

CSCP Support Materials

Teaching Support Publication

for

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Unit 9522: Roman Civilisation Topics  
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## Introduction

This booklet of sources on The Roman Army is intended to support teachers and students preparing for Topic 3 of the WJEC **Level 2** Certificate in Latin Language and Roman Civilisation.

### Important notice: the purpose and status of this booklet

The purpose of this booklet is to provide teachers with a wide range of sources for their teaching. It should therefore be considered only as a **teaching support publication**. At Level 2 such booklets are **not** intended to be definitive catalogues of sources which may be used in the examination and students should not attempt, nor be encouraged, to 'rote learn' the sources contained within. Although examiners may use some of the sources in the booklets, other similar sources may also be used in the Level 2 examination.

Likewise, teachers should feel under no obligation to study any or all of the sources contained herein with their students.

### Note on differences between Level 1 and Level 2

Different regulations apply at Level 1 and Level 2. At Level 1, shorter booklets containing a restricted number of sources are available. The Level 1 examination papers will use only sources from the Level 1 booklets. Please visit the WJEC website, or the Level 1 area of this website, for the Level 1 booklets.

### Relevant Stages of the *Cambridge Latin Course*

Book III of the *Cambridge Latin Course* and the accompanying *Teacher's Guide* contain primary source material, together with explanatory texts, to support this topic:

Stage 25: The legionary soldier

Stage 26: The senior officers in the Roman army; Agricola, governor of Britain

Stage 27: The legionary fortress

Stage 28: Interpreting the evidence (esp. inscriptional evidence)

## **Recruitment and training**

### Vegetius 1.6

A young soldier should have alert eyes and should hold his head upright. The recruit should be broad-chested with powerful shoulders and brawny arms. His fingers should be long rather than short. He should not be pot-bellied or have a fat bottom. His calves and feet should not be flabby: instead they should be made entirely of tough sinew.

In choosing or rejecting recruits, it is important to find out what trade they have been following. Fishermen, birdcatchers, sweetmakers, weavers and all those who do the kind of jobs that women normally do should be kept away from the army. On the other hand, smiths, carpenters, butchers and hunters of deer and wild boar are the most suitable kind of recruit. The whole wellbeing of the Roman state depends on the kind of recruits you choose; so you must choose men who are outstanding not only in body but also in mind.

### P. Oxy. VII.1022 letter

Copy C. Minucius Italus to Celsianus

Give instructions that the six recruits approved by me for the cohort under your command be entered on the records with effect from 19<sup>th</sup> February. I have appended their names and distinguishing-marks to this letter.

C. Veturius Gemellus	aged 21	no distinguishing marks
C. Longinus Priscus	aged 22	scar on left eyebrow
C. Julius Maximus	aged 25	no distinguishing marks
-. Julius Secundus	aged 20	no distinguishing marks
C. Julius Saturninus	aged 23	scar on left hand
M. Antonius Valens	aged 22	scar on right side of forehead

Received 24<sup>th</sup> February 103AD, through Priscus, **singularis**. I, Avidius Arrianus, **cornicularius** of Cohors III Ituraeorum, state that the original letter is in the records office of the cohort.

### Sallust, *Jugurthine War* 86

Marius enlisted recruits not in the traditional manner nor on the basis of property qualification, but taking any citizen who chose to volunteer, property-less men for the most part.

### Pliny, *Letters* 10.38 adapted

Gaius Plinius to Emperor Trajan

Sempronius Caelianus, an outstanding young man, sent me two slaves discovered among the recruits. I postponed their punishment in order to consult you, the founder and upholder of military discipline, about the kind of punishment. For I myself am hesitant especially because, although these slaves had already taken the military oath, nevertheless they had not yet been distributed to their military units. I, therefore, ask, sir, that you write saying what I should do, especially since it involves a precedent.

### Pliny, *Letters* 10.39 adapted

Trajan to Pliny

Sempronius Caelianus acted in accordance with my orders by sending you those slaves concerning whom it will be necessary to find out whether they seem to have deserved capital punishment. But it does make a difference whether they offered themselves as volunteers or were conscripted or even were sent as substitutes. If they were conscripted, the military investigation was at fault; if they were given as substitutes, the fault is with those who gave them; if they themselves came, although they had knowledge of their status, they will have to be punished. For it makes little difference that they have not yet been assigned to their units. For that day on which they were first examined required from them the truth of their status.

### CPL 102

Titus Flavius Longus, **optio** of Legion III Cyrenaica, in the century of Arellius, made a declaration and gave as guarantors ... Fronto, in the century of Pompeius Reg... and Lucius Longinus Celer in the century of Cre..., and Lucius Herennius Fuscus, veteran, and stated on oath that he was freeborn and a Roman citizen, and had the right of serving in a legion.

Whereupon his guarantors declared on oath by Jupiter Best and Greatest and the spirit of Emperor Caesar Domitian Augustus, Conqueror of the Germans that he was freeborn and a Roman citizen and had the right of serving in a legion.

Transacted in the Augustan camp in the winter-quarters of the Third Legion, the seventeenth year of Emperor Caesar Domitian Augustus, Conqueror of the Germans, in the consulship of Quintus Volusius Saturninus and Lucius Venuleius Montanus Apronianus.

**Arrius Menander, *On Military Affairs* I**

It is considered a serious crime for someone to enlist as a soldier if he is not permitted to do so, and the gravity is increased, as in other offences, by the dignity, rank and type of military service.

