

Across The Roman Wall 1st Edition

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Discover the historical significance and unique perspectives captured in this rare first edition of 'Across The Roman Wall'. This seminal work delves into the fascinating history and landscape surrounding Hadrian's Wall, offering invaluable insights into Roman Britain and the ancient frontier. A highly sought-after collectible for enthusiasts of Roman history, archaeology, and vintage travel literature, this edition provides an authentic glimpse into its initial publication.

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Across the Roman Wall

The minute that Marubetta meets Lucius, she hates him - pompous, stuck-up nephew of a Roman official! He thinks that, as a Briton, she is terribly provincial and she finds him arrogant and big-headed. But the year is 397 AD and life in Roman Britain is getting dangerous. And when Marinetta's home, close to Hadrian's Wall, is raided, Marinetta and Lucius are forced to act together.

Handbook to the Roman Wall

Hadrian's Wall was inscribed as a World Heritage Site (WHS) in 1987 and, with the German Limes, became one of the first two parts of the transnational 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire' (FRE) WHS in 2005. The World Heritage Site of Hadrian's Wall is unusual, although not unique, among World Heritage sites in its scale and linear nature: stretching from Ravenglass on the west coast of England to Newcastle upon Tyne on the east coast - over 150 miles. Along its length it passes through two major urban centres and a variety of rural landscapes and its remains vary from substantial upstanding architectural features to invisible below ground archaeology. Traditionally many of the constituent parts of Hadrian's Wall, forts etc, have been managed as separate entities by different State and private organisations. These and other issues make it an extremely complex WHS to manage. This book not only chronicles the past management of the Wall but also looks towards the future as more countries aspire to have their Roman frontiers added to the FRE. The experience gained over the last two decades illustrates developments in the management of large scale complex heritage sites that will be of value as a detailed case study to those involved in (and affected by) heritage management, as well as academics, and students. Many of the issues raised will find resonance in those faced by many other large (World) heritage sites.

The Roman wall

When originally published in 1987, this book was hailed as a landmark in the study of the Roman World. Now back in print with a new preface by the author, it is still the most comprehensive survey of the Roman World available. Ranging from the founding of Rome in the eighth century BC, and throughout the Empire and beyond this book will continue to be an essential resource on the subject for many years to come.

The Wallet-book of the Roman Wall

A beautifully produced account of the history and importance of Hadrian's Wall, by a bestselling author and expert on Ancient Rome. Located at the far-flung and wild edge of the Roman Empire, Hadrian's Wall was constructed by Emperor Hadrian in the 120s AD. Vast in size and stretching from the east to the west coast of the northern part of Britannia, it is the largest monument left by the Roman empire - all the more striking because it lies so far from Rome. Today, it is one of the most visited heritage sites in the country. Yet the story of the Wall is far more than the development of a line of fortifications and the defence of a troublesome imperial frontier. Generation after generation of soldiers served there, with their families as well as traders and other foreign and local civilians in and around the army bases. The glimpses of this vibrant, multinational community in Adrian Goldsworthy's masterly book bring the bare stones to life. Goldsworthy also considers why and how the wall was built, and discusses the fascinating history, afterlife and archaeology of this unique ancient monument.

The Roman Wall

There is no synthetic or comprehensive treatment of any late Roman frontier in the English language to date, despite the political and economic significance of the frontiers in the late antique period. Examining Hadrian's Wall and the Roman frontier of northern England from the fourth century into the Early Medieval period, this book investigates a late frontier in transition from an imperial border zone to incorporation into Anglo-Saxon kingdoms, using both archaeological and documentary evidence. With an emphasis on the late Roman occupation and Roman military, it places the frontier in the broader imperial context. In contrast to other works, Hadrian's Wall and the End of Empire challenges existing ideas of decline, collapse, and transformation in the Roman period, as well as its impact on local frontier communities. Author Rob Collins analyzes in detail the *limitanei*, the frontier soldiers of the late empire essential for the successful maintenance of the frontiers, and the relationship between imperial authorities and local frontier dynamics. Finally, the impact of the end of the Roman period in Britain is assessed, as well as the influence that the frontier had on the development of the Anglian kingdom of Northumbria.

