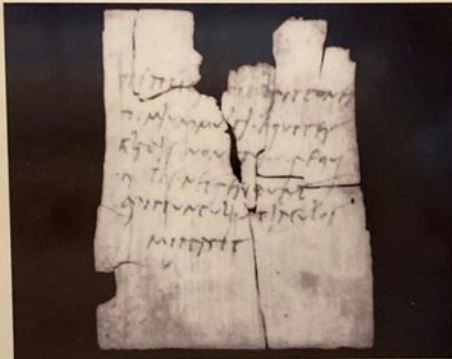


Tablet 5, inventory or memorandum. Infra-red photograph

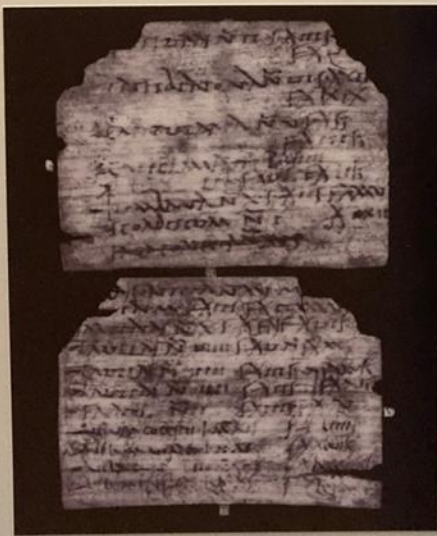
Waterlogged conditions preserved the tablets in rubbish deposits in and around the commanding officer's residence. They date mainly to the phase of activity between about AD 92-120, a period of great significance for the history of Britain's northern frontier.



Tablet 2, military report. Infra-red photograph



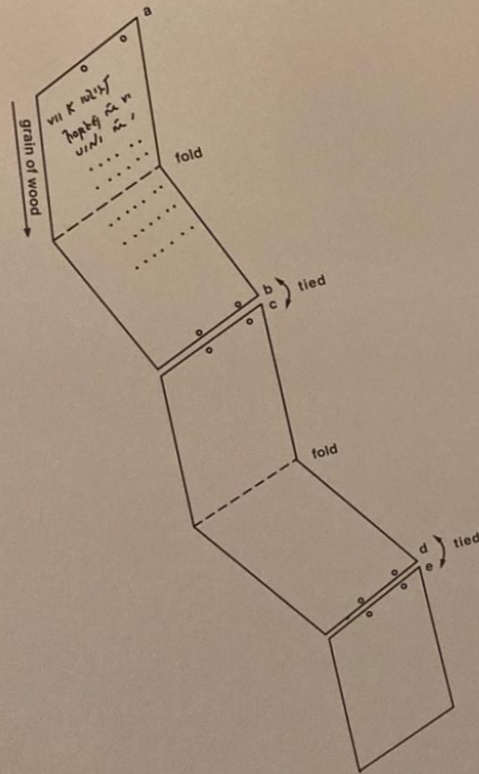
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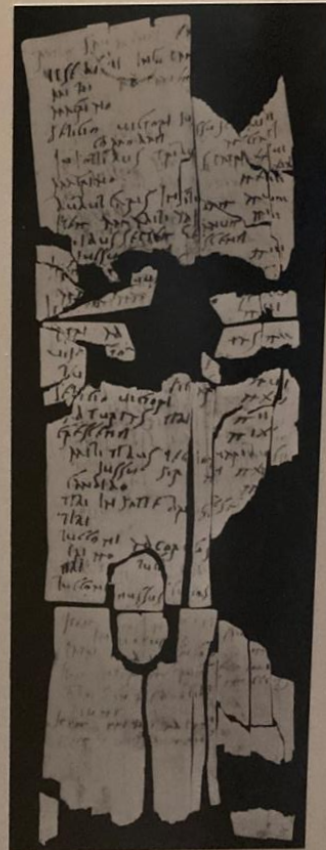
Tablet 5, inventory or memorandum. Infra-red photograph

During that time the fort was garrisoned variously by the First Tungrian Cohort and the Ninth Batavian Cohort, and most of the tablets are official military documents relating to those auxiliary units. However, numerous others are the private letters sent to, or occasionally written by, the serving soldiers and officers. Together, they give a remarkable insight into the working and private lives of the Roman garrison in this remote outpost fort on the edge of the Empire.

The letters were generally written with the broad dimension of the leaf running horizontally and the text set out in two columns, the first at the left, the second at the right. After completing the letter the writer scored it vertically down the centre, folded it, and wrote the address on the back of the right hand half. Some tablets had notches cut into the edge so that they could be tied together.



Military reports and accounts were often written with the text running across the grain and parallel to the short edge of the tablet. This format lent itself well to the compiling of lists, and in some cases several of the leaves were joined together in a concertina format to form a wooden notebook. From *The Roman Writing Tablets from Vindolanda*, Alan Bowman (1983)



This account, written on three leaves, lists quantities of wheat issued to various military personnel.

1 Strength report

Translation

'18 May, net number of the First Cohort of Tungrians, of which the commander is Iulius Verecundus the prefect, 752, including centurions 6 of whom there are absent: guards of the governor 46; at the office of Ferox?; at Coria 337, including centurions 2 (?); at London centurion 1 (?); ... 6, including centurion 1; ... 9, including centurion 1; ... 11; at (?) ... 1 (?); ... 45; total absentees 456, including centurions 5; remainder, present 296, including centurion 1; from these: sick 15; wounded 6; suffering from inflammation of the eyes 10; total of these 31; remainder, fit for active service 265, including centurion 1'

This is a strength report of the First Cohort of Tungrians, probably dating to about AD 92-7. It is the first of its kind from Britain, a most important military document which sheds light on the deployment and organisation of military units. The regiment was probably a cohort and the tablet shows it was close to its full complement of 800 men, though it was 4 centurions short of the normal total of 10.

Of the 752 soldiers on the roll only 296 were present at the base garrison, of whom just 265 were fit for active service. Most of the absentees were a detachment of 337 on a tour of duty at nearby Corbridge (Coria). A further 46 were detached for duty as guards with the governor of the province. They were assigned to a man named Ferox, who may have been the commander of the Ninth legion Hispana at York.