**Combat training****Vegetius 1.11**

The Romans train their recruits in the following way. They equip them with round shields woven from willow saplings and weighing twice as much as those used on the battlefield. They also give them wooden swords double the weight of real ones. So they are able to defend themselves better and to attack more vigorously. They are made to exercise in the afternoons as well as in the mornings, using this equipment against a wooden post.

This is an invention which gives valuable training to gladiators as well as to soldiers. No man has ever distinguished himself either in the arena or on the battlefield without first going through a rigorous training at the post.

This is what the recruit does. He fixes a post about six feet in height firmly in the ground. He then practises fighting against the post, as if he is fighting an enemy. He uses his woven shield and wooden sword, as if he is using real ones. First, he attacks his opponent's head and face, then he goes for his sides and sometimes he attempts to hack at his thighs or legs. He steps back or thrusts forward this way and that as if fighting a real opponent, using every manoeuvre possible. Most important of all the training he receives is that he learns never to expose any part of his body to his opponent while aiming his own blows at him.

**Valerius Maximus 2.3.2**

The consul Publius Rutilius broke new ground not covered by any previous commander by calling in instructors from the gladiatorial school of Gaius Aurelius Scaurus to train his legionaries in a more skilful technique of weaponry, both in attack and in defence.

**Josephus, *The Jewish War* 3.102-104**

By their military exercises the Romans instil into their soldiers fortitude not only of body but also of soul; fear, too, plays its part in their training. For they have laws which punish with death ... even a slight neglect of duty.

**Hadrian, speech to Sixth Cohort Commagenorum, ILS I.2487**

I approve of the legate's introduction of this form of drill which gave the impression of real fighting and so trains you effectively.





### **Vegetius, 1.9**

At the beginning of their training recruits must be taught the marching step. They will only learn to march quickly and in time if they practise continuously. And so they must complete a march of 20 (Roman) miles in 5 hours at normal marching speed. When they march at a faster speed they must complete a distance of 24 miles in the same time.

### **Vegetius, 1.19**

The young soldier must be given frequent practice in carrying loads of up to 60 pounds, while marching at the normal speed. This is because on difficult campaigns they will have to carry their rations as well as their weapons.

**Soldiers marching with their kit**

### **Josephus, *The Jewish War* 3.72-6**

Indeed, as if they had been born fully armed they never take a holiday from training and do not wait for crises to appear. Their training manoeuvres lack none of the vigour of genuine warfare and each soldier practises battle drill every day with great enthusiasm just as if he were in battle. Therefore they sustain the shock of combat very easily. For their usual well-ordered ranks are not disrupted by any confusion, or numbed by fear, or exhausted by toil; so, certain victory inevitably follows since the enemy cannot match this. Indeed one would not be wrong in saying that their training manoeuvres are battles without bloodshed, and their battles manoeuvres with bloodshed.



**Cavalry training**

## **Weapons and equipment**



### Josephus, *The Jewish War* 3.93-7

The men move forward all marching in silence and in good order. Each man keeps his own position as if he were fighting.

Foot-soldiers are armed with a cuirass and a helmet. They carry two swords, one on each side. The one on the left is much longer than the other. The one on the right is not much more than a span in length. The soldiers chosen to form the general's bodyguard carry a spear and a round shield. The ordinary soldier carries a javelin and a tall oblong shield. In addition, he carries a saw, a basket, a mattock and an axe, as well as a leather strap, a sickle, a chain, and enough rations to last him for three days. In fact he carries so much equipment that he is not very different from a pack-mule.

Cavalrymen wear a long sword on the right and hold a long thrusting spear in the hand. They have a large shield which rests on the horse's back and a quiver with three or more weapons for throwing, which have broad points and are as long as spears. Their helmets and cuirasses are the same as those worn by all the foot-soldiers. The cavalrymen who have been chosen to form the general's bodyguard are armed in exactly the same way as the rest of the cavalry.

The legion which is to lead the marching column is always chosen by lot.

### Vegetius, 1.12

They are also taught not to cut with their swords but to thrust. The Romans find it so easy to beat people who use their swords to cut rather than thrust that they laugh in their faces. For a cutting stroke, even when made with full force, rarely kills. The vital organs are protected by the armour as well as by the bones of the body. On the other hand, a stab even two inches deep is usually fatal. So you have to make sure that whatever you cut the body with goes in far enough to reach the vital organs. Besides, if you attempt to cut rather than thrust with your sword, you expose your right arm and side. Yet when you deliver a thrust the body is protected and the enemy is wounded before he even sees the sword. This is the method of fighting that the Romans chiefly use.



Legionary



Personal equipment





**Sword blade, found at Newstead,  
Scotland**



**Dagger and sheath, found at  
Hod Hill, Dorset**



**Legionaries advancing in combat**





**Parade, Column of Antoninus Pius**



**Roman soldiers, Trajan's Column**





Two soldiers, relief found in Mainz



Testudo, Trajan's Column

#### Vindolanda tablet

I have sent you some pairs of socks from Sattua, two pairs of sandals and two pairs of underpants.





**Ermine Street Guard**



**Imaginifer tombstone, Mainz**

**Pliny, *Natural History* 10.16**

In his second consulship, Marius made the eagle the special standard of the Roman legions. It had previously been the chief standard, but there were also four others: the wolf, the minotaur, the horse and the boar were carried before the individual ranks. A few years earlier the custom had begun of learning all these behind in camp and carrying the eagle alone in to battle; Marius discarded them altogether.





