

The Roman S Forts Coastal Defences Of Southern Britain

The Roman army was one of the most astounding organizations in the ancient world, and much of the success of the Roman empire can be attributed to its soldiers. Archaeological remains and ancient texts provide detailed testimonies that have allowed scholars to understand and reconstruct the army ' s organization and activities. This interest has traditionally worked in tandem with the study of Roman frontiers. Historically, the early imperial period, and in particular the emergence of the frontiers, has been the focus of research. During those investigations, however, the remains of the later Roman army were also frequently encountered, if not always understood. Recent decades have brought a burgeoning interest in not only the later Roman army, but also late antiquity more widely. It is the aim of this volume to demonstrate that while scholars grappling with the late Roman army may want for a rich corpus of inscriptions and easily identifiable military installations, research is revealing a dynamic, less-predictable force that was adapting to a changing world, in terms of both external threats and its own internal structures. The dynamism and ingenuity of the late Roman army provides a breath of fresh air after the suffocating uniformity of its forbears. The late Roman army was a vital and influential element in the late antique empire. Having evolved through the 3rd century and been formally reorganized under Diocletian and Constantine, the *limitanei* guarded the frontiers, while the *comitatenses* provided mobile armies that were fielded against external enemies and internal threats. The transformation of the early imperial army to the late antique army is documented in the rich array of texts from the period, supplemented by a perhaps surprisingly rich archaeological record. In the early 5th century, Germanic Angles, Saxons and Jutes crossed the North Sea in increasing numbers

and began settling among the ruins of the former Roman province of Britannia. This led to centuries of warfare as these 'Anglo-Saxons' carved new, independent kingdoms at the point of the sword, fighting the native Britons and each other. From the late eighth century they also had to face the threat of the Vikings, at first as opportunistic raiders but increasingly bent on conquest. The last Viking invasion was defeated by Harold Godwinson at Stamford Bridge but he was defeated by the Normans in that same fatal year of 1066, ending the Anglo-Saxon Age. Gabriele Esposito gives an overview of Anglo-Saxon military history, narrating the great campaigns, such as those of Alfred the Great of Wessex and Harold Godwinson. He discusses in detail the composition of Anglo-Saxon forces, their tactics, weapons and equipment, detailing developments across the period. The informative, accessible text is supported by dozens of color images showing replica Saxon war gear in use.

One of the most important festivals for a Roman legion was the birthday of the eagle, which celebrated the anniversary of the legion's foundation. For the Second Augustan Legion, based in Caerleon, this was 23 September, birthday of the Emperor Augustus. The National Museum celebrated this date for ten years with a prestigious lecture. These lectures, tracing the life and history of the Legion and related topics, became of international renown, and are finally available as an anthology, beautifully produced in hardback with new illustrations.

Since the dawn of civilization, Britain has been menaced by foreign powers and invasive hordes, anxious either to pillage and plunder or to invade and rule over this green and pleasant land. Situated on the extreme southeastern corner of England, the county of Kent is the nearest point to continental Europe, and has so been the targeted landing point for most of these incursions. From the time of the Angles, Jutes and Saxons to the Second World War, the Men of Kent and Kentish Men have had to set up and maintain defensive structures, from Norman castles to 1940 pill boxes, from the Royal Military Canal to the anti-tank ditches

carved out of the hills around the coast. This book is the story of these: the threats which led to the erection and construction of various defensive obstacles, their upkeep and garrisoning and, in some cases, their ultimate destruction.

Rome 's Saxon Shore

The Antiquary

The Romans in Scotland and The Battle of Mons Graupius

Coastal Headlands of Mainland Britain

Roman Frontier Studies 2009

Handbook to the Roman Wall, with the Cumbrian Coast and Outpost Forts

Additional coverage of study areas ensures that this series can be used to teach the complete specifications for history at KS3. It is intended to raise student's interest in history and encourage the use of their critical historical skills. The accompanying teacher resource material is designed to ease the pressure of lesson planning.

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.