Managing, Using, and Interpreting Hadrian's Wall as World Heritage

This study focuses on the fabric, construction and preservation of stretches of Hadrian's Wall in its more remote locations, providing significant insights into the places between the mile castles and important forts and associated settlements. The Hadrian's Wall Community Archaeology Project (WallCAP) conducted a series of fieldwork projects along the Hadrian's Wall corridor between 2019 and 2021. The work focused on sites that were poorly understood or under particular threat and aimed to improve understanding of them so they could be better managed in future. At several sites excavation was followed by conservation and consolidation work. This volume brings together the final reports of these excavations, at six Roman sites in the Wall corridor. As the sites were spread along the length of the Wall the character and afterlife of the Wall in very different landscape locations could be compared. An assessment of the Vallum at Heddon on the Wall identified how earthwork archaeology survived in a sloped, heavily ploughed landscape. Three excavations investigated the condition of the stone Wall curtain: at Port Carlisle, Walltown Crag, and Steel Rigg and Cats Stairs. At each site the Wall builders had responded to the demands of the local terrain and made use of local resources. At each site the Wall had a different post-Roman history. Excavations at the bridging point of the Cam Beck revealed for the first time how the Wall was carried over a 'minor' watercourse, and discovered traces of the Turf Wall. Small buildings were also identified just south of the Wall as it approached the bridge. At Corbridge Roman town, excavations on the northern periphery of the settlement demonstrated that from early in its history the most northerly town in Europe was of considerable extent. The area investigated showed that, even at the edge of town, shops lined the roads alongside well-appointed houses with bustling yards. Later on in the Roman period the town contracted behind walls and cremation burials were inserted by the road. Each site is reported on independently, presenting the primary data for each

investigation. The volume concludes with a synthetic analysis of what the results of these excavations together reveal about Hadrian's Wall, considering, amongst other things, construction details and the decay and destruction of the monument in the centuries following Roman occupation.

The History of the Roman Wall

Stretching for 73 miles across northern England, Hadrian's Wall is the most important monument of Roman Britain, and the best-known frontier of the entire Roman empire. It was built on the orders of the emperor Hadrian after he visited Britain in AD 122 and took ten years to complete. This new guidebook provides maps, plans and tours of the important sites, as well as a history of the Wall and its associated forts. It is illustrated throughout with colour reconstructions and photographs.

The Roman World

*Includes pictures *Includes accounts of the wall written by historians *Explains the construction of the wall and the daily life of soldiers posted there *Includes a bibliography for further reading "[The Romans] thinking that it might be some help to the allies [Britons], whom they were forced to abandon, constructed a strong stone wall from sea to sea, in a straight line between the towns that had been there built for fear of the enemy, where Severus also had formerly built a rampart." - Bede's description of Hadrian's Wall in the Middle Ages The Romans were master builders, and much of what they built has stood the test of time. Throughout their vast empire they have left grand structures, from the Forum and Pantheon in Rome to the theatres and hippodromes of North Africa and the triumphal gates in Anatolia and France. Wherever they went, the Romans built imposing structures to show their power and ability, and one of their most impressive constructions was built on the northernmost fringe of the empire. In 55 BCE, Julius Caesar was still dealing with Gaul, but that year, he also led the first Romans into Britain, accusing tribes there of aiding the Gauls against him. With winter fast approaching, Caesar's forces did not make their way far into the mainland that year, but the following year, Caesar's soldiers advanced into the island's interior and conquered a large swath of territory before a revolt in Gaul once again drew him back across the Channel. The Romans eventually established enough of a presence to set up the outpost of Londinium, which ultimately morphed into one of the world's most famous cities today, London. Shortly after the emperor Hadrian came to power in the early 2nd century CE, he decided to seal off Scotland from Roman Britain with an ambitious wall stretching from sea to sea. To accomplish this, the wall had to be built from the mouth of the River Tyne - where Newcastle stands today - 80 Roman miles (76 miles or 122 kilometers) west to Bowness-on-Solway. The sheer scale of the job still impresses people today, and Hadrian's Wall has the advantage of being systematically studied and partially restored. A study of the wall and its history provide an insight not only into the political context of Rome at the time but the empire's incredible engineering capabilities. Hadrian's Wall: The History and Construction of Ancient Rome's Most Famous Defensive Fortification explains the history and construction of one of the ancient world's most famous defensive lines. Along with pictures and a bibliography, you will learn about Hadrian's Wall like never before.