**Auxiliary soldiers, Trajan's Column**



**Roman cavalry**



**A cavalryman**





**Archer**



**Ballista**



**Onager**

## Daily duties





**Marching with equipment**

#### **Festus 267L**

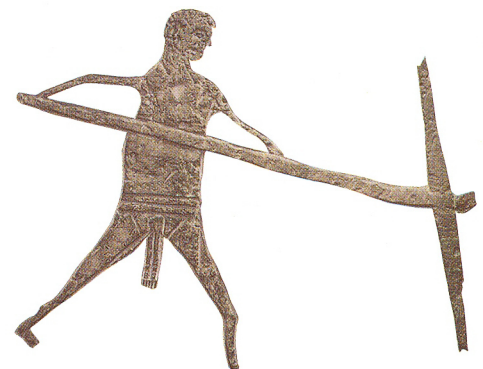
'Marius' mules' is a name that derives from a practice of Marius, who accustomed his soldiers to labour along carrying their own baggage on a kind of hod.

#### **Vegetius, 2.11**

A legion has builders, carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, painters and all the rest of the craftsmen who are needed to build the winter quarters, to make equipment, towers, fences and siege machinery, and who build and repair weapons, waggons, and all kinds of artillery. There are workshops for shields, breast-plates and bows, where they also make arrows, missiles, helmets and all other types of armour. They are very concerned that whatever the army needs should always be available in the camp.



**Fetching water and felling trees, Trajan's Column**



**Legionary working with a pickaxe, found in Bonn, Germany**



### Josephus, *The Jewish War* III.85-93

Once they are encamped, the soldiers take up their quarters in tents, unit by unit. They do this quietly and in an orderly manner. They carry out all their other duties in the same way with the same discipline and attention to safety. This also applies when they go to collect wood, food supplies and the water they need. These jobs are shared out among the men. They do not have their supper or breakfast at any time they fancy, but they all eat at the same time. The time for going to bed, for beginning guard duty and for getting up are all announced by the sound of a trumpet, and nothing is done without a word of command. At dawn the ordinary soldiers report to their centurions. The centurions then go to salute the tribunes. The tribunes with the other officers then go to the legate for the morning salutation. The legate gives the officers the watchword and other orders which are to be passed on to the lower ranks. They act in the same organised way on the battlefield; whether they are on the attack or in retreat, the troops wheel round sharply in formation in the direction required as soon as the order is given.



Constructing a camp, Trajan's Column

### Vegetius, 2.10

The camp prefect has many important responsibilities. He must choose a site for a camp and mark out the wall and ditch. He must organise the tents or soldiers' barracks along with their baggage. He is also responsible for seeing that medical treatment is available for sick soldiers. He must also see that the following items are always available: waggons, mules, saws, axes, spades, chisels, wood, straw, battering rams, **onagers**, **ballistae**, and every other type of siege machinery.

As the most knowledgeable man, he is chosen for the job after many years' outstanding service. He can then teach others what he has done well himself.



Medical treatment, Trajan's Column

### Pliny, *Letters* X.19

Master, I do not know what to do. So I ask you to give me some direction. Should I let public slaves be prison officers? This is what they have done up to now. Or should I use Roman soldiers for this? Public slaves do not make the best prison officers. But you would need a fair number of soldiers to do the job. For the time being, I have added a few soldiers to the slaves. There is a danger that neither the soldiers nor the slaves will do the job properly. If they both do it, they may have enough cheek to blame each other.

Name	1st Oct	2nd Oct	3rd Oct	4th Oct	5th Oct	6th Oct	7th Oct	8th Oct	9th Oct	10th Oct
C Domitius Celer					Latrines				Leave by prefect's permission	
C Aemilius Valens		Helius' boots					Cotton	Armoury	Baths	Cattle
C Julius Valens	Training	Tower	Drainage	Boots	Armoury		Baths		Century	Baths
C Julius Octavianus	As before				Century	Baths	Principia guard	Road patrol	Century	
P Clodius Secundus	Camp market						Gate guard	Boots	Helius' boots	
M Arrius Niger			Century				Camp roads			
L Sextilius Germanus	Gate guard	Standards	Baths	Tower	D Decrius' century					
C Julius F...		Artillery	Watch tower		Serenus' century					
Q Cassius Rufus	Island									
C Julius Longus Sido	Camp market					Helius' century				Century
C Julius Longus Avso	As before		Boots with Asinius							
T Flavius Priscus					Rampart guard					
T Flavius Niger	Tribune escort									
M Antonius Crispus	Baths	Stretchers	Century	Plain clothes	Century		Tribune escort			
M Num...		Principia guard			Century			Road patrol	Century	
Q Petronius				Baths		Camp market				

### Duty roster, Egypt, 1st century AD

## **Pay and promotion**

praefectus  
castrorum



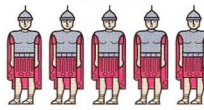
legatus



tribunus  
laticlavus



tribuni



aquilifer



### FIRST COHORT: 5 centuries = c. 800 men

T



S



C



centurio  
primipilus optio



about 160 men

centurio



about 160 men



about 160 men



about 160 men



about 160 men

### SECOND TO TENTH COHORTS: 9 cohorts, 6 centuries each, total c. 4320 men

T



S



C



about 80 men



about 80 men



about 80 men



about 80 men



about 80 men



about 80 men

HORSEMEN: about 120

### Key

T = tesserarius

S = signifer

C = cornicen (horn-player)

Each cohort had one of each of these.

