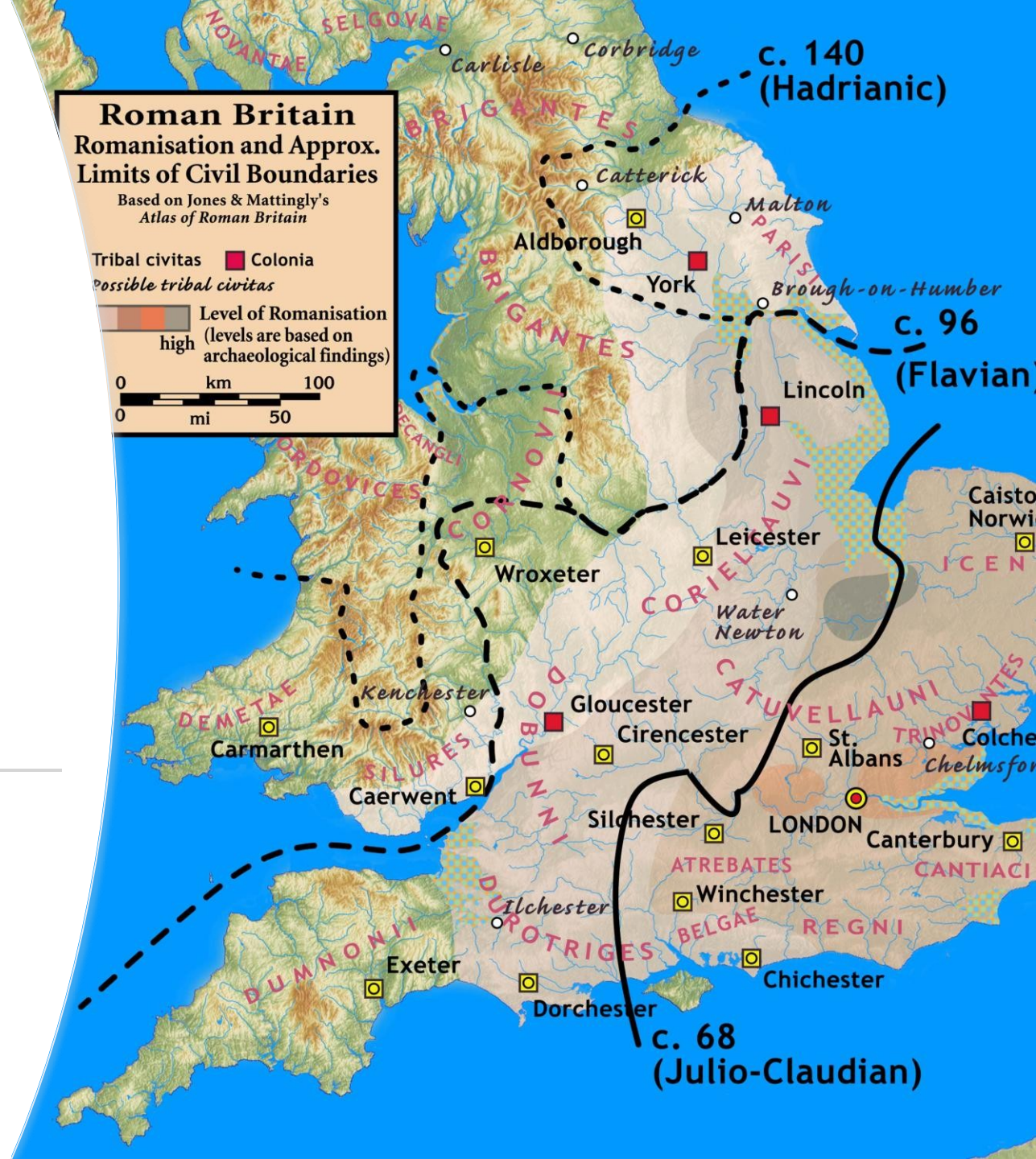


Britain





Gaius Julius Caesar (12 July 100 BC – 15 March 44 BC) was a Roman general and statesman. Caesar led the Roman armies in the Gallic Wars. Subsequently became dictator from 49 BC until his assassination in 44 BC.

Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus (10 BC – AD 54).

Claudius, was a Roman emperor, ruling from AD 41 to 54. A member of the Julio-Claudian dynasty.