Hadrian's Wall

In Hadrian's Wall: A Life, Hingley addresses the post-Roman history of Hadrian's Wall, and considers the ways in which the monument has been imagined, represented, and researched from the sixth century to the internet. With over 100 images, it discusses the significant political, cultural, and religious role the Wall has played over the years.

Hadrian's Wall and the End of Empire

Living Through History is a complete Key Stage 3 course which brings out the exciting events in history. The course is available in two different editions, Core and Foundation. Every core title in the series has a parallel Foundation edition. Each Evaluation Pack includes the Assessment and Resource Pack and a free compendium volume student book. The resource packs include a variety of tasks which students should find interesting and enjoyable. They also include differentiated exercises to provide support for less able students and challenging work for more able students. Assessment exercises for the compulsory study units aim to help teachers monitor progress through NC levels.

Excavations Along Hadrian's Wall 2019–2021

Excerpt from *The Roman Wall: A Description of the Mural Barrier of the North of England* The first edition of this book was intended as a popular introduction to the works of Horsley and Hodgson; the additions which have been made to it during a second and third revision have necessarily changed, in some respects, its character. Still, it is believed that, with the aid of the explanations which are given, persons unacquainted with antiquarian phraseology will encounter no difficulty in its perusal. But for the abundant assistance afforded by some earnest patrons of antiquarian science, this book would have appeared in a very much less complete state than it does. The late Duke of Northumberland not only allowed the author to make a free use of the Survey of the Roman Wall, but gave him woodcut illustrations of all the Roman stones in his museum at Alnwick Castle. In addition to this, his Grace contributed largely towards the preparation of a series of illustrations for a work which is intended to embrace all the Roman Monuments of the North of England, and from these the writer has been allowed to select such as suited his present purpose. By the kindness of his Grace the present Duke of Northumberland, the plates of the Survey of the Roman Wall are bound up with the folio copies of this edition. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

Hadrian's Wall

Romantic comedy triple. Sandra Bullock stars in 'The Proposal' (2009) as Margaret Tate, a tyrannical business executive on the brink of deportation from the United States back to her homeland of Canada. Margaret coerces her young assistant Andrew (Ryan Reynolds) into marrying her so that she can stay in the country and he can stay in his job. In order to keep up the facade, Margaret must now endure a trip to Alaska to meet her future in-laws (Mary Steenburgen and Craig T. Nelson). In 'Runaway Bride' (1999), Ike Graham (Richard Gere) is a successful, flippant and misogynistic New York journalist, who writes an accusing piece on the antics of Maggie Carpenter (Julia Roberts), a Maryland woman who has left three men at the altar. When Maggie protests about the inaccuracies in the article, Ike is fired. Ike decides to pursue the story further, and journeys to Maryland, where he meets Maggie and discovers she is due to be married for a fourth time. As Ike gets to know Maggie, he begins to fall for her charms, and realises why so many men before have been led down the aisle. In 'Pretty Woman', lonely businessman Edward Lewis (Richard Gere) hires LA prostitute Vivian Ward (Julia Roberts) to give him directions when he gets lost, and later to be his escort while he goes wheeling and dealing for a week. He buys her clothes, she softens his heart and the unlikely couple fall head over heels in love.

Hadrian's Wall

Contributions by leading archaeologists and historians pay tribute to Paul Bidwell, admired for his ground-breaking work both in the south-west and the military north of Roman Britain. This collection will be essential reading for anyone with an interest in either the civil or military aspects of Roman Britain, or the frontiers of the Roman empire.