Each century had a centurion and an optio.

### Diagram of a legion

#### RMR 68, papyrus, Oxyrhynchus

In the consulship of Lucius Asinius

Quintus Julius Proculus from Damascus

received the first salary instalment of the third year of the Emperor,

247½ drachmas, out of which

hay	10 drachmas
for food	80 drachmas
boots, socks	12 drachmas
Saturnalia of the camp	20 drachmas
?	60 drachmas
total expenditure	182 drachmas
balance deposited to his account	65½ drachmas
and had from before	136 drachmas
makes a total of	201½ drachmas



### ILS 2658, tombstone from Kasserine in Tunisia

Petronius Fortunatus served for fifty years, four in Legion I Italica as clerk, officer in charge of watchword, orderly (**optio**), standard-bearer; he was promoted to centurion by the vote of the legion, served as centurion of Legion I Italica, centurion of Legion VI Ferrata, centurion of Legion I Minervia, centurion of Legion X Gemina, centurion of Legion III Gallica, centurion of Legion XXX Ulpia, centurion of Legion VI Victrix, centurion of Legion III Cyrenaica, centurion of Legion XV Apollinaris, centurion of Legion II Parthica, centurion of Legion I Adiutrix; in the Parthian expedition he was decorated for bravery with a Wall and Rampart Crown and with necklaces and ornaments; he was in his eightieth year at the completion of this ornament for himself and for Claudia Marcia Capitolina, his beloved wife, who was in her sixty-fifth year at the time of the completion of this monument, and for his son, Marcus Petronius Fortunatus, who served in the army for six years, centurion of Legion XXII Primigenia, centurion of Legion II Augusta, lived 35 years; for their beloved son, Fortunatus and Marcia, his parents, built this as a memorial.

### Smallwood GN 283, tombstone from Rimini in Italy

To Marcus Vettius Valens, son of Marcus, of the Aniensis tribe, soldier of the Eighth Praetorian Cohort, clerk of the praetorian prefect, decorated in the British war with necklaces, armbands and ornaments, reservist of the Emperor, decorated with a Gold Crown, centurion of the Sixth Cohort, trainer of the cavalry scouts, chief of the headquarters, centurion of Legion XIII Gemina from the post of **trecenarius**, chief centurion of Legion VI Victrix, decorated for his successful exploits against the Astures with necklaces, armbands and ornaments, tribune of the Fifth Cohort of **vigiles**, tribune of the Twelfth Urban Cohort, tribune of the Third Praetorian Cohort, chief centurion for the second time of Legion XIV Gemina Warlike Victorious, procurator of Emperor Nero Caesar of the province of Lusitania, patron of the colony, ten scouts (set this up) in his honour, in the consulship of Gaius Luccius Telesinus and Gaius Suetonius Paulinus.

### Inscription from Philippi in Greece

Tiberius Claudius Maximus, veteran, undertook the construction of this monument while he was still alive. He served as a cavalryman in Legion VII Claudia Loyal and Faithful, was appointed treasurer of the cavalry, guard of the commander of the same legion, standard-bearer of the cavalry, and in the Dacian war was awarded military decorations for bravery by Emperor Domitian. He was promoted to 'double pay' soldier in the second ala of Pannonians by the divine Trajan, by whom he was also appointed to the position of scout in the Dacian war, and twice awarded military decorations for bravery in the Dacian and Parthian wars, and was promoted **decurion** in the same cavalry **ala** by the same emperor because he had captured Decebalus and brought his head back to him at Ransistorum. After voluntarily serving beyond his time, he was honourably discharged by Terentius Scaurianus, commander with consular rank of the army in the new province of Mesopotamia.



Standard bearers from Trajan's Column





**Tombstone of a centurion**



**Tombstone of an aquilifer**

**P. Mich. 466, Julius Apollinarius to Julius Sabinus**

Things are fine with me ... while others were breaking stones all day and doing other things, up until today I have suffered none of this. In fact I asked Claudius Severus, the governor, to appoint me as a clerk on his staff, and he said, 'There is no vacancy; nevertheless in the meantime I shall appoint you as a clerk of the legion with expectation of advancement'. With this appointment I went from the governor and commander of the legion to the senior clerk.

**Suetonius, *On Grammarians* 24**

Marcus Valerius Probus of Berytus, for a long time tried to obtain an appointment as a centurion until he became tired of waiting and devoted his attention to study.

**Pliny, *Letters* VI.25**

I suspect the same thing has happened to him as happened to Metilius Crispus, who came from Comum. I had got him promoted to the rank of centurion. When he went off from here to Rome, I gave him 40 000 sesterces. He was going to buy his uniform and fit himself out. But after he had gone, I never had a letter from him.

**Tacitus, *Annals* 1.23**

The centurion Lucilius lost his life. In army banter his name was 'gimme another', because every time he broke his stick on a soldier's back he shouted for another, and another.

**Tombstone of an optio, from Chester**

OPTIONIS AD SPEM  
ORDINIS C LUCILI  
INGENUI QUI  
NAUFRAGIO PERIT  
S E

(Tombstone) of an **optio**, waiting for promotion to the rank of centurion [C], serving in the century of Lucius Ingenuus, who died in a shipwreck. He is buried ...

