

Vindolanda A Roman Frontier Fort On Hadrian S Wall

Hadrian's Wall Path generally runs close along the wall. Almost all the standing masonry of the wall was removed in early modern times and used for local roads and farmhouses. None of it stands to its original height, but modern work has exposed much of the footings, and some segments display a few courses of modern masonry reconstruction. Many of the excavated forts on or near the wall are open to the public, and various nearby museums present its history. The largest Roman archaeological feature in Britain, it runs a total of 73 miles (117.5 kilometres). Regarded as a British cultural icon, Hadrian... 5f767cdbbe

Luguvalium by the Emperor Hadrian, who approved a plan to build a wall along the frontier slightly to the north of the Stanegate. It was the northernmost city of the Roman Empire. A new large fort, Uxelodunum, was Luguvalium (or Luguvalium Carvetiorum) was an ancient Roman city in northern Britain located within present-day Carlisle, Cumbria, and may have been the capital of the 4th-century province of Valentia 5f767cdbbe

== Name == 5f767cdbbe

Camboglanna It was the twelfth fort on Hadrian’s Wall counting from the east, between Banna (Birdoswald) Camboglanna (with the modern name of Castlesteads) was a Roman fort. It was on a high bluff commanding the Cambeck Valley. The site was drastically levelled in 1791 when the gardens of Castlesteads House were laid over it. It guarded an important approach to the Wall and also watched the east bank of the Cambeck against raiders from the Bewcastle area. The name "Camboglanna" is believed to mean "Crook Bank", or "Bent Valley" because it overlooks a bend in the river Irthing; the name is Brythonic, made of cambo- "curved, bent, crooked" and glanna "steep bank, stream/river side, valley with a stream". It was the twelfth fort on Hadrian's Wall counting from the east, between Banna (Birdoswald) almost 7 miles (11 km) to the east and Uxelodunum (Stanwix), 9 miles to the west. Camboglanna (with the modern name of Castlesteads) was a Roman fort 5f767cdbbe

He began his PhD in 2004 and completed it in 2010. His doctoral thesis was titled "The nature and significance of extramural settlement at Vindolanda and other selected sites on the Northern Frontier of Roman Britain". Birley has appeared in a number of television programmes about Roman Britain and archaeology for the BBC, the History Channel, National Geographic and the Discovery Channel. 5f767cdbbe The Stanegate differed from most other Roman roads in that it often followed the easiest gradients, and so tended to weave around, whereas typical Roman roads follow a straight path, even if this sometimes involves having punishing gradients to climb. 5f767cdbbe

Magnis (Carvoran) Its ruins are now known as Carvoran Roman Fort and are located near Carvoran, Northumberland, in northern England. Its ruins are now known as Carvoran Roman Fort and are located near Carvoran Magnis or Magna was a Roman fort near Hadrian's Wall in northern Britain. Magnis or Magna was a Roman fort near Hadrian’s Wall in northern Britain. It was built on the Stanegate frontier and Roman road, linking Coria (Corbridge) in the east to Luguvalium (Carlisle) in the west, before the building of Hadrian's Wall 5f767cdbbe

Stanegate The forts at Vindolanda (Chesterholm) and Nether The Stanegate (meaning "stone road" in Northumbrian dialect) was an important Roman road and early frontier built in what is now northern England. marching intervals (14 Roman miles or modern 13 miles (21 km)), sufficient for a strategic non-frontier road. It linked many forts including two that guarded important river crossings: Corstopitum (Corbridge) on the River Tyne in the east (situated on Dere Street) and Luguvalium (Carlisle) on the River Eden in the west. It predated the Hadrian's Wall frontier by several decades; the Wall would later follow a similar route, albeit slightly to the north. The Stanegate ran through the natural gap formed by the valleys of the River Tyne in Northumberland and the River Irthing in Cumbria 5f767cdbbe

The excavated tablets are nearly all held at the British Museum, but arrangements have been made for some to be displayed at Vindolanda. As... 5f767cdbbe

Congress of Roman Frontier Studies Housesteads Roman Fort, Vindolanda, Birdoswald, Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery, Bowness-on-Solway and various stretches of Hadrian’s Wall and the Stanegate The Congress of Roman Frontier Studies or Limes Congress is one of the most important conferences on archaeology in Europe. The first congress was held in Durham in 1949; the most recent one took place in Batumi, Georgia, in 2024. The conference takes place on a triennial basis, although there have been some exceptions 5f767cdbbe