Hadrian's Wall

"The Roman Wall: A historical, topographical, and descriptive account of the barrier of the lower isthmus" by J. Collingwood Bruce is a comprehensive exploration of Hadrian's Wall, a symbol of ancient Roman engineering and defense. Bruce, a recognized authority on Roman history, offers readers a detailed account of the wall's history, topography, and significance in the context of the Roman Empire. His expertise and dedication to preserving the historical record are evident throughout the book. This work serves as an indispensable resource for history enthusiasts, archaeology buffs, and anyone interested in unraveling the mysteries of this remarkable historical site. With meticulous research and scholarly insights, Bruce sheds light on the enduring legacy of Hadrian's Wall, making it an essential read for those eager to delve into the fascinating world of ancient Rome.

Living Through History: Core Book. Roman Empire

Over its venerable history, Hadrian's Wall has had an undeniable influence in shaping the British landscape, both literally and figuratively. Once thought to be a soft border, recent research has implicated it in the collapse of a farming civilisation centuries in the making, and in fuelling an insurgency characterised by violent upheaval. Examining the everyday impact of the Wall over the three centuries it was in operation, Matthew Symonds sheds new light on its underexplored human story by discussing how the evidence speaks of a hard border scything through a previously open landscape and bringing dramatic change in its wake. The Roman soldiers posted to Hadrian's Wall were overwhelmingly recruits from the empire's occupied territories, and for them the frontier could be a place of fear and magic where supernatural protection was invoked during spells of guard duty. Since antiquity, the Wall has been exploited by powers craving the legitimacy that came with being accepted as the heirs of Rome: it helped forge notions of English and Scottish nationhood, and even provided a model of selfless cultural collaboration when the British Empire needed reassurance. It has also inspired creatives for centuries, appearing in a more or less recognisable guise in works ranging from Rudyard Kipling's *Puck of Pook's Hill* to George R. R. Martin's *A Game of Thrones*. Combining an archaeological analysis of the monument itself and an examination of its rich legacy and contemporary relevance, this volume presents a reliable, modern perspective on the Wall.

The Roman Wall

*Includes pictures *Includes ancient accounts of Britain *Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading "[The Romans] thinking that it might be some help to the allies [Britons], whom they were forced to abandon, constructed a strong stone wall from sea to sea, in a straight line between the towns that had been there built for fear of the enemy, where Severus also had formerly built a rampart." - Bede's description of Hadrian's Wall in the Middle Ages The famous conqueror from the European continent came ashore with thousands of men, ready to set up a new kingdom in England. The Britons had resisted the amphibious invasion from the moment his forces landed, but he was able to push forward. In a large winter battle, the Britons' large army attacked the invaders but was eventually routed, and the conqueror was able to set up a new kingdom. Over 1,100 years before William the Conqueror became the King of England after the Battle of Hastings, Julius Caesar came, saw, and conquered part of "Britannia," setting up a Roman province with a puppet king in 54 BCE. In the new province, the Romans eventually constructed a military outpost overlooking a bridge across the River Thames. The new outpost was named Londinium, and it covered just over two dozen acres. For most of the past 1,000 years, London has been the most dominant city in the world, ruling over so much land that it was said the Sun never set on the British Empire. With the possible exception of Rome, no city has ever been more important or influential than London in human history. Thus, it was only fitting that it was the Romans who established London as a prominent city. Londinium was initially little more than a small military outpost near the northern boundary of the Roman province of Britannia, but its access to the River Thames and the North Sea made it a valuable location for a port. During the middle of the 1st century CE, the Romans conducted another invasion of the British Isles, after which Londinium began to grow rapidly. As the Romans stationed legions there to defend against the Britons, Londinium became a thriving international port, allowing trade with Rome and other cities across the empire. By the 2nd century CE, Londinium was a large Roman city, with tens of thousands of inhabitants using villas, palaces, a forum, temples, and baths. The Roman governor ruled from the city in a basilica that served as the seat of government. What was once a 30 acre outpost now spanned 300 acres and was home to nearly 15,000 people, including Roman soldiers, officials and foreign merchants. The Romans also built heavy defenses for the city, constructing several forts and the massive London Wall, parts of which are still scattered across the city today. Ancient Roman remains continue to dot London's landscape today, reminding everyone that almost a millennium before it became the home of royalty, London was already a center of power. The Romans were master builders, and much of what they built has stood the test of time. Throughout their vast empire they have left grand structures, from the Forum and Pantheon in Rome to the theatres and hippodromes of North Africa and the triumphal gates in Anatolia and France. Wherever they went, the Romans built imposing structures to show their power and ability, and one of their most impressive constructions was built on the northernmost fringe of the empire. Shortly after the emperor Hadrian came to power in the early 2nd century CE, he decided to seal off Scotland from Roman Britain with an ambitious wall stretching from sea to sea. To accomplish this, the wall had to be built from the mouth of the River Tyne - where Newcastle stands today - 80 Roman miles (76 miles or 122 kilometers) west to Bowness-on-Solway. The sheer scale of the job still impresses people today, and Hadrian's Wall has the advantage of being systematically studied and partially restored.