**Josephus, *The Jewish War***

Calling up each by name he [Titus] applauded them as they came forward, no less exultant over their exploits than if they were his own. He then placed crowns of gold upon their heads, presented them with golden neck-chains, little golden spears and standards made of silver, and promoted each man to a higher rank; he further assigned to them out of the spoils silver and gold and raiments and other booty in abundance.

**Augustus, *Res Gestae* 15**

I gave 1000 sesterces out of booty to each of the colonists who had been one of my soldiers; about 120 000 men in the colonies received this gift at the time of my triumph.

**Augustus, *Res Gestae* 17**

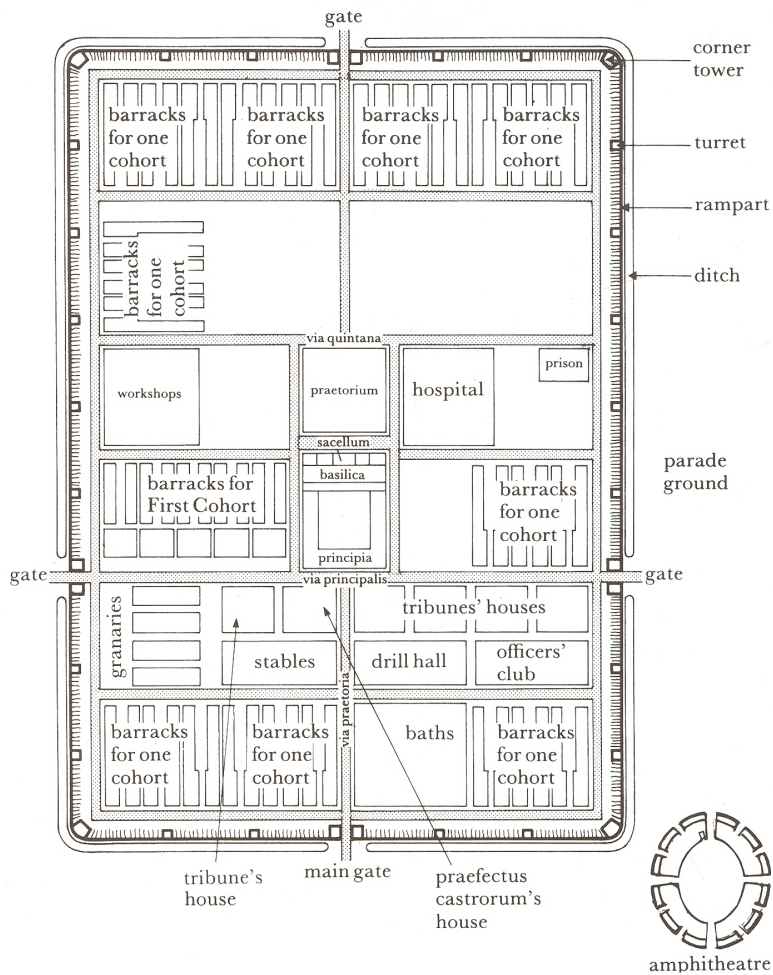
The military treasury was set up on my advice to pay discharge benefits to soldiers who had served twenty years or more. In the consulship of Marcus Lepidus and Lucius Arruntius (AD 6), I transferred 170 000 000 sesterces from my own property to it.

**Tacitus, *Annals* 1.17**

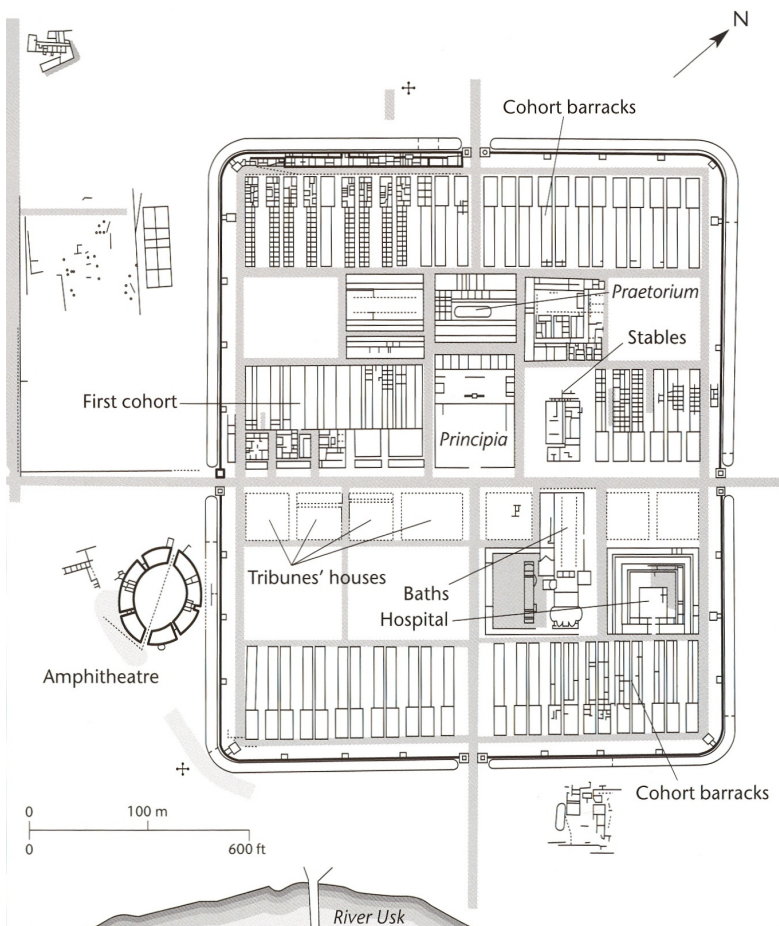
Percennius, leader of the mutineers in Pannonia said that enough harm had been caused over the years by their passivity; old men, several of them with their bodies disfigured by wounds, were serving their thirtieth or fortieth year. There was no end to military service even when they were discharged, since they remained under the standards and performed the same toil under another name. And, if anyone survived all these perils, he was dragged off to a distant country where he received under the name of a plot of land waterlogged swamps or uncultivated mountainsides. Indeed military service was relentless and unprofitable; body and spirit were valued at two and a half sesterces a day, and out of this they had to pay for their clothing, weapons, and tents, and bribe vicious centurions to escape routine drudgery.