The Peddars Way and Norfolk Coast Path National Trail is an easy-to-follow 130-mile trail that combines the best of inland and coastal walking in Norfolk, and one that, being well waymarked, largely flat and within easy reach of public transport for most of its length, is ideal for people new to long-distance walks. Described in 11 stages, the route can be walked in just over a week but also easily split into day walks or over a series of weekends, with full information about access to start and finish points for each stage by public transport. This handy guidebook is illustrated throughout with extracts of OS 1:50K mapping and stunning photographs depicting the Trail in all seasons and describes points of interest along the way, including the Norfolk Songlines sculptures, and also facilities available in the towns and villages. The trail is a walk of two halves. The Peddars Way begins at Knettishall Heath in Suffolk and follows the route of an old Roman road for over 40 miles to Holme-next-the-Sea, where it meets the Norfolk Coast Path (which begins nearby, at Hunstanton). This then follows the spectacular Norfolk coast to the seaside

town of Hopton-on-Sea.

The ancient counties surrounding the Weald in the SE corner of England have a strongly marked character of their own that has survived remarkably well in the face of ever-increasing population pressure. The area is, however, comparatively neglected in discussion of Roman Britain, where it is often subsumed into a generalised treatment of the 'civilian' part of Britannia that is based largely on other parts of the country. This book aims to redress the balance. The focus is particularly on Kent, Surrey and Sussex account is taken of information from neighbouring counties, particularly when the difficult subsoils affect the availability of evidence. An overview of the environment and a consideration of themes relevant to the South-East as a whole accompany 14 papers covering the topics of rural settlement in each county, crops, querns and millstones, animal exploitation, salt production, leatherworking, the working of bone and similar materials, the production of iron and iron objects, non-ferrous metalworking, pottery production and the supply of tile to Roman London. Agriculture and industry provides an up-to-date assessment of our knowledge of the southern hinterland of Roman London and an area that was particularly open to influences from the Continent.

Romans and Barbarians

The Decline of the Western Empire

The Ruin of Roman Britain

County Wexford

The Peddars Way and Norfolk Coast path

Birthday of the Eagle

The Roman Conquests series seeks to explain when and how the Romans were able to conquer a vast empire stretching from the foothills of the Scottish Highlands to the Sahara Desert, from the Atlantic to the Persian Gulf. How did their armies adapt to and overcome the challenges of widely varied enemies and terrain? In this volume, Dr Simon Elliott draws on the latest research and archaeological evidence to present a new narrative of the conquest (never completed) of Britain. From Julius Caesar's initial incursions in 55 and 54 BC, through the Claudian invasion of 43 AD and the campaigns of expansion and pacification thereafter, he analyses the Roman army in action. The weapons, equipment, organization, leadership, strategy and tactics of the legions and their British foes are described and analysed. The ferocity of the resistance was such that the island was never wholly subdued and required a disproportionate military presence for the duration of its time as a Roman province.

A biographical history of the Romans who conquered and dominated Britain, based on the latest archaeological evidence and original source material. Here are the stories of the people who built and ruled Roman Britain, from the eagle-bearer who leaped off Caesar's ship into the waves at Walmer in 55BC to the last cavalry units to withdraw from the island under their dragon standards in the early fifth century AD. Through the lives of its generals and governors, this book explores the narrative of Britannia as an integral and often troublesome part of Rome's empire, a hard-won province whose mineral wealth and agricultural prosperity made it crucial to the stability of the West. But Britannia did not exist in a vacuum, and the authors set it in an international context to give a vivid account of the pressures and events that had a profound impact on its people and its history. The authors discuss the lives and actions of the Roman occupiers against the backdrop of an evolving landscape, where Iron Age shrines were replaced by marble temples and industrial-scale factories and granaries sprang up across the

countryside.

In the late Roman Empire, forts were constructed along the eastern and southern coasts of Britain as part of the defenses against Saxon raiders. Andrew Pearson looks at the eleven surviving forts, and explains how they were constructed and what their precise role was.

This collection of twelve essays examines the fall of the Roman Empire in the West from the barbarian perspective and experience.

The Romans and The Antonine Wall of Scotland

Coastal Defences of Southern Britain

Armies and Their Architecture in Late Antiquity

130 mile national trail - Norfolk's best inland and coastal scenery

Book Five of The Camulod Chronicles

The Roman Occupation of Britain and its Legacy

A comprehensive guide to this remarkable ancient fighting force:

“ Groundbreaking insights into the Roman military . . . sumptuously illustrated. ” —Love Reading The Roman military machine was pre-eminent in ancient times, projecting power across the known world over a vast chronology, and an increasingly huge and diverse geography. One of the most powerful instruments of war in the history of conflict, it proved uniquely adept at learning from setbacks, always coming back the stronger for it. In so doing, it displayed two of the most important traits

associated with the world of Rome. Firstly grit, that key ability to remain steadfast and to overcome adversity even in the most challenging of circumstances, as faced for example by the Republic in the Second Punic War against Hannibal. Secondly, the ability to copy the successful technical and tactical innovations of their enemies, enabling the Roman military to always stay one step ahead of its opponents on campaign and in battle. In this grand tour, covering every aspect of the Roman military, leading expert Dr. Simon Elliott first provides a detailed background to the Roman Republic and Empire to provide context for all that follows. He then looks specifically at the Roman military in its three key chronological phases: the Republic, the Principate Empire, and the Dominate Empire. Next he forensically examines specific instances of the Roman military on campaign and in battle, and of its engineering prowess. Finally, he investigates the many enemies faced by the Roman Republic and Empire. This all provides a firm structure to enable the reader to come to grips with this incredible military machine, one whose exploits still resonate in the world to this very day. How did Roman Britain end? This new study draws on fresh archaeological discoveries to argue that the end of Roman Britain was not

the product of either a violent cataclysm or an economic collapse. Instead, the structure of late antique society, based on the civilian ideology of paideia, was forced to change by the disappearance of the Roman state. By the fifth century elite power had shifted to the warband and the edges of their swords. In this book Dr Gerrard describes and explains that process of transformation and explores the role of the 'Anglo-Saxons' in this time of change. This profound ideological shift returned Britain to a series of 'small worlds', the existence of which had been hidden by the globalizing structures of Roman imperialism. Highly illustrated, the book includes two appendices, which detail Roman cemetery sites and weapon trauma, and pottery assemblages from the period.

Explores the characteristics and significance of the Roman period of British history.

WINNER OF THE FRANK WATSON BOOK PRIZE 2021. SHORTLISTED IN SCOTLAND'S NATIONAL BOOK AWARDS 2021 The first full-scale, interdisciplinary treatment of the wide-ranging connections between the Gaelic world and the Northumbrian kingdom.

A Portrait of Roman Britain

Sailing Directions for the West Coasts of France, Spain and Portugal
The Second Augustan Legion and the Roman Military Machine
The Fort at River's Bend
The Golden Age and the Viking Age
The Romans Who Shaped Britain

The Romans occupied Britain for almost four hundred years, and their influence is still all around us - in the shape of individual monuments such as Hadrians Wall, the palace at Fishbourne and the spa complex at Bath, as well as in subtler things such as the layout and locations of ancient towns such as London, Canterbury and Colchester, and the routes of many major roads. Yet this evidence can only suggest a small proportion of the effect that the Romans had on the landscape of Britain. A Portrait of Roman Britain breaks new ground in enabling us to visualise the changes in town and countryside brought by Roman military and civilian needs. Using clear, well-documented descriptions, John Wachter answers questions such as: * were Roman towns as neat and tidy as they are often represented? * how much woodland was needed to fuel the bath houses of Roman Britain? * how much land did a Roman cavalry regiment require

for its horses?^

Explore the battle at the edge of the world: did the Romans defeat 50,000 warriors and if so, where?

Using a full range of original literary sources, modern Continental scholarship, and current archaeological research, Pat Southern and Karen R. Dixon provide a stimulating overview of the historical period, the critical changes in the army, and the way these changes affected the morale of the soldiers.

Many books claim to be unique. In this instance the claim is justified. There are walking guides to coastal footpaths, books devoted to beaches, local guides and general books about the coast. No other book concentrates on the headlands of mainland Britain. The author has visited all the headlands in this book and has included descriptions of well over 200. Every part of the coastline of mainland Britain is covered. Sufficient information is given for walkers to find their way without difficulty. No fewer than 93 have full access for wheelchair users. A symbol in the heading to each headland indicates wheelchair accessibility. The book will appeal to nature lovers and walkers. Recreational walking has always been popular and

never more so than today. Much of the coast is open to walkers. The author only found a handful of headlands that had no public access and these have not been included. What is more most headlands are strikingly beautiful. Their variety is infinite. Many are equipped with car parks making access easy. Even in the remoter parts of Scotland the headlands can be explored easily within a day from a town or village with accommodation. An introduction outlines the attractions of headlands. This is followed by descriptions of individual headlands beginning in north Kent at the mouth of the Thames estuary and proceeding clockwise right round Britain. A heading to each headland gives its name and the county where it can be found, followed by its grid reference and the relevant Ordnance Survey Landranger and Explorer maps. All headlands are illustrated with colour photographs. Many of these are aerial. This book is packed full of interesting information. This is presented in nontechnical language easily understood by the general reader. There is a wealth of facts on subjects such as flora, local history (civil and military), geology, shipwrecks and lighthouses, mining and quarrying and many other subjects. Of particular interest are