PRB P1989.6-2.21. *Tab. Vindol. II*, 154

2 Military report (*renuntium*)

Reconstructed text

xvii K Maias
renuntium
coh viii Batauo
rum omnes ad loca qui
debunt et impedimenta
renuntiarunt optiones
et curatores
detulit Arcuittius optio
(centuriae) Crescentis

Translation

'15 May, report of the 9th cohort of Batavians. All who ought to be at the stations are there, as is the baggage. report was made by the *optiones* and curators. Arcuittius, *optio* of the *centuria* *Crescentis* delivered it.'

A novelty among the Vindolanda tablets which sheds new light on day-to-day military routine, is the finding of large numbers of reports with the *renuntium* heading. They appear to be routine reports on personnel and equipment, made at regular (perhaps daily) intervals, and submitted by *optiones* (deputy centurions). The need for such 'all present and accounted for' reports is understandable in view of the numerous detachments from the main garrison outposted or engaged in special tasks away from base (see tablet 1).

PRB P1995.7-1.211



report (*renuntium*)

Reconstructed text

*K Maias
ntium*

*Batauo
es ad loca qui
! impedimenta
runt optiones
ratores
Arquittius optio
e) Crescentis*

ion

report of the 9th cohort of
is. All who ought to be at their
are there, as is the baggage. The
as made by the *optiones* and the
Arquittius, *optio* of the century of
delivered it.'

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s understandable in view of the
s detachments from the main
outposted or engaged in special
y from base (see tablet 1).

.211

3 Intelligence report

Reconstructed text

*nenu...[.]n. Brittones
nimium multi • equites
gladis • non utuntur equi-
tes • nec residunt
Brittunculi • ut • iaculos
mittant*

Translation

'...the Britons are unprotected by armour
(?). There are very many cavalry. The
cavalry do not use swords nor do the
wretched Britons mount in order to throw
javelins.'

A tantalizing fragment of what was
probably a memorandum, perhaps left by a
commanding officer for his successor,
describing the fighting habits of the
Britons. Despite the disparaging reference
to *Brittunculi*, 'Little Brits', it may be that
the document was an assessment of their
potential for recruitment into the local
military units.

PRB P1986.10-1.34. *Tab. Vindol. II*, 164

4 Leave request

Reconstructed text

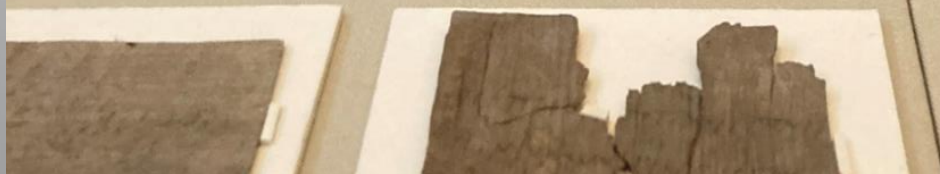
*...[.] ha[b]leas • cui •
des • commeatum
Cōris Messicus t[.]
rōgo • domine [*

Translation

'I, Messicus...,ask, my lord, that you
consider me a worthy person to whom to
grant leave at Coria.'

A request from a soldier named Messicu
for a period of leave to be spent at near
Corbridge (Coria). The Vindolanda text
have shone new light on the system for
requesting and granting leave. They are
written in different hands and although
they are almost formulaic they are not
'form letters'. None specifies the numbe
days requested, but there may have beer
standard grant or, alternatively, the per
may have been decided once the comma
knew where the soldier wished to go.

PRB P1986.10-1.137. *Tab. Vindol. II*, 175



the report
of the text

Brittones
ulti • equites
non utuntur equi-
nec residunt
i • ut • iaculos
t

n

sons are unprotected by armour
are very many cavalry. The
not use swords nor do the
Britons mount in order to throw

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Despite the disparaging reference
sculi, 'Little Brits', it may be that
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for recruitment into the local
units.

1.34. *Tab. Vindol. II, 164*

4 Leave request

Reconstructed text

....[.] ha[b]leas • cui •
des • commeatum
Córis Messicus t[.]
rógo • domine [

Translation

'I, Messicus...,ask, my lord, that you
consider me a worthy person to whom to
grant leave at Coria.'

A request from a soldier named Messicus
for a period of leave to be spent at nearby
Corbridge (Coria). The Vindolanda texts
have shone new light on the system for
requesting and granting leave. They are
written in different hands and although
they are almost formulaic they are not
'form letters'. None specifies the number of
days requested, but there may have been a
standard grant or, alternatively, the period
may have been decided once the commander
knew where the soldier wished to go.

PRB P1986.10-1.137. *Tab. Vindol. II, 175*

5 Inventory or memorandum

Translation

'Necklace-clasps (?), number 2, $3\frac{1}{2}$ + denarii
each, total 7+ denarii. Cloaks, number 6,
denarii each, total 69 denarii. Headbands
number 5, $3\frac{3}{4}$ denarius each, total $3\frac{3}{4}$ denar
Hair, 9 pounds in weight, $5\frac{3}{4}$ denarii per
pound, total $51\frac{3}{4}$ denarii. Drawers, numbe
10, $2\frac{1}{2}$ denarii each, total 25 denarii. Sade
(?), number 1, 12 denarii. Cloaks made of
bark (?), number 15 (?), ... [Entry crossed
Cloaks made of bark (?), number 15,
measure(s) (?) ... , 3 denarii per measure (?
total 235+ denarii. Bags, number 10, $\frac{5}{8}$
denarius and 1 as each, total $6\frac{7}{8}$ denarii.
Skillets, number 4. 5 denarii and 1 as eac
total $20\frac{1}{4}$ denarii. Skillets, number 4. $3\frac{7}{8}$
denarii and 1 as each, total $15\frac{3}{4}$ denarii.
Skillets, number 4. $2\frac{7}{8}$ denarii and 1 as ea
total $11\frac{3}{4}$ denarii. Reins, number 2. $3\frac{1}{2}$
denarii each, total 7 denarii. Scarlet curt
(?). 1. measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$, total $54\frac{1}{2}$ + denarii.
Green curtain (?). 1. measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$, total
+ denarii. Purple curtains (?). 2. measuri
 $11\frac{1}{2}$, total $88\frac{3}{4}$ (?) denarii. ... curtain (?),
measuring $10\frac{1}{2}$, total 55+ denarii.'