## **The legionary fortress**



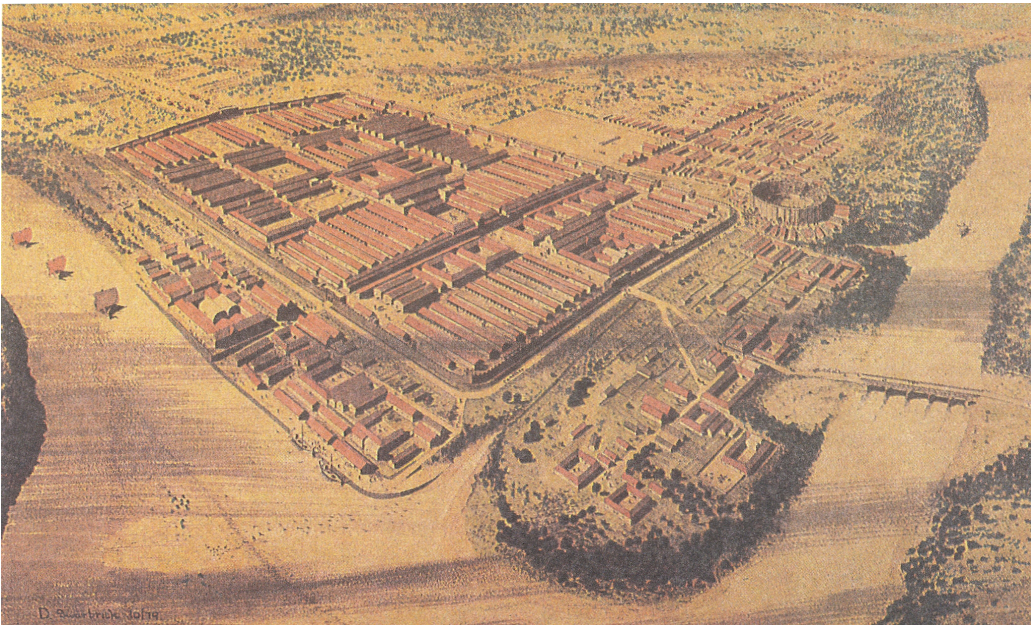


**Plan of a legionary fortress**



**Plan of Caerleon Fortress**





**Two reconstructions of Deva (modern Chester) legionary fortress**



**Aerial view of Housesteads Fort on Hadrian's Wall**



**Josephus, *The Jewish War* III.70**

The inside of the camp is divided up into rows of tents. The outer defences are made to look just like a wall and are equipped with towers at regular intervals. In the spaces between the towers, quick-firers, ballistae, onagers and every kind of artillery are placed ready for use. In this outer wall are set four gateways, one on each side. These are wide enough for the pack-animals to pass through without much difficulty and for troops to pour out of in case of emergency. The camp is crossed by streets laid out in an orderly plan. In the middle are the tents of the officers and at the very centre the legate has his headquarters, which look like a small temple.

In this way a kind of city springs up, with its market square, places for the workers to live and its own law court, where the officers can pass judgement on any differences that arise between the men. The outer wall and all the buildings inside are constructed in no time at all, as there are so many skilled workmen to do the job. Just in case it should be necessary, the camp is also surrounded by a ditch, four cubits deep and four cubits wide.



**Barrack block, Chesters Fort on Hadrian's Wall**



**Barrack block,  
Caerleon**





**Principia, Lambaesis,  
Algeria**



**Military bathhouse,  
Catterick**

#### **RIB 330 Caerleon**

For the Emperor Caesar Nerva Trajan Augustus Germanicus, son of deified Nerva, pontifex maximus, holder of tribunician power, father of his country, three times consul, the 2nd legion Augustus [built this (probably the bathhouse of the fort at Caerleon)].