features unique to the headland in question. These may be local literary associations, someone buried on the headland, a rare flower found hardly anywhere else, and so forth. The list is endless. There is a comprehensive general index leading the reader direct to the relevant headlands. Wheelchair users can find an index of headlands that are wheelchair friendly. Published as an e-book means that the reader can take his/her smart phone or tablet computer on a walk and read about the headland while on the spot. Many are the guidebooks that have remained unread because events have moved on once the walk is over. An e-book adds immediacy to the experience. The author wishes to share his enthusiasm for headlands with all his readers. Headlands are a priceless heritage to be preserved for the enjoyment of this and future generations.

Roman Conquests: Britain

Romans in Cleveland

West Coast of India Pilot

Late Roman Army

Piracy in the Graeco-Roman World

Report on the Excavation of the Roman Fort at Richborough, Kent

"The Hook Peninsula continues the Irish Rural Landscape series, building on the research agenda established by the internationally successful Atlas of the Irish Rural Landscape. Located in county Wexford, this region was the first to be conquered by the Anglo-Normans and its landscape was shaped by the establishment of two Cistercian abbeys (Tintern and Dunbrody) in the Middle Ages. The location of the peninsula beside a major estuary and busy shipping lanes was of vital importance. The Hook figured prominently in the Confederate Wars in the seventeenth century and in the 1798 rebellion." "This compact and highly distinctive peninsula makes for a compelling case-study in which Billy Colfer carefully knits the local story into a wider narrative. An eye for detail and an intuitive understanding of his local community creates a vivid story, while Colfer's obvious love for the Hook infuses the volume with an underlying passion all the more moving for being understated. Ireland, 'an island nation', has at last a volume informed by a maritime perspective from a writer who understands the sea and its formative influence on landscapes and lives. In these beautiful pages, an astonishing array of maps, photographs,

paintings, archive sketches and new drawings ensure that the Hook landscape is given a radiant treatment."--BOOK JACKET. In a brilliantly imaginative blend of military, social and diplomatic history, Norman Longmate retells our island story from the perspective of its defenders, in a narrative which stretches from the Celtic tribes who unsuccessfully fought against Ceasar to the great seaborne defence against the Armada of Philip of Spain. He has gone back to the original sources and investigated the original battlegrounds and weak spots in Britain's defences. But the real strength of his book is its seamless narrative of history, which uncovers the truth behind the legends. A mass of solidly researched fact, not readily found elsewhere, is seasoned with lively, humorous and occasionally gruesome anecdote. The result, providing at once an invaluable sourcebook for the specialist and an enthralling narrative for the general reader, is by far the most comprehensive and accessible history of England versus invasion ever published.

With the coming of the Roman General Gaius Julius Caesar to Britain in both 55BC and 54BC, life changed forever for the

tribes inhabiting the British islands. Emperor of Rome Antoninus Pius succeeded Emperor Hadrian on his death in AD 138. It was Antoninus who gave orders for the Roman Army to march into Scotland. Under his instructions the new Roman frontier was built: The Antonine Wall in Scotland. The Antonine Guard belong to a History Society driven to inform on Scotland's ancient history. The Sixth Legion stood as example and source for research for the modern Antonine Guard. A founder member of this Society, John S. Richardson grew up with a fascination for civilizations of the past and has a lifelong interest in the history of Egypt, Greece and Rome. This book he wrote especially for you.

Merlyn takes young Arthur and his boyhood companions--Gwin, Ghillaedh, and Bedwyr--to an abandoned Roman fort to train them in the ways of war and the skills of leadership. Reprint. 12,500 first printing.

The Romans For Dummies

Roman Military Architecture on the Frontiers

The Roman Shore Forts

The Roman Forts of the Saxon Shore

Proceedings of the XXI International Congress of Roman Frontier Studies (Limes Congress) held at Newcastle upon Tyne in August 2009

From Point Calimere to Cape Monze, Including Ceylon, Pamban Pass, and Palk Gulf
Carausius.