He was the first Roman emperor to be born outside Italy.

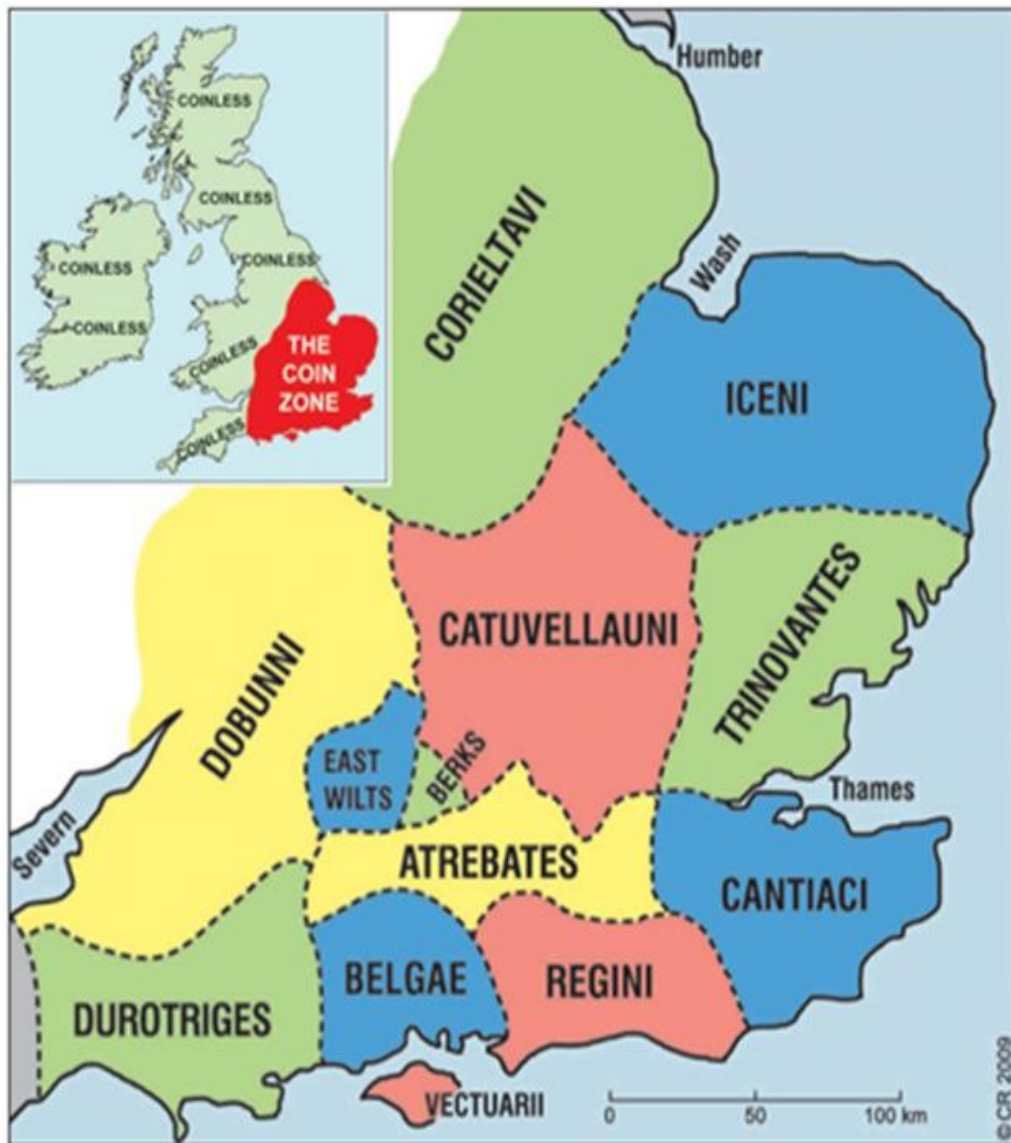
The Roman conquest of Britain occurred from 43 to 84 AD when the Roman Empire invaded Britannia and subdued the Celtic Britons after over forty years of brutal warfare and failed native uprisings.