The Roman Empire and Medieval Realms

The analysis of the four historic sites featured in this publication-Grosse Ile and the Irish Memorial National Historic Site in Canada, Chaco Culture National Historical Park in the United States, Port Arthur Historic Site in Australia, and Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site in the United Kingdom-provides valuable insight into the creation and management of heritage values. Each case study articulates how values are identified and assessed by the governing bodies; where (and with whom) the values reside; how the values are implemented into management policies and objectives; and the impact that these decisions have on the sites themselves. This book will be a vital tool for institutions and individuals engaged in the study or practice of site management, conservation planning, and/or historic preservation. Also included is a CD-ROM that contains supplemental management and planning documents created and used by the site-management authorities."

Roman Frontier Archaeology – in Britain and Beyond

Built around AD122, Hadrian's Wall was guarded by the Roman army for over three centuries and has left an indelible mark on the landscape of northern Britain. It was a wonder of the ancient world and is a World Heritage Site. Written by a leading archaeologist who has excavated widely on the Wall, this is an authoritative yet accessible treatment of the archaeological evidence. The book explains why the expansion of the Roman empire ground to a halt in remote northern Britain, how the Wall came to be built and the purpose it was intended to serve. It is not a guidebook to the remains, but an introduction to the Wall and the soldiers and civilians, men, women and children, who once peopled the abandoned ruins visited by tourists today. Contents include: Historical background to the Wall; How the Wall was built and its appearance on completion; The history of the Wall from Hadrian to the end of Roman Britain; The purpose of the Wall. This introduction to Hadrian's Wall, the most impressive and famous physical reminder of Britain's Roman past, will be of great interest to all students and keen amateurs of Roman history, archaeology and general history, and is profusely illustrated throughout with 60 colour and 30 black & white photographs and 10 Maps.

The Roman Wall

The story takes place seventeen hundred years ago around Aventicum and Orba, a lonely Swiss outpost of the Roman Empire. Valerius wonders if the storm will break before he can marry and retire, Demetrius, an old Greek farmer hurries on the last journey home to Italy and Vinodius squanders resources on a public holiday all the while as an empire around them collapses.

Hadrian's Wall

In *The Romans*, Kevin M. McGeough approaches the centuries-long story of Rome thematically, exploring its geography, history, economics, social structures, material culture, and intellectual achievements. The book not only addresses such topics as historical personalities, forms of government, and religion, but also coinage, administrative organization, festivities, the art of leisure, death and burial rituals, and much more. Each chapter provides an up-to-date summary of our knowledge of Roman civilization. Here, for example, are reports on a recent discovery of a complete ship found during the construction of the Naples subway; findings from the excavations of the Temple of Castor and Pollux in Rome; the discovery of a previously unknown emperor, thanks to a beachcomber's find of a huge stash of Roman coins; and a look at the controversy over the purported Ossuary of James, which seemed at first to offer archeological confirmation of the biblical story of Jesus. In-depth, up-to-the-minute, and fully accessible, *The Romans* is an ideal introduction to a fascinating and complex culture.