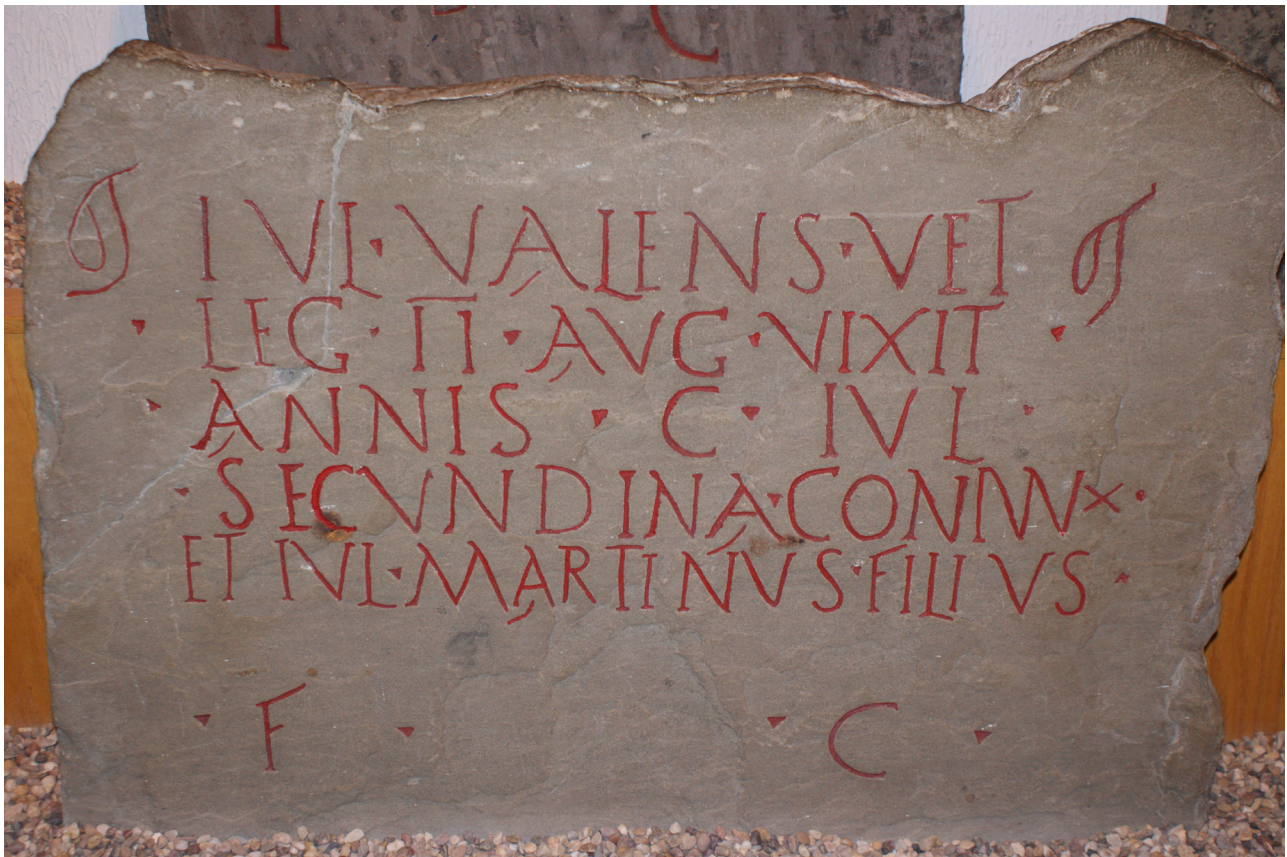


**Granary, Housesteads Fort**



**Latrines, Housesteads Fort**

## **Military tombstones**



**Gravestone of Julius Valens, a veteran soldier, from Caerleon**

**Tombstone, Chester**

This stone is dedicated to the spirits of the departed. Lucius Licinius Valens, son of Lucius, of the Teretina tribe, from Arelate, veteran of the Twentieth Legion Valeria Victrix, aged 45, is buried here.

**Tombstone, Chester**

Gaius Lovesius Cadarus of the Papirian tribe from Emerita, soldier of the Twentieth Legion Valeria Victrix, lived 25 years, served eight years. Frontinus Aquilo, his heir, had this stone put up.

**RIB 157, tombstone, Bath**

Gaius Murrius Modestus, son of Gaius, of the Arnensian voting tribe, from Forum Iulii, soldier of the Second Legion Adiutrix Pia Fidelis, from the century of Iulius Secundus, aged 25 years, served ... years, here he lies.

**RIB 476, tombstone, Chester**

Gaius Juventius Capito, son of Gaius, of the Claudian voting tribe, from Aprus, soldier of the Second Legion Adiutrix Pia Fidelis, from the century of Iulius Clemens, aged forty years, served seventeen years.

**RIB 476, tombstone, Chester**

Quintus Valerius Fronoto, son of Quintus, of the Claudian voting tribe, from Celeia, soldier of the Second Legion Adiutrix Pia Fidelis, aged fifty years, served 25(+) years.

**RIB 292 tombstone, Wroxeter**

[Titus] Flaminus, son of Titus, of the Pollian voting tribe, from Faventia, aged 45 years, of 22 years' service, a soldier of the Fourteenth Legion Gemina; I have done my service and now am here.

**RIB 158 tombstone, Bath**

To the spirits of the departed, Marcus Valerius Latinus, son of Marcus, citizen of Equestris, soldier of the Twentieth Legion, aged 35 years, of twenty years' service, lies buried here.





D M  
CAECILIUS AVITUS  
EMER. AUG  
OPTIO LEG XXV  
STP XV VIX  
AN XXXIII  
H F C

(This stone is dedicated) to the spirits of the departed. Caecilius Avitus, from Emerita Augusta, **optio** from the Twentieth Legion **VALERIA VICTRIX**, served 15 years, lived 34 years. His heir had this stone set up.

**Tombstone of Caecilius Avitus, an optio, from Chester**

**RIB 503 tombstone, Chester**

To the spirits of the departed and to Publius Rusticus Crescens of the Fabian voting tribe, from Brixia, soldier of the Twentieth Legion Valeria Victrix, aged thirty years, served for ten years; Groma, his heir, had this made.