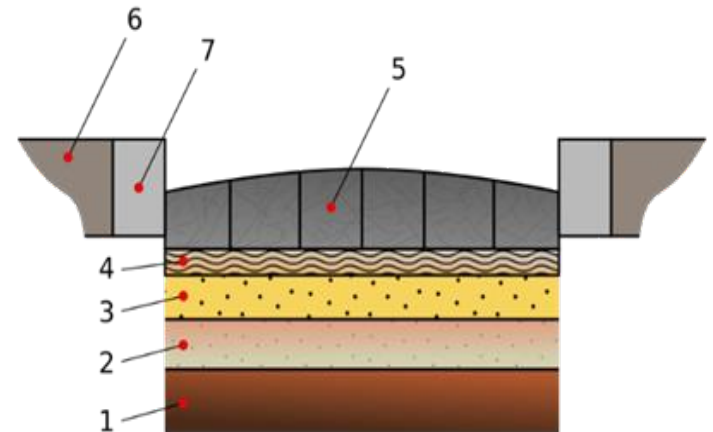
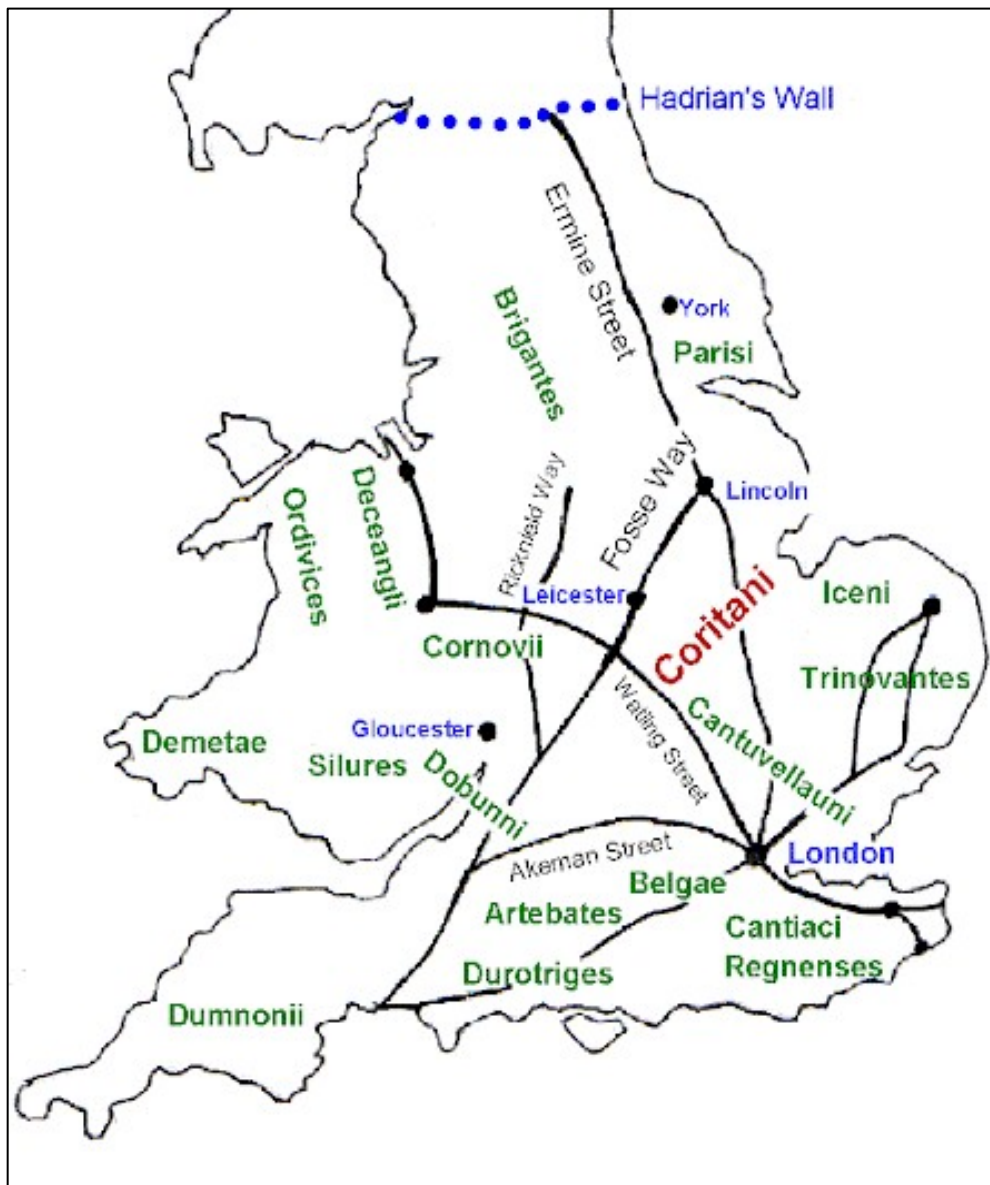
Aulus Plautius was a Roman politician and general of the mid-1st century. He began the Roman conquest of Britain in 43, and became the first governor of the new province, serving from 43 to 46.

