The provision of fort-annexes on the Antonine Wall

Geoff Bailey (Author)

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First Millennium BC, Second Millennium BC

ABSTRACT
A paper suggesting that temporary bath houses were provided in the Wall forts until a planned vallum could be completed behind the Wall. Once the vallum plan was abandoned annexes were attached to each fort and the internal bath houses demolished to be replaced by larger bathing complexes.
A history of the Antonine Wall and a guide to the surviving remains of Rome’s northernmost frontier. This website details the line of the Wall as it exists today and provides satellite navigation information to get you there. He ordered Hadrian’s Wall to be abandoned and sent his Legions back into Scotland where they established a new frontier between Bo’ness on the Firth of Forth and Old Kilpatrick on the Clyde. For twenty years this line, which is now known as the Antonine Wall, served as Rome’s northernmost frontier. Visit the Wall. Significant sections of the Antonine Wall still survive. Find all the remains in this eleven part guide. The Wall was a triumph of engineering that maximised use of the local topography. Forts and Fortlets associated with the Antonine Wall. Credit: myself / Commons. 4. The Romans had previously ventured even deeper into Scotland. The Romans had established a military presence north of the Antonine Wall during the previous century. In the early 80s AD, Gnaeus Julius Agricola, the Roman governor of Britannia, lead a sizeable army (including the famous Ninth Legion) deep into Scotland and crushed the Caledonians at Mons Graupius. A picture showing the ditch that stretched in front of the Antonine Wall, visible today near Rough Castle Roman fort. Unlike its more famous predecessor further south, the Antonine Wall was not constructed primarily out of stone.