The Roman Conquest of Britannia

*Includes pictures *Includes ancient accounts of the landmarks *Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading The famous conqueror from the European continent came ashore with thousands of men, ready to set up a new kingdom in England. The Britons had resisted the amphibious invasion from the moment his forces landed, but he was able to push forward. In a large winter battle, the Britons' large army attacked the invaders but was eventually routed, and the conqueror was able to set up a new kingdom. Over 1,100 years before William the Conqueror became the King of England after the Battle of Hastings, Julius Caesar came, saw, and conquered part of "Britannia," setting up a Roman province with a puppet king in 54 B.C. In the new province, the Romans eventually constructed a military outpost overlooking a bridge across the River Thames. The new outpost was named Londinium, and it covered just over two dozen acres. Londinium was initially little more than a small military outpost near the northern boundary of the Roman province of Britannia, but its access to the River Thames

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Heritage Values in Site Management

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Hadrian's Wall

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The sheer scale of the job still impresses people today, and Hadrian's Wall has the advantage of being systematically studied and partially restored. Of course, the masterful architecture of the wall belied the fact that it was built for defense, because Scotland (known as Caledonia to the Romans) was never fully conquered or incorporated into the Roman Empire, a fact that many modern Scots remain quite proud of today. While the Romans made several efforts to subdue Scotland, it is not entirely clear whether their failure to complete the subjugation of the northern part of the British Isles was due to the ferocity of the Caledonian/Pictish tribesmen or whether the Romans simply came to the conclusion that the region had far too little to offer in the way of resources (either minerals, metals, or slaves) to warrant repeated major campaigns. Scotland in the 1st century CE had no settlements of any size, so profitable trade was not easy to establish, and so, did not offer any major motivation for military conquest. A further disincentive to any Roman general looking to achieve a decisive or speedy military victory was the terrain. Unlike much of England which, although forested, was relatively flat and so allowed for roads to be built, Scotland was both wooded and mountainous. Scotland today, as then, is essentially divided into four distinct regions. What is now known as the Borders was during the time of the Romans densely wooded, and the Southern Uplands added to the obstacles faced by any military force moving into the area. The second area, the Lowlands, was crisscrossed by a number of major rivers, including the Clyde, the Forth and the Tay. These permanent geographical features made north-to-south travel especially problematic. The areas around the rivers were also marshy, making any building extra difficult and risky. The Highlands, as the region's name suggests, is mountainous, and travel was restricted to the few mountain passes through the glens. These glens were ideal places for ambushes, which is something the Romans learned the hard way.

Roman Wall

Explore the history of London through one of its oldest surviving monuments

Archaeologia Or Miscellaneous Tracts Relating to Antiquity

This classic work of scholarship scrutinizes all aspects of Roman military forces throughout the Roman Empire, in Europe, North Africa, and the Near and Middle East. Graham Webster describes the Roman army's composition, frontier systems, camps and forts, activities in the field (including battle tactics, signaling, and medical services), and peacetime duties, as well as the army's overall influence in the Empire. First published in 1969, the work is corrected and expanded in this third edition, which includes new information from excavations and the finding of contemporary scholars. Hugh Elton provides an introduction surveying scholarship on the Roman army since the last edition of 1985.

Archaeologia: Or, Miscellaneous Tracts, Relating to Antiquity..