The Catuvellauni were a Celtic tribe or state of southeastern Britain before the Roman conquest, attested by inscriptions into the 4th century.





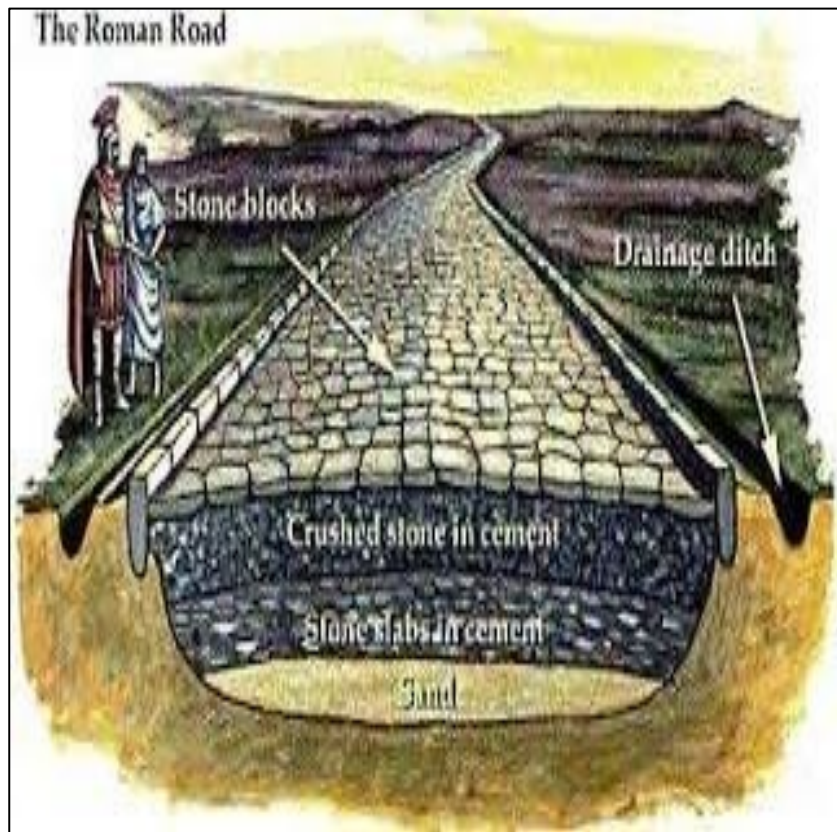
Boadicea or Boudicea, was a queen of the ancient British Iceni tribe, who led a failed uprising against the conquering forces of the Roman Empire in AD 60 or 61. She is considered a British national heroine.



The Romans built a network of paved, straight roads, which facilitated trade and military movement, and many of these routes are still used today.