A complete diptych, with writing on bo
inner faces and one outer face. The tex
not a normal account and is thought to
part of an informal inventory of
miscellaneous items and their valuatio
the residence of the commanding offic
Flavius Cerealis. It was perhaps compi
by a household slave or another indivi
responsible for the domestic
administration. It is a fascinating list
commodities made still more interestin
the inclusion of prices.

PRB P1995. 7-1.196



Portrait from Pompeii
National Museum, Naples

‘Claudia Severa to her Lepidina,
greetings. On 11 September ...
for the ... celebration of my birthday,
I give you a warm invitation ...’



ptych written
script. The
nders and
use of
etters). While
er of this brief
atter of some
it commander,
ing with the
ritain. In
Cerealis had
ed
eeting, so it
cessful.

11 Birthday invitation to Sulpicia Lepidina

Reconstructed text

Column i:

*Cl(audia) • Seuerá Lepidinae [suae
[sa]ll[u]stem*

*iii Idus Septembr[e]s soror ad diem
sollemnem natalem meum rogó
libenter faciás ut uenias
ad nos iucundio rem mihi*

Column ii:

[diem] interuentú tuo facturá si

*Cerial[em] tjuum salutá Aelius meus []
et filioli us salutant*

*sperabo te soror
uale soror anima
mea ita ualeam
karissima et haue*

Back:

Sulpiciae Lepidinae

Cerialis

a S[e]uera

Translation

'Claudia Severa to her Lepidina greetings.
On 11 September, sister, for the day of the
celebration of my birthday, I give you a warm
invitation to make sure that you come to us,
to make the day more enjoyable for me by
your arrival, if you are present (?). Give my
greetings to your Cerialis. My Aelius and my
little son send him (?) their greetings. (2nd
hand) I shall expect you sister. Farewell,
sister, my dearest soul, as I hope to prosper,
and hail.'

Back:

(1st hand) 'To Sulpicia Lepidina, wife of
Cerialis, from Severa.'

Sulpicia Lepidina was the wife of Flavius
Cerealis, prefect of the Ninth Cohort of
Batavians. This birthday invitation is one of
two letters she received from Claudia Severa,
wife of Aelius Brocchus. The scribe who
wrote the greater part of this letter is the
same person who wrote the letter from Niger
and Brocchus to Flavius Cerealis (10). The
tall elegant script contrasts with the
competent but less accomplished three-line
closure written by Severa herself. That, and
similar closures on 12 and one other letter
from Severa, is the earliest known example of
writing in Latin by a woman (about
AD 97-103).

PRB P1986.10-1.64. *Tab. Vindol. II, 291*

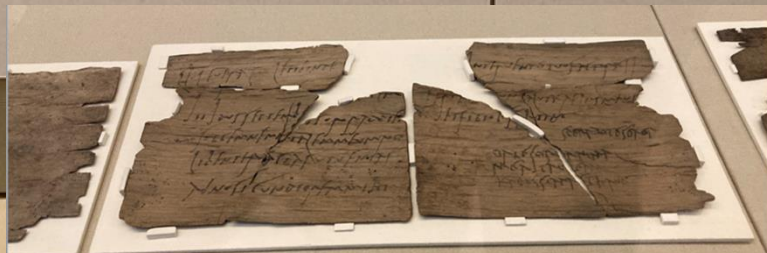
12 Letter to Translati

'... greeti
sister, and
Brocchus
him and h
it was alv
together'
way I can
things wh
which yo
I was ... a
Cerialis]
(Back, 2r
dearest a
To Sulpi
Severa, v

This ratl
survival
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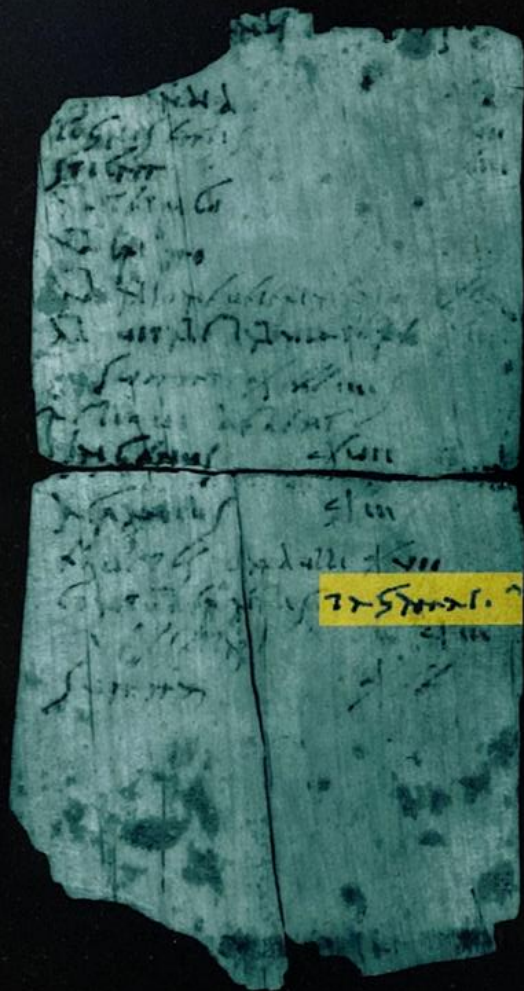


ived or owed

(diptych) was found
account of cash
a number of men
type of spear used
e account is written
ough some of the
eral soldiers' names
rescens, Exomnius

second column (just
n the left leaf) are
r interest,
l *vexellarius* – a
ictor, who is
huntsman. The
military life is
la by several
nting hounds and
he tablets on
22) as well as to

nas is especially
; been found
, on another cash
otograph on the
the handle of an
s the same
avalry unit,
the Spanish
dullorum



Infra-red photograph of cash account tablet
Tab. Vindol. II, 181 (PY 1989.0602.71), with
the name Tagamatis highlighted.

Further information

The translations and reconstructed texts
used here are by Dr A. K. Bowman and Dr
J.D. Thomas. For their full publication of
the Vindolanda Tablets see A.K. Bowman
and J.D. Thomas *The Vindolanda Writing-
Tablets* Volumes II and III (British
Museum Press 1994 and 2003). For a more
popular account see A.K. Bowman *Life
and Letters on the Roman Frontier*
(British Museum Press 2003). For young
people see Barbara Bell *Minimus: starting
out in Latin* (Cambridge University Press
2004).