**RIB 13 tombstone, Whitechapel, London**

To the spirits of the departed, Julius Valens, soldier of the Twentieth Legion Valeria Victrix, aged forty years, lies here; his heir Flavius Attius having the matter in charge.

**RIB 2142 tombstone, Mumrills, Stirling**

To the spirits of the departed, Nectorelius, son of Vindex, aged 29 years, of nine years' service, a Brigantian, served in the Second Cohort of Thracians.

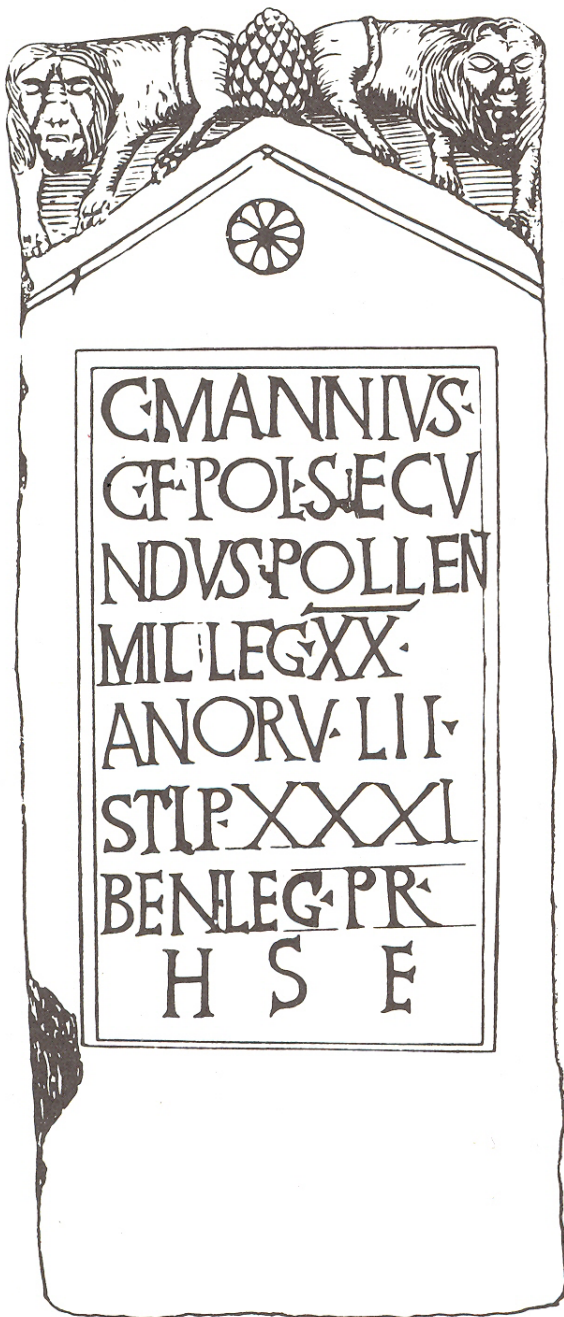


### RIB 2213 tombstone, Ardoch, Perth and Kinross

To the spirits of the departed, Ammonius, son of Damio, centurion of the First Cohort of Spaniards, of 27 years' service (lies here). His heirs had this made.

### ILS 2127 tombstone, Carthage

Dedicated to the spirits of the departed. Quintus Vilanius Nepos, son of Quintus, of the tribe Voltinia, citizen of Philippi, centurion of the Thirteenth Urban Cohort, decorated by Domitian for the Dacian war, also by Domitian, for the German war, also awarded collars and bracelets for the Dacian war; he lived for 50 years, served in the army for 32 years; Marcus Silius Quintianus, **optio**, set this up to his benefactor.



C MANNIUS  
CF POL SECU  
NDUS POLLEN  
MIL LEGXX  
ANORU[M] LII  
STIP XXXI  
BEN LEG PR  
H S E

Caius Mannius Secundus, son of Caius, of the Pollian tribe [POL] born at Pollentia [POLLEN], soldier of the Twentieth Legion, 52 years old, 31 years' service, orderly [BEN = **beneficiarius**] of the governor of the province [LEG PR]. He lies here.

Tombstone of Gaius Mannius, Wroxeter



RUFUS SITA EQVES CHO VI  
TRACUM ANN XL STIP XXII  
HEREDES EKS TEST CURAVE[RUNT]  
H[IC] S[ITUS] E[ST]

Rufus Sita cavalryman of the 6<sup>th</sup> cohort of Thracians (died) aged 40, after 22 years' service. His heirs set this up in accordance with his will. He is buried here.

**Tombstone of Rufus Situs, cavalryman, from Gloucester**

#### **RIB 201, tombstone, Colchester**

Longinus Sdapeze, son of Matygus, **duplicarius** in the first cavalry regiment of Thracians from the district of Sardica, aged forty, of fifteen years' service, lies buried here; his heirs had this set up under his will.

#### **RIB 254, tombstone, Lincoln**

In memory of Quintus Cornelius, son of Quintus, of the Claudian voting tribe, cavalryman in the Ninth Legion from the century of Cassius Martialis, aged forty years, served nineteen years, lies buried here.

#### **RIB 1172 tombstone, Hexham**

To the spirits of the departed, Flavinus, cavalryman in the **ala** Petriana, standard-bearer in the troop of Candidus, aged 25 years, of seven years' service, lies buried here.



**Gravestone of Danicus, a cavalryman, from Augusta Raurica, Switzerland**