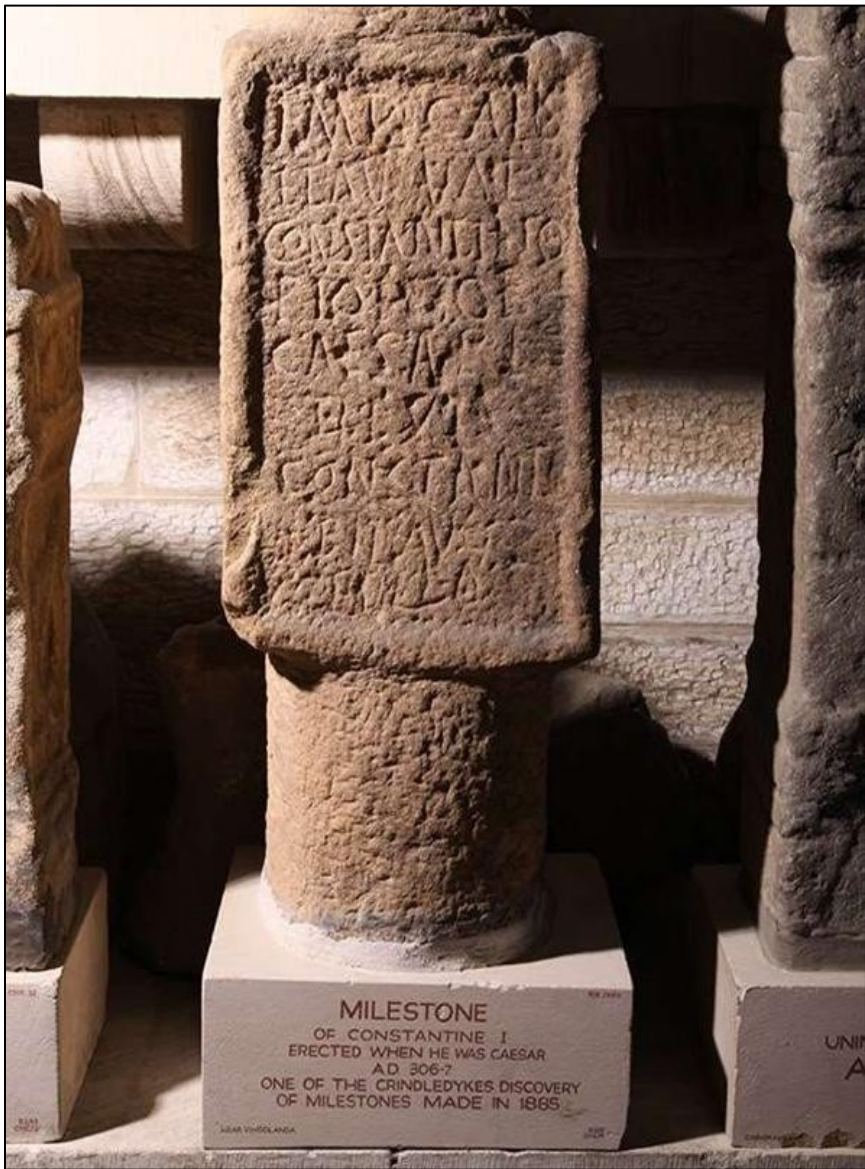


The first road that the Romans built stretched between London and Dover, in order to speed communications and supplies. That road is now known as Watling Street, the original route can still be walked from the coast right through to the heart of London's financial district.



Roman roads were built using a multi-layered construction process, starting with a foundation of large stones, followed by smaller gravel and cement layers, and finally a top layer of paving stones, often with a slight curve for drainage.

The Romans introduced a more formalised road system to Britain, measuring distances and making more substantial roads than existed before.