Although the exact dates of construction of the so-called Saxon Shore forts are uncertain, the development of the frontier system that ran from the Wash to the Solent on the south-east coast of Roman Britain was spread over at least a century and a half. Many of the new forts were notable for the superior strength of their defences, with thicker stone walls bristling with projecting curved bastions. These and other features were clearly designed to them more difficult to storm than old-style frontier forts with their classic playing-card shape and internal towers. Defense earlier in the Roman era had meant aggressive response in the open field or even offensive pre-emptive strikes into enemy territory. The new trend was to build stronger, the emphasis being on solid, more static defense, anticipating attack and absorbing it rather than going out to meet it. Most of the major harbours and estuaries of the east and south-east coasts of Britain were fortified in this manner. There was a similar series of military installations

across the Channel in Gaul, extending along the northern coast as far as what is now Brittany. Whatever their precise tactical and strategic function, a continuing debate to which this book contributes, the construction of these stone forts represented a huge outlay of money, and commitment of manpower and materials. The Saxon Shore Forts are among the most impressive surviving monuments of Roman Britain. This book addresses a number of the fascinating questions they provoke - Who built these Forts? When and for what purposes? How were they built? How did they operate? Who garrisoned them, and for how long? This book is an innovative historical study of piracy in the Graeco-Roman world from the Archaic period to Late Antiquity. It explores the conditions which allowed piracy to flourish in the ancient Mediterranean, especially the close relationship between warfare and piracy, and examines the impact which pirates had upon ancient society. Particular attention is paid to the numerous states and rulers who claimed to be actively suppressing piracy for the good of all. In many cases these claims turn out to be highly exaggerated ones, intended to enhance the prestige of those on whose behalf they were made. Surprisingly, in view of the prominence of pirates in many works of classical literature, this book is the first to offer detailed analysis of the portrayal of piracy by ancient writers, including Homer, Cicero and the ancient novels, taking account of the

political, social and literary contexts which shaped their accounts. England's coastal zone contains an important legacy of historic assets, including a complex array of fragile and irreplaceable archaeological remains. This report documents the recorded coastal archaeological resource and identifies future themes for survey and investigation.

The Roman World

The Roman Military in the Republic and Empire

Coastal Defences of Roman Britain AD 250-500

Agriculture and Industry in South-Eastern Roman Britain

History, Organization and Equipment

Armies of Anglo-Saxon England 410-1066

From its south-eastern tip Sussex is little more than sixty miles from continental Europe and the county's coastline, some seventy-six miles long, occupies a large part of Britain's southern frontier. Before the days of Macadam and the Turnpike, water travel could prove more certain than land transportation and the seas that define the borders of our nation aided, rather than deterred, the invader.

Proceedings of the 21st International Congress of Roman Frontier Studies (LIMES XXI), hosted by Tyne & Wear Archives & Museums,

Newcastle upon Tyne, UK, in August 2009.

When all her islands are taken into consideration, the British coastline spans almost 8,000 miles, which is longer than both Brazil's and Mexico's. From the clear blue waters of serene Cornish bays to the tempestuous seas around rugged Pembrokeshire headlands, this new book journeys around the varied shorelines of England and Wales to complete the most comprehensive survey ever taken. Stuart Fisher, bestselling author of the similarly comprehensive *Canals of Britain*, visits all the places of interest along the entire coastline of England and Wales: from remote countryside to modern cities, exploring history and heritage, striking architecture and dramatic engineering, wildlife, wonderful flora and fauna, art and literature. His journey takes him from industrial hubs to small villages and fishing communities, providing a keen insight into what makes each stretch of Britain's shoreline unique and special.

Evocative and often dramatic colour photographs help capture the great variety of the coast, and maps, book covers, stamps and local artefacts help convey the character of each area. This comprehensive and absorbing survey is a treasure trove of

interest and knowledge for walkers, cyclists, boaters, holidaymakers and indeed anyone with an interest in coastal Britain.

"A must for anyone interested in the Roman Empire and its impact on world history." –Tony Robinson star of Blackadder and Time Team. This entertaining and informative guide introduces readers to the amazing world of ancient Rome and its emperors, epic wars, awesome architecture, heroes, and villains. With a complete rundown of Roman history alongside fascinating insights into the lives of everyday Romans, readers will discover the amazing people and events involved in the rise and fall of one of the greatest of all ancient civilisations and how its influence can still be felt around the world today. Guy de la Bédoyère is a historian, archaeologist, and Roman expert, he is well known for his numerous books and appearances on TV, especially Channel 4's Time Team.

Gaelic Influence in the Northumbrian Kingdom
Proceedings

Celebrating the history, heritage and wildlife of Britain's shores

Fortress Kent
Defending The Island
England's Coastal Heritage