Vindolanda Tablets Online

<http://vindolanda.csad.ox.ac.uk>

Vindolanda fort online information

<http://www.vindolanda.com>

Visitors may wish to go to Gallery 70
(Rome and the Roman Empire) to see more
Vindolanda Tablets on display in case 22.

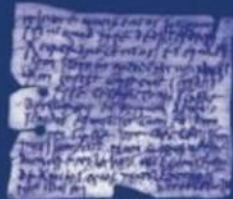
The purchase of the Vindolanda Tablets
was assisted by a generous grant from the
National Heritage Memorial Fund.

NATIONAL
HERITAGE
MEMORIAL
FUND



The Vindolanda Tablets: some key points—

1. Britannia's northern frontier was a zone of influence and control, not a simple boundary line.
2. The Roman troops on the frontier were mainly auxiliaries; the soldiers of the legions were concentrated at three fortresses farther south, with frequent detachments sent out on missions.
3. Literacy and record-keeping (bureaucracy and paperwork) were extremely important to everyone connected with the army. Handwriting samples and styles can be studied and analyzed.
4. Some (at least) of the Romans had rather condescending (racist?) attitudes toward the British natives.
5. "Networking"—the importance of personal connections—was a major theme in the careers of these people.
6. Economic factors included the crucial role of coined money (soldier's pay, etc.) and the exploitation of local resources (Britannia had to feed and supply its garrison).



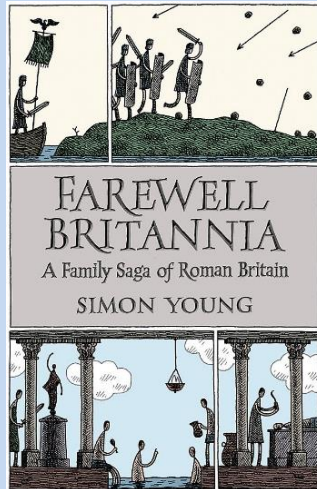
LIFE AND LETTERS ON THE ROMAN FRONTIER VINDOLANDA AND ITS PEOPLE

ALAN K. BOWMAN

THE VINDOLANDA TABLETS

VOTED BRITAIN'S NUMBER ONE
ON THE BBC-TV PROGRAMME
'OUR TOP TEN TREASURES'

What really happened at that birthday party?



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CHAPTER FIVE

Wife on the Frontier, c.100 AD



Claudia Severa, grandmother of Artorius, mother to the guardians of the frontier

Cetuarus prospered in Britain after the failure of the revolt; ageing in peace and prosperity. But I turn now, instead, to Claudia Severa – we will let the story itself reveal her connection to our kin – who dwelt in the fort at Briga on the northern frontier. Today that same frontier is overrun by Picts and other enemies of the civilised, but in those times, even before the Stone Wall was built, it was held by ten thousand polished Roman helmets and swords...

The day that the prefect, Aelius Broedius and his wife Claudia Severa arrived at Briga [Fleotobridge], the fort on the high Pennine inclines that was to be their home for the next years, an uncharacteristically ferocious storm broke over the valley. And it was only natural that there were as many explanations for a tempest of such violence as there were nationalities in the valley that Briga guarded. So the German auxiliaries, mercenaries to the Romans, talked

(This author has a wicked sense of humor.)



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 east, 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.

Resources and industries



-  Coal
-  Copper
-  Gold
-  Iron
-  Jet
-  Lead
-  Marble
-  Oysters
-  Pottery
-  Salt
-  Silver
-  Tin
-  Wool

Towns of Roman Britain




-  Provincial capital
-  Colonia
-  Legionary fortress with settlement
-  Civitas capital
-  Major town
-  Port

ICENI Civitas


Zones of villa development

-  Principal area of villa development
-  Area with fewer known villas

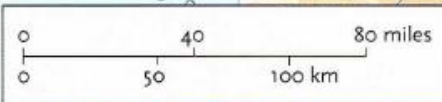
Important villas

-  1st-2nd century villa
-  2nd-4th century villa
-  3rd-4th century villa

 Known Roman road

 Land over 150 m (500 ft) above sea level





- Resources and industries**
- Coal
 - Copper
 - Gold
 - Iron
 - Jet
 - Lead
 - Marble
 - Oysters
 - Pottery
 - Salt
 - Silver
 - Tin
 - Wool

- Towns of Roman Britain**
- Provincial capital
 - Colonia
 - Legionary fortress with settlement
 - Civitas capital
 - Major town
 - Port
- ICENI Civitas**
- Zones of villa development**
- Principal area of villa development
 - Area with fewer known villas
- Important villas**
- 1st-2nd century villa
 - 2nd-4th century villa
 - 3rd-4th century villa
- Other symbols:**
- Known Roman road
 - Land over 150 m (500 ft) above sea level