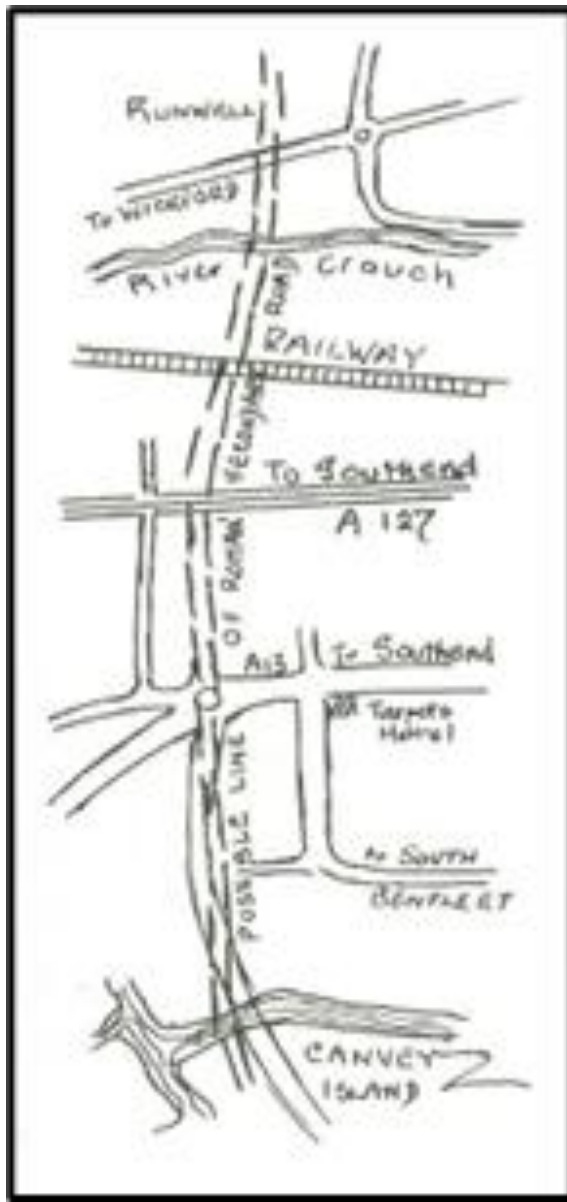




Hawthorn Path - Roman Road

Ancient Track (1984)

This sketch map shows that the road from Tarpots to Cemetery Corner is straight and leads to the equally straight Rushbottom Lane.



This in turn leads to Chelmsford. When the Tarpots to Cemetery Corner road is extended it connects with the suggested Roman junction. This is possibly another Roman road.

Key Roman Towns and Cities:

Londinium (London): The most important town in

Roman Britain.

Eboracum (York): A fort and later a city in the Roman province of Britannia.

Camulodunum (Colchester): Britain's first city.

Deva (Chester): A fortress known as Deva Victrix.

Corinium (Cirencester): The second largest in Roman Britain after London.

Isurium (Aldborough): A major town and the capital of the Brigantes tribe.

Aquae Sulis (Bath): Known for its hot springs.

Verulamium (St. Albans): An ancient town built on the Celtic town.

Isca Dumnoniorum (Exeter): A Roman city in the southwest of England.

Isca Augusta (near Newport): A key Roman military site.

Viriconium (Wroxeter): Now a ruin.

Lindum Colonia (Lincoln):

Aquae Arnemetiae (Buxton):

Birdoswald Roman Fort (Hadrian's Wall): A significant Roman military site.

Caerleon: A key Roman military site.

Caistor: A fortified town in Roman times.



Eboracum (York): A fort and later a city in the Roman province of Britannia.



The southern entrance to York, Micklegate Bar. This also once possessed a barbican. The southern entrance to York, Micklegate Bar.



One of the Bastions on the
City Wall.



Roman walls along Priory Street.

Camulodunum (Colchester)



The Roman Baths are well-preserved thermae in the city of Bath, Somerset.



The Romans introduced sewage systems to manage waste and improve sanitation. Such Sewer and sanitation structures became the norm in many cities throughout the Roman world.



Today we understand the importance of clean water and sanitation, but it was a new concept to Britain when the Romans arrived.

Hadrian's Wall.

They built forts and defensive walls, like Hadrian's Wall, to protect the

empire's borders. Hadrian's Wall lies entirely within England and has never formed the Anglo-Scottish border,



This relief of three 'genii cucullati' (hooded deities) was discovered in a domestic shrine in the civilian settlement outside Housesteads Roman Fort on Hadrian's Wall.



The Romans brought glass to Britain, not only for drinking from, but also for windows in important buildings.

Glass flask discovered intact during excavations at Corbridge Roman Town, near Hadrian's Wall. It held oil, which was used instead of soap at the baths.



The Roman Army Medical Service assisted Roman soldiers using a wide variety of medical techniques and specialist equipment, some of which was used for very specific purposes.



Translation

To the spirits of the departed (and) to Anicius Ingenuus, medicus ordinarius of the First Cohort of Tungrians: he lived 25 years.