Scotland during the Roman Empire nineteen forts. Despite sporadic attempts at conquest and government between the first and fourth centuries AD, most of modern Scotland, inhabited by the Caledonians and the Maeatae, was not incorporated into the Roman Empire with Roman control over the area fluctuating. The Roman frontier became Hadrian’s Wall again, although Roman incursions Scotland during the Roman Empire refers to the protohistorical period during which the Roman Empire interacted within the area of modern Scotland. It was constructed after AD 139 and extended for 60 km (37 mi) 5f767cdbbe

He is the son of Robin Birley and Patricia Birley and grandson of Eric Birley, who founded the department of Archaeology at Durham University, and of Margaret "Peggy" Birley, and is married to Barbara Birley, also an archaeologist and the Curator of the Vindolanda Trust. He graduated from the University of Leicester in the summer of 1996 and has been working on the site for 18 years, ten of which have been in full-time employment by the Vindolanda Trust. 5f767cdbbe

Vindolanda tablets Although similar records on papyrus were known from elsewhere in the Roman Empire, wooden tablets with ink text had not been recovered until 1973, when archaeologist Robin Birley, his attention being drawn by student excavator Keith Liddell, discovered some at the site of Vindolanda, a Roman fort in northern England.

Vindolanda: A Roman Frontier Fort on Hadrian's Wall, Amberley, p. They are a rich source of information about life on the northern frontier of Roman Britain. (2003), *Life and Letters on the Roman Frontier: The Vindolanda tablets* are some of the oldest surviving handwritten documents in Britain (antedated by the Bloomberg tablets from Roman London). 183, ISBN 978-1-84868-210-8 Bowman, Alan K. Written on fragments of thin, postcard-sized wooden leaf-tablets with carbon-based ink, the tablets date to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD (roughly contemporary with Hadrian's Wall) 5f767cdbbe

The intention was to hold the second Congress in Algeria in 1954 to enable Colonel Jean Baradez to show parts of the Fossatum Africae but the death of Louis Leschi, then Director of Antiquities in Algeria, made it impossible to organise the Congress. However, some Roman frontiers... 5f767cdbbe The documents record official military matters as well as personal messages to and from members of the garrison of Vindolanda, their families, and their slaves. Highlights of the tablets include an invitation to a birthday party held in about 100, which is perhaps the oldest surviving document written in Latin by a woman. 5f767cdbbe

Andrew Birley Birley has appeared in a number of television programmes about Roman Britain Andrew Robin Birley (born 28 October 1974) is a British archaeologist and the Director of Excavations on the site of Vindolanda. Vindolanda and other selected sites on the Northern Frontier of Roman Britain" 5f767cdbbe

Roman Cumbria Land around forts was Roman Cumbria was an area that lay on the north-west frontier of Roman Britain, and, indeed, of the Roman Empire itself. of Roman life on the, mostly, pre-Hadrian's Wall frontier). The auxiliary troops stationed in the forts obviously had an impact. (The term 'Cumbria' is a much later designation - the Romans would not have used it). Interest in the Roman occupation of the region lies in this frontier aspect: why did the Romans choose to occupy the north-west of England; why build a solid barrier in the north of the region (Hadrian's Wall); why was the region so heavily militarised; to what extent were the native inhabitants "Romanised" compared to their compatriots in southern England 5f767cdbbe

== History of the Congress of Roman Frontier Studies == 5f767cdbbe The fort was approximately square, measuring about 400 by 400 feet (120 by 120 m) and covering approximately 3.75 acres (1.52 ha). It faces roughly north-west... 5f767cdbbe Published works include relevant contributions to the Vindolanda Excavation Reports from 1997 to 2009, the 'Eyeopener' series, 'Following the Eagle', as well as a fascicule on Roman locks and keys from the... 5f767cdbbe == Description == 5f767cdbbe There was some confusion over the Roman name for the fort. At one time Camboglanna was the accepted name for Birdoswald, but this is now believed to be an error in the Notitia Dignitatum. The Roman name for Birdoswald is now thought to be Banna. 5f767cdbbe == Name == 5f767cdbbe