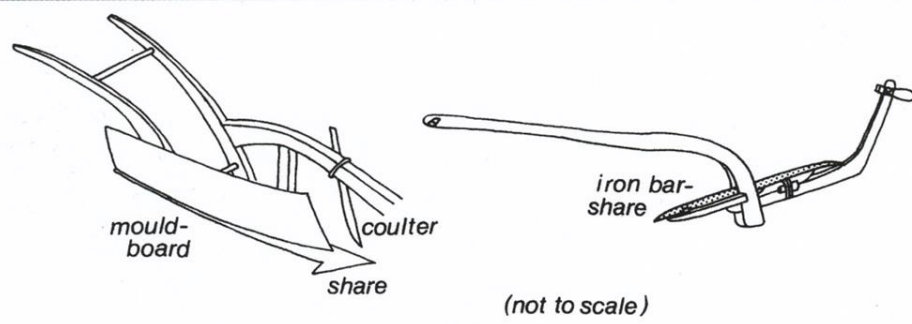


BRITANNIA 'UnRoman' Roman Britain

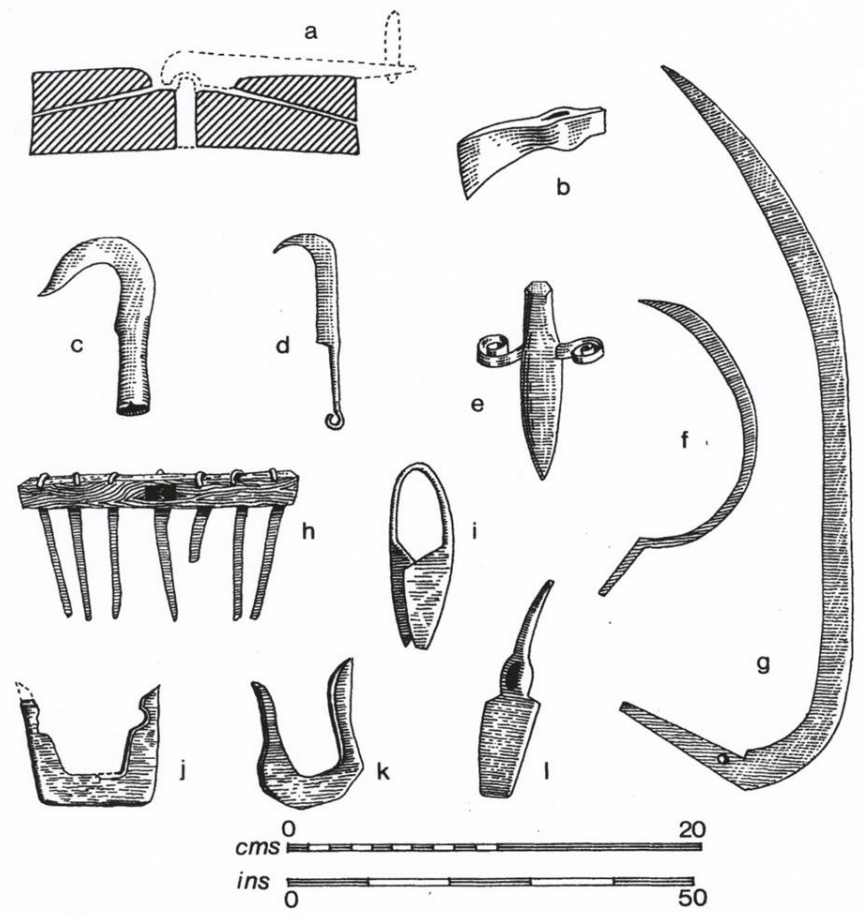




104 (above) An Iron Age plough team at work. The 'plough' is more strictly termed an ard which simply scored the ground and did not turn the sod. If the fields had been first 'rooted over' by pigs the 'ploughing' would have been much easier. There is some evidence to suggest that fields were 'ploughed'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



(not to scale)



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

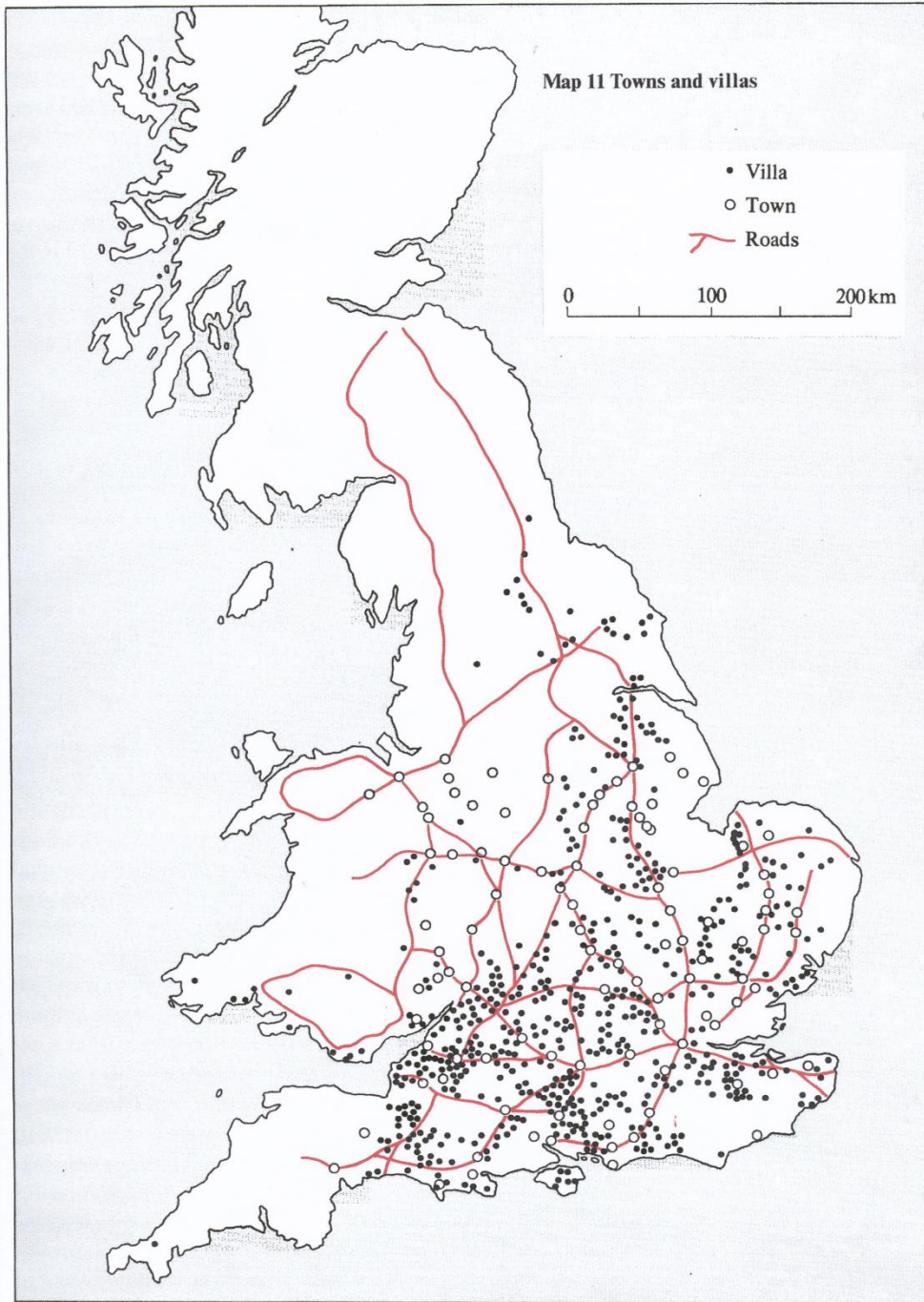
-  Coal
-  Copper
-  Gold
-  Iron
-  Jet
-  Lead
-  Marble
-  Oysters
-  Pottery
-  Salt
-  Silver
-  Tin
-  Wool