The hare carved in the tympanum is probably a symbol of life and immortality



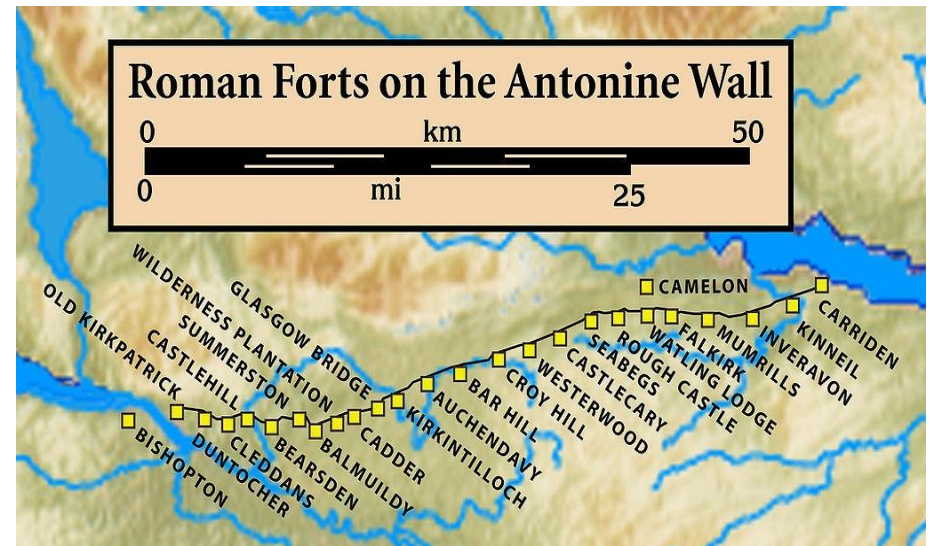
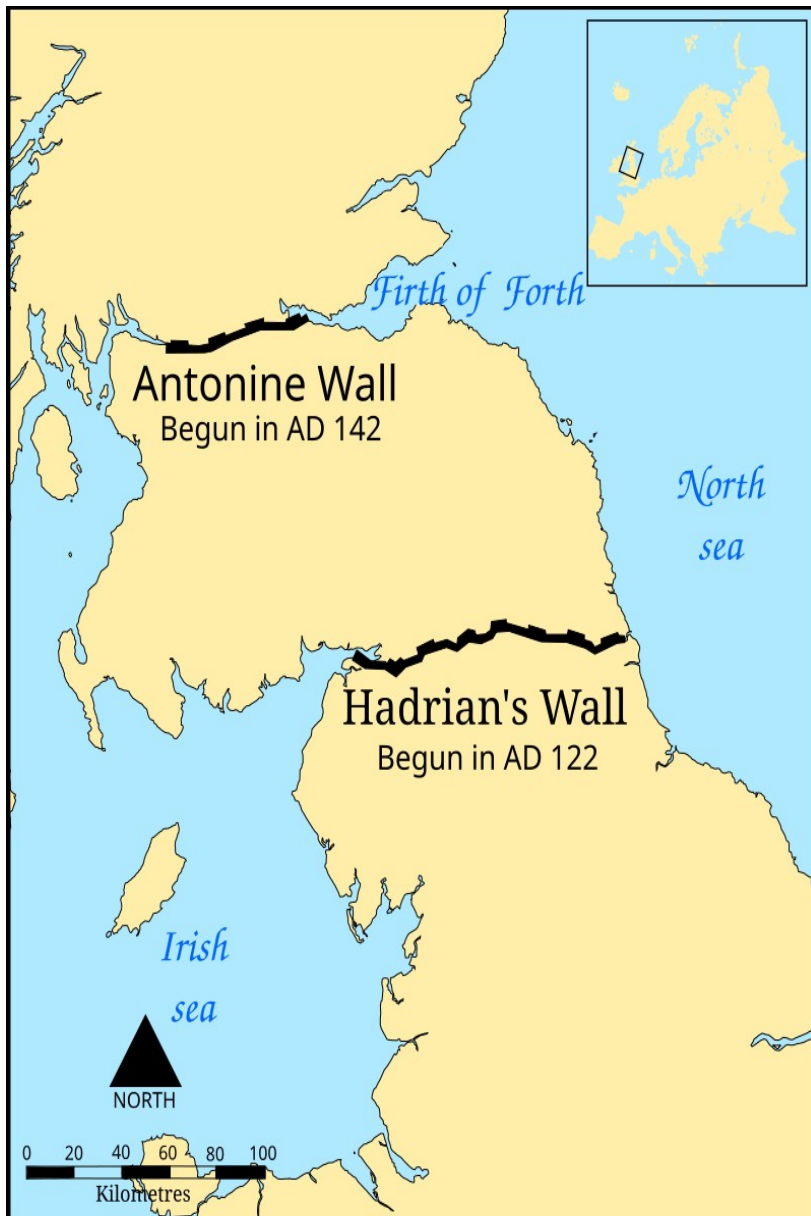
The As was the basic unit, enough to buy a pound of bread or a litre of cheap wine, smaller fractions existed known as Semis and Quadrans. One of the most widely used coins for the first 200 years of the Roman occupation was the Denarius.