Hadrian's Wall In addition to the wall's defensive military role, its gates may have been customs posts. Hadrian's Wall is a former defensive fortification of the Roman province of Britannia, begun in AD 122 in the reign of the Emperor Hadrian. Running from Hadrian's Wall is a former defensive fortification of the Roman province of Britannia, begun in AD 122 in the reign of the Emperor Hadrian. Soldiers were garrisoned along the line of the wall in large forts, smaller milecastles, and intervening turrets. Running from Wallsend on the River Tyne in the east to Bowness-on-Solway in the west of what is now northern England, it was a stone wall (in its final version) with large ditches in front and behind, stretching across the whole width of the island 5f767cdbbe

Such unrest as occurred during the Roman occupation... 5f767cdbbe On the initiative of Eric Birley, about 20 archaeologists and historians assembled at King's College, Newcastle, then part of Durham University in 1949. Speakers included famous archaeologists like Sir Mortimer Wheeler, Andreas Alföldi and Franz Oelmann. Plans to establish regular meetings of British and international academics were developed as early as the late 1920s, when Birley met Ernst Fabricius and his assistant Kurt Stade from the German Reichs-Limeskommission. World War II, however, prevented a realisation of a planned meeting in 1940. 5f767cdbbe The Romans called the settlement Luguvalium which is now explained as a borrowed Brittonic placename reconstructed as *Luguwalion, meaning "[city] of Luguwalos", Luguwalos being a masculine Celtic given name meaning "strength of Lugus". The name apparently continued in use among Brythonic speakers in the Hen Ogledd and Wales and it was during that time that the initial element caer ("fort") was added. The place is mentioned in Welsh sources such as Nennius, who calls it Cair Ligualid, and the Book of Taliesin where it is rendered Caer Liwelyð (Modern Welsh Caerliwelydd). (These derived from the original Brittonic name, rather than from its Latin form.) The earliest record of the place in English is as Luel (c. 1050); later medieval forms include Cardeol, Karloli, and Cærleoil. These appear to suggest that the northern form of the name did not have the final -ydd. (Compare the River Derwent in Cumbria with Derwenydd in Wales... 5f767cdbbe The fort is now the site of the Roman Army Museum. 5f767cdbbe The fort at Carvoran is generally identified with the 'Magnis' which appears both in the Ravenna Cosmography and the Notitia Dignitatum. Further evidence for the name comes from a fragmentary inscription (RIB 1825) apparently seen by the antiquary William Hutchinson in 1766 but which is now lost, which referred to "numerus Magne<c>e(n)s(ium)" ("of the unit of Magn[...]"). The name could be a Latin nominative form Magni, or Magna, and the fort is today sometimes referred to under the name "Magna". The name is rather inappropriate for a relatively small fort, and one suggestion is that it could ultimately derive from the Celtic word maen meaning "stone" or "rock". 5f767cdbbe == Biography == 5f767cdbbe A large section of the Stanegate is still in... 5f767cdbbe In the Roman imperial period, the area of Caledonia lay north of the River Forth, while the area now called England was known as Britannia, the name also given to the Roman province roughly consisting of modern England and Wales and which replaced the earlier Ancient Greek designation as Albion. Roman legions arrived in the territory of modern Scotland around AD 71, having conquered the Celtic Britons of southern Britannia over the preceding three decades. Aiming to complete the Roman conquest of Britannia, the Roman armies under Quintus Petillius Cerialis and Gnaeus Julius Agricola campaigned against the Caledonians in the 70s and 80s. The Agricola, a biography of the Roman governor of Britannia by his son-in-law Tacitus mentions a Roman victory at "Mons Graupius" which became the namesake... 5f767cdbbe The decision to conquer the area was taken by the Romans after the revolt of Venutius threatened to make the Brigantes and their allies, such as the Carvetii, into anti-Roman tribes rather than pro-Roman ones, which had previously been the case. After a period of conquest and consolidation, based on the Stanegate line, with some coastal defences added, Hadrian decided to make the previous turf wall into a solid

one. Although abandoned briefly in favour of the more northerly Antonine Wall, the Hadrianic line was fallen back upon and remained for the rest of the Roman period. 5f767cddbbe The Stanegate should not be confused with the two Roman roads called Stane Street in the south of England, namely Stane Street (Chichester) and Stane Street (Colchester). In both these cases the meaning is the same as for the northern version, indicating a stone or paved road. 5f767cddbbe

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