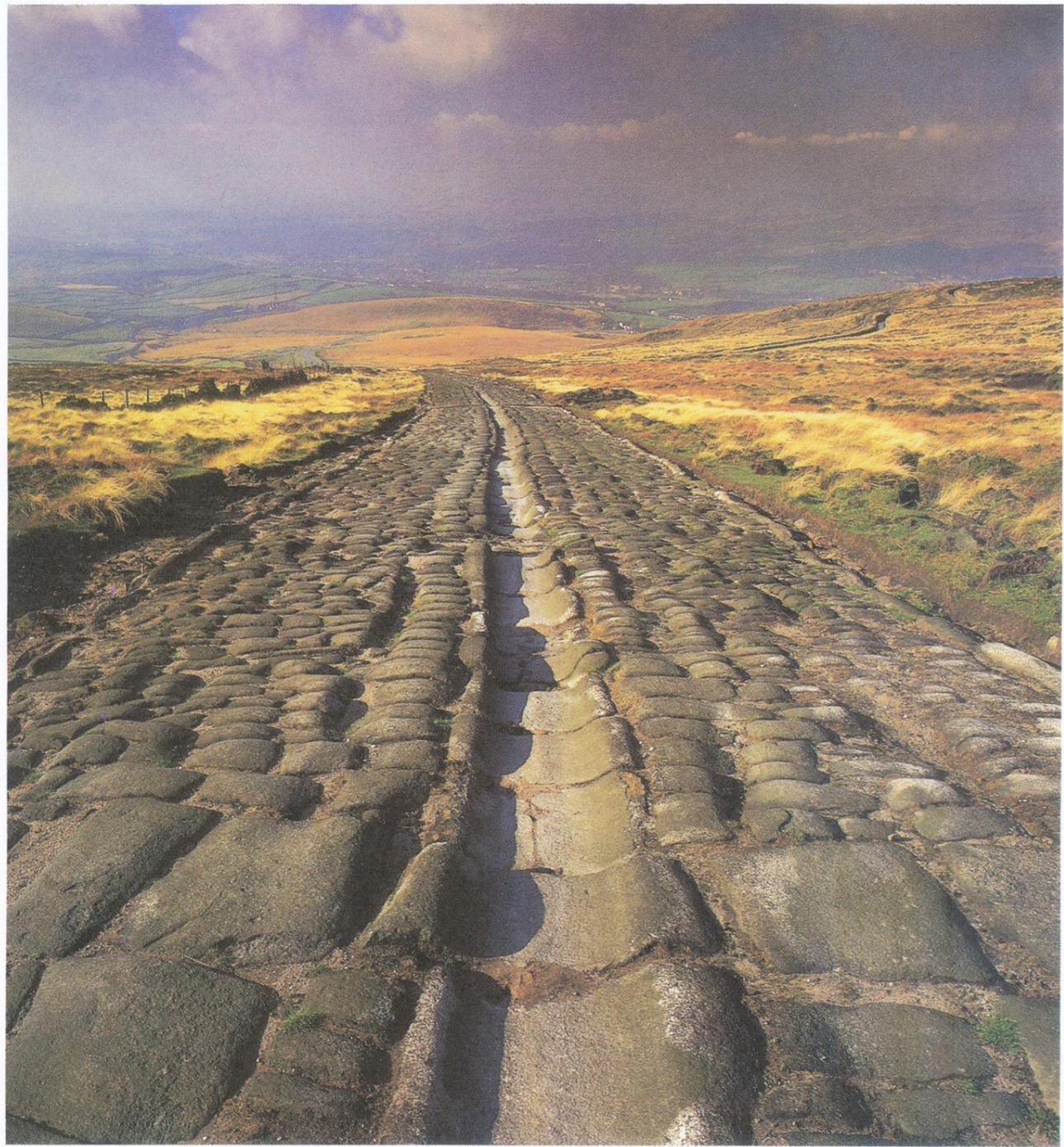


Map 11 Towns and villas

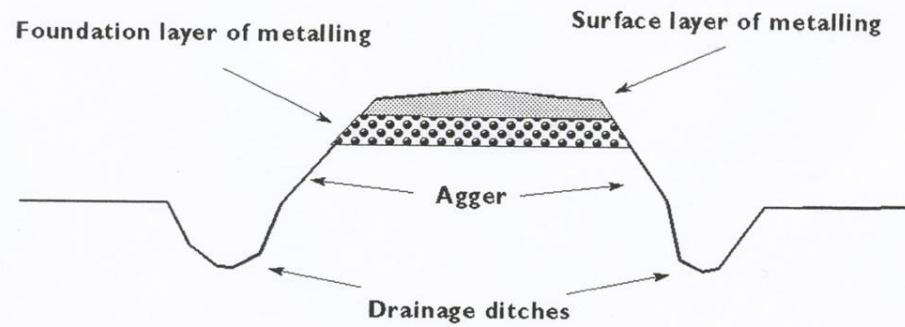
- Villa
- Town
- Roads

0 100 200 km





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.*





- Resources and industries**
- Coal
 - Copper
 - Gold
 - Iron
 - Jet
 - Lead
 - Marble
 - Oysters
 - Pottery
 - Salt
 - Silver
 - Tin
 - Wool

Towns of Roman Britain

- Provincial capital
- Colonia
- Legionary fortress with settle
- Civitas capital
- Major town
- Port