A key part of a Roman soldier's uniform was his segmented armour (lorica segmentata).

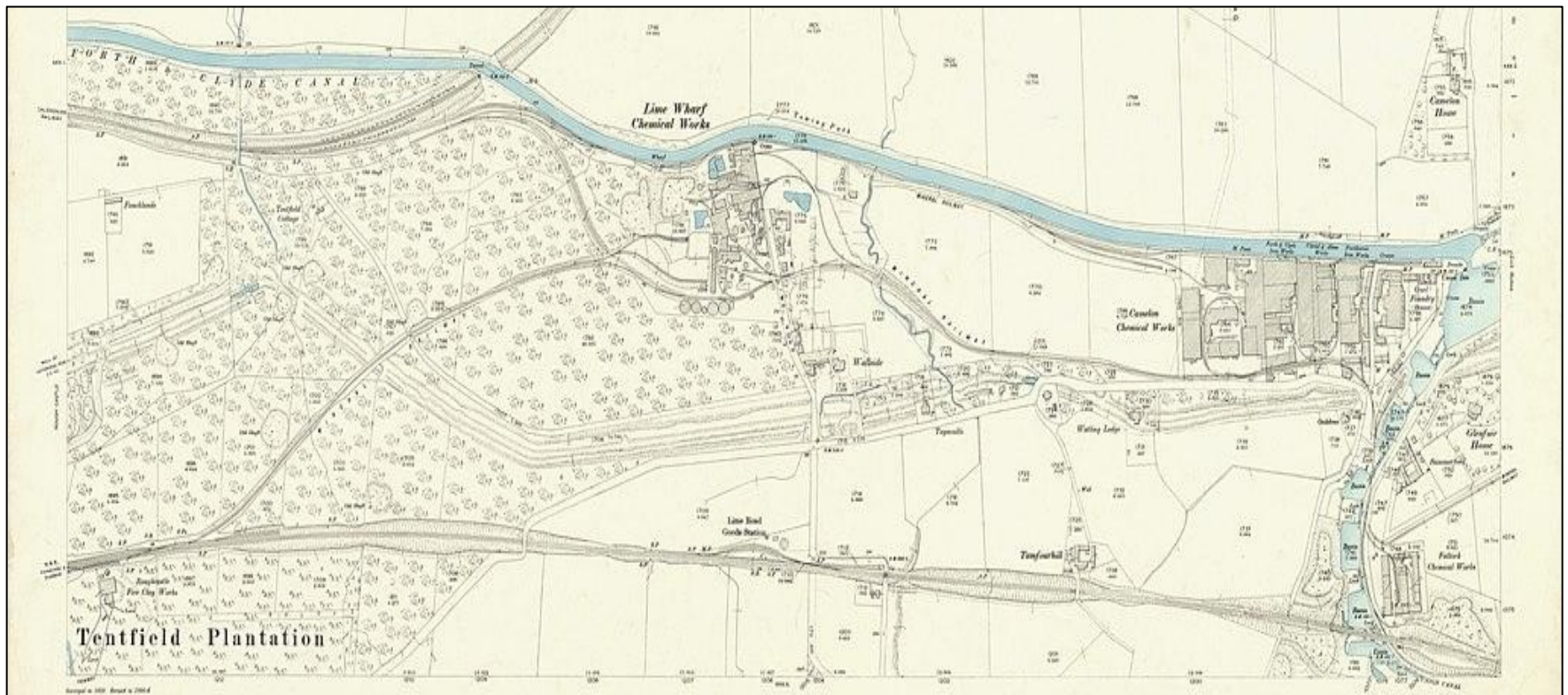
The Brigantes tribe occupied the whole of North-East England with exception of Humberside, which was inhabited by the Parisi, and Cumbria, which was occupied by the Carvetii.

They built small, fortified hill crofts but very few hill-forts. The federation may have included the lands of the Setantii, Parisi and the Carvetii.





Construction began in AD 142 at the order of Roman Emperor Antoninus Pius. Estimates of how long it took to complete vary widely, with six and twelve years most commonly proposed.



Part of OS sheet XXX.2 showing a section of the Antonine Wall between Rough Castle and Camelon at a scale of 1:2,500 or about 25 inches to one mile. Second Edition, 1897