For four centuries Britain was an integral part of the Roman Empire, a political system stretching from Turkey to Portugal and from the Red Sea to the Tyne and beyond. Its involvement with Rome started long before the Conquest launched by the Emperor Claudius in 43 AD, and it continued to be a part of the Roman world for some time after the final break with Roman rule. Bringing together archaeological investigation and historical scholarship, Peter Salway explores some of the key issues arising from this period in Britain's history, discussing the question of identity at this time and analysing the importance of widespread literacy in Roman Britain. Covering the period from Julius Caesar's first forays into Britain and Claudius's subsequent conquest, as well as Britain under the later Roman Empire, Salway outlines the key events of this time period, providing a focus on society in Roman Britain, and offering a thoughtful consideration of the aftermath of Roman rule. In the new edition of this Very Short Introduction, Peter Salway makes a number of essential updates in light of recent research in the area. He looks at issues of ethnicity, "Britishness," and post-colonialism, provides alternative theories to the end of the Roman period in Britain, and draws parallels between the history of Roman Britain and a wide range of other periods, territories, and themes, including the modern experience of empires and national stereotypes. ABOUT THE SERIES: The Very Short Introductions series from Oxford University Press contains hundreds of titles in almost every subject area. These pocket-sized books are the perfect way to get ahead in a new subject quickly. Our expert authors combine facts, analysis, perspective, new ideas, and enthusiasm to make interesting and challenging topics highly readable.

A History of Cumberland

Uniquely combining the joys of camping with the delights of walking with your dog, within the pages of this book can be found a variety of campsites, all of which welcome dogs, with some providing special facilities for your canine companion. All of the campsites are located very close to footpaths and walking trails, and, in addition to identifying the distinctive characteristics of the area, there are detailed instructions for two walks of varying lengths from each campsite, providing the opportunity to explore the area in the immediate vicinity of the campsite, and appreciate the diverse environments to be found in Britain. So, if you like camping and love taking along your dog, but aren't sure where to go, this book will help you find the perfect location for a weekend jaunt; the facilities you need to explore a region – or even to tour Great Britain!

Memoir Written During a Survey of the Roman Wall, Through the Counties of Northumberland and Cumberland, in 1852-1854

"A classified catalogue of papers from Archaeologia aeliana, 1813-1913\

The Romans

This book tells the fascinating story of Roman Britain, beginning with the late pre-Roman Iron Age and ending with the province's independence from Roman rule in AD 409. Incorporating for the first time the most recent archaeological discoveries from Hadrian's Wall, London and other sites across the country, and richly illustrated throughout with photographs and maps, this reliable and up-to-date new account is essential reading for students, non-specialists and general readers alike. Writing in a clear, readable and lively style (with a satirical eye to strange features of past times), Rupert Jackson draws on current research and new findings to deepen our understanding of the role played by Britain in the Roman Empire, deftly integrating the ancient texts with new archaeological material. A key theme of the book is that Rome's annexation of Britain was an imprudent venture, motivated more by political prestige than economic gain, such that Britain became a 'trophy province' unable to pay its own way. However, the impact that Rome and its provinces had on this distant island was nevertheless profound: huge infrastructure projects transformed the countryside and means of travel, capital and principal cities emerged, and the Roman way of life was inseparably absorbed into local traditions. Many of those transformations continue to resonate to this day, as we encounter their traces in both physical remains and in civic life.

Londinium and Hadrian's Wall

This book gathers the latest advances, innovations and applications in the field of historic mortars and masonry structures conservation and restoration, as presented by international researchers and professionals at the 6th Historic Mortars Conference (HMC), held in Ljubljana, Slovenia, on September 21–23, 2022. It covers topics such as characterization of historic mortars and masonry structures—sampling and test methods; historic production, processing and application of mortars, renders and grouts; assessment of historic renders and plasters; conservation and preventing conservation case studies; repair mortars and grouts—requirements and design, compatibility issues, durability and effectiveness and adequacy of testing procedures. Special attention is given to historic mortars where one of the binders or the only binder is Portland cement and to the structures in which these materials are used. The contributions, which were selected through a rigorous international peer-review process, share new knowledge and exciting ideas that will help protect heritage buildings more efficiently and foster new multidisciplinary collaborations in this area. Chapter Performance Evaluation of Patch Repairs on Historic Concrete Structures (PEPS): An Overview of the Assessment Methodology is available open access under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License via link.springer.com.

Memoir written during a survey of the Roman Wall, through the counties of Northumberland and Cumberland, in the years 1852-1854; etc

The Roman Wall... - Primary Source Edition