ICENI Civitas

Zones of villa development

- Principal area of villa develop
- Area with fewer known villas

Important villas

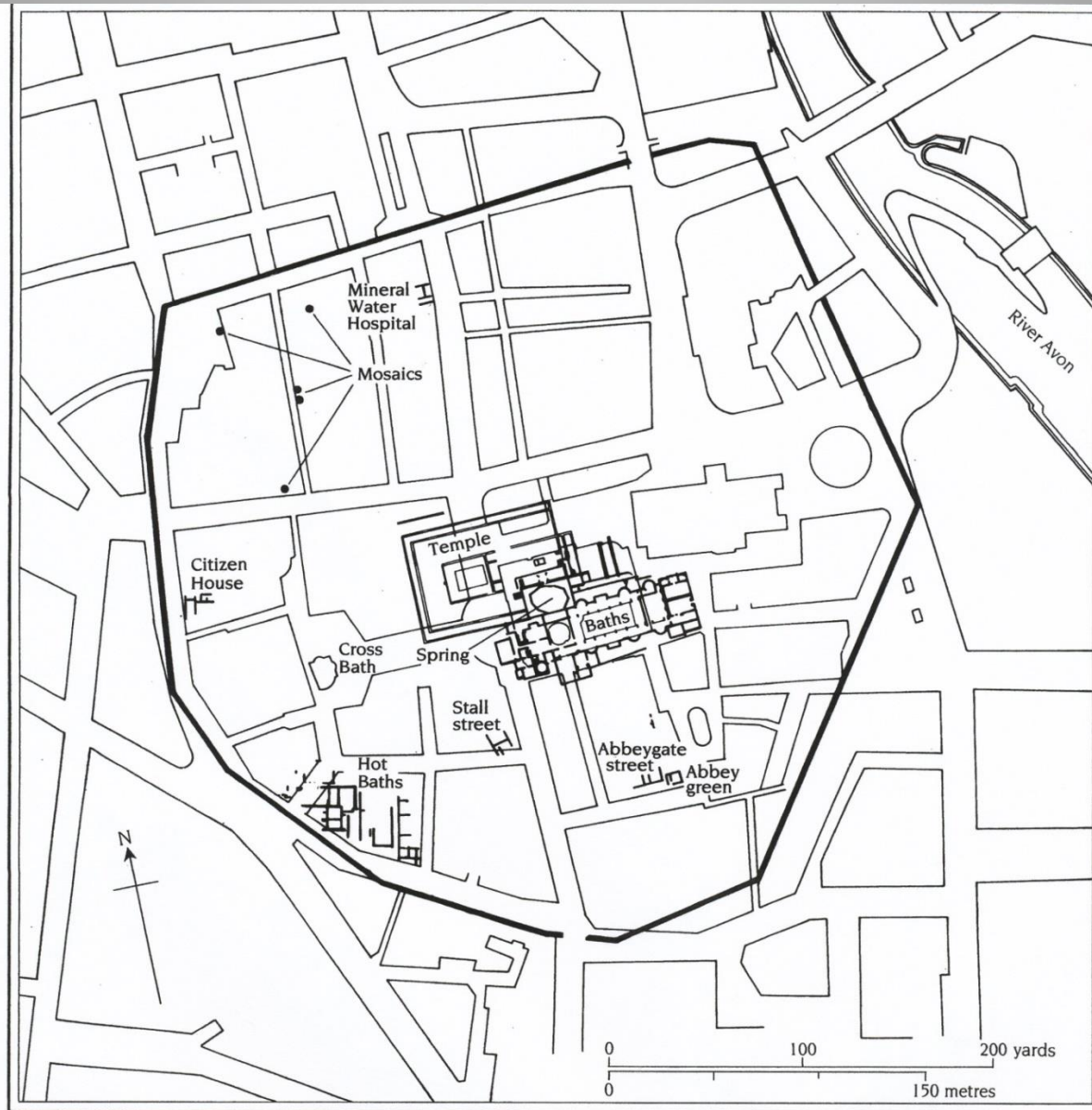
- 1st-2nd century villa
- 2nd-4th century villa
- 3rd-4th century villa

Known Roman road

- Land over 150 m (500 ft) abo sea level

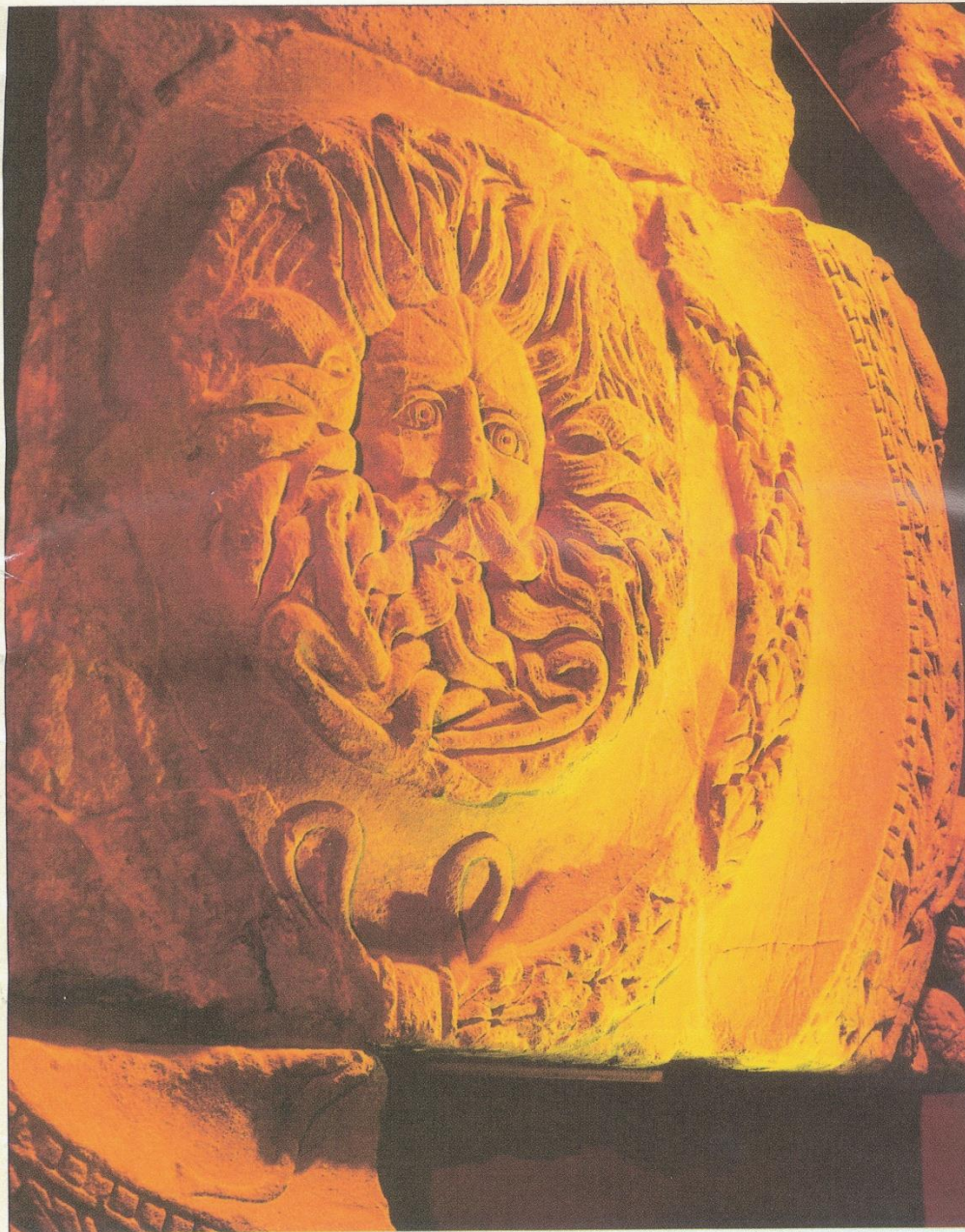


The economy of Roman Britain



BATH (*Aquae Sulis*) is comparable with both medieval pilgrimage centres and modern spa towns, but also perhaps with *conciabula*, places of assembly as provided in some of the more rural *civitates* of Gaul. Its heart was the sacred complex of Sulis Minerva. The calibre of the architecture indicates early patronage at an exalted level. High-quality development in the late Roman period, within the second-century walls, attests continued prosperity.





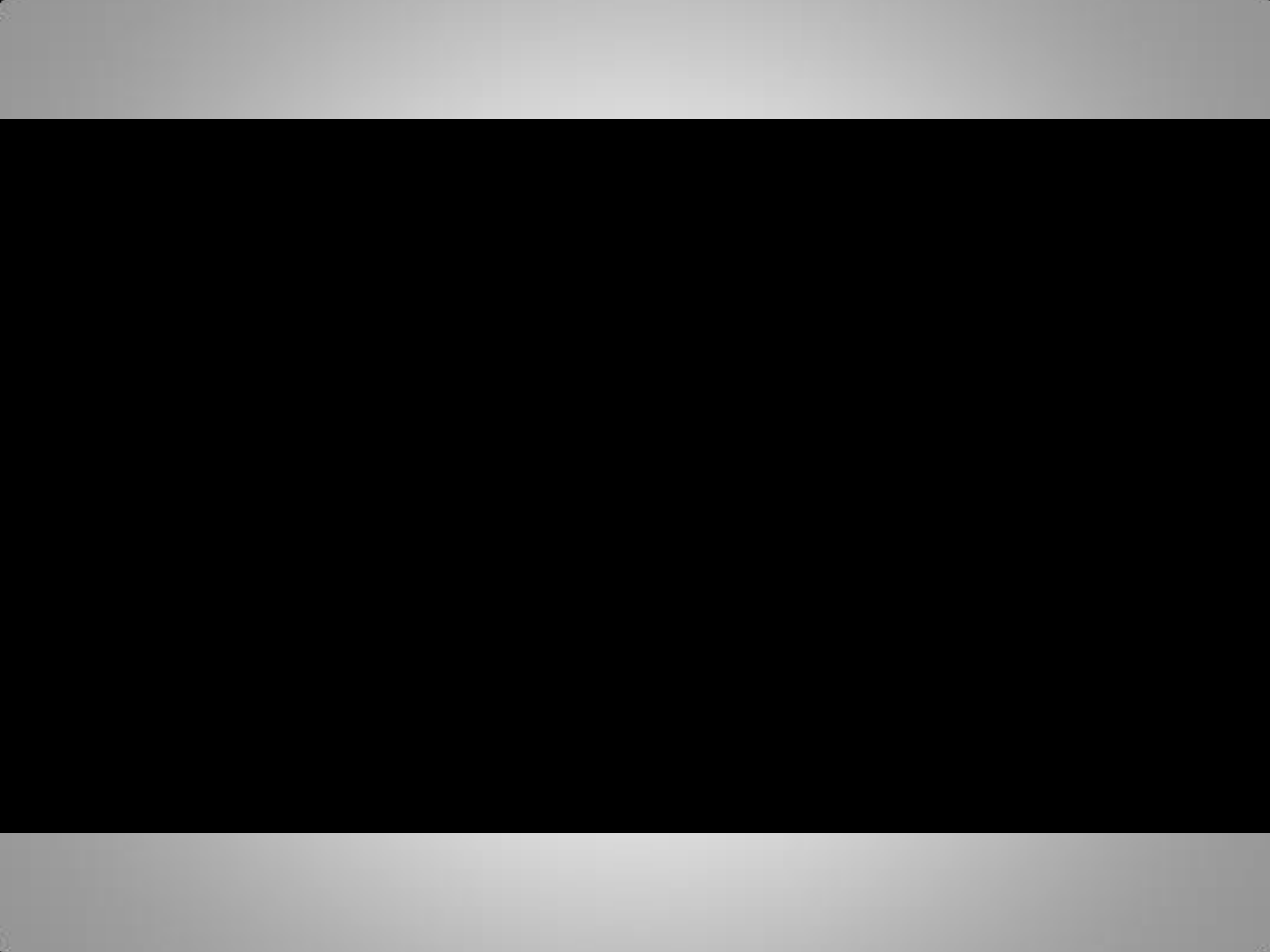
The Gorgon's head pediment from the temple of Sulis Minerva, Bath.
ST 7564 © Crown copyright. NMR

DOCILIANVS
 BRVCERI
 DENES AD CTISSINE
 SULL
 DEVSVOEVA
 CARCELLI
 INVOLA VERSTI
 VIRSIFEMINA SI
 SERVUS SI LIBER
 UT QV INDEAS VIT
 MAXIMO IETVA
 DICAT NECE ISO
 AN IMPERMI

IN NECN AIO SNEC
 NNECENTE SDO
 CARCENTIA
 MEXMADTEM
 PLENM S VIVANT
 NIS PEPNIED

90 (above) *Defixio*, or curse tablet, from the temple of Sulis Minerva at Bath (74, 75). This example reads in translation: 'Docilianus son of Brucerus to the most holy goddess Sulis. I curse him who has stolen my hooded cloak, whether man or woman, whether slave or free. May the goddess Sulis inflict death upon him and not allow him sleep or children now and in the future, until he has brought my hooded cloak to the temple of her divinity.'

Bath





- Resources and industries**
- Coal
 - Copper
 - Gold
 - Iron
 - Jet
 - Lead
 - Marble
 - Oysters
 - Pottery
 - Salt
 - Silver
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The economy of Roman Britain

