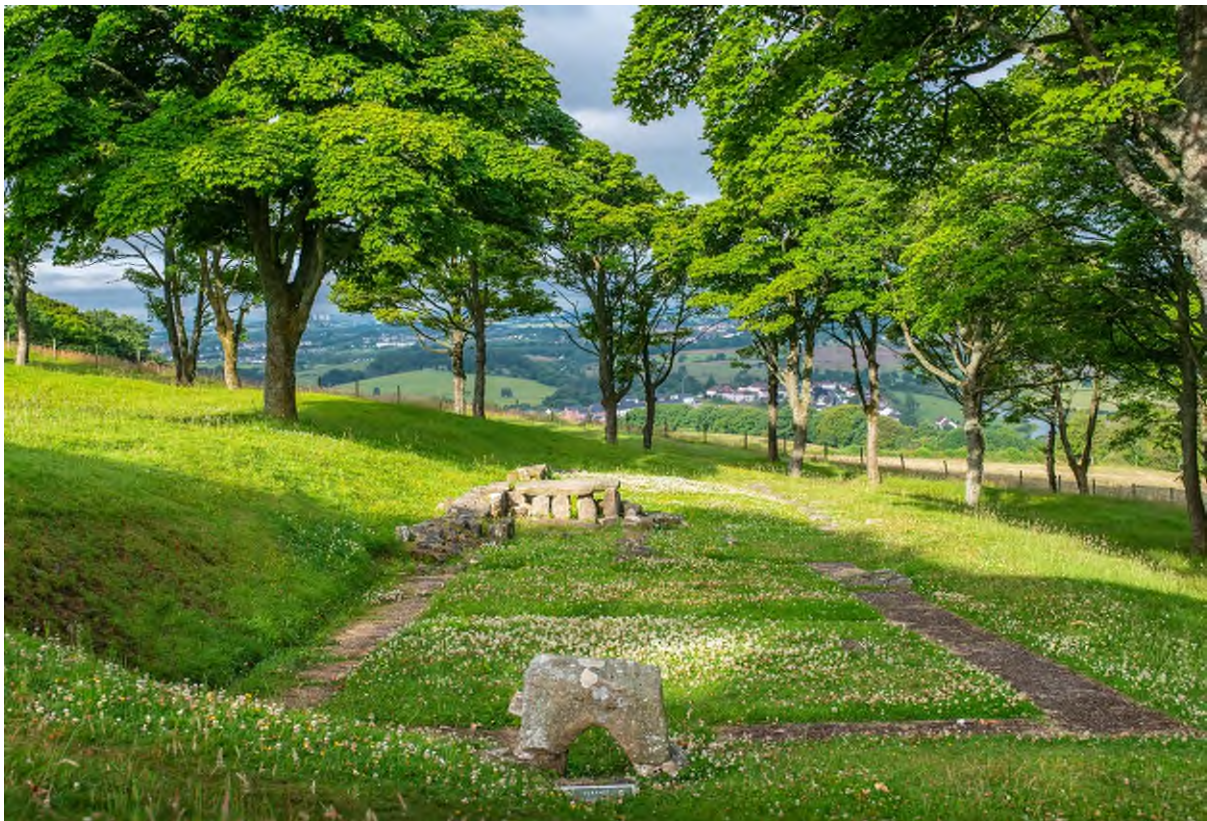




Rediscovering the Antonine Wall

East Dunbartonshire Area Guide



Bath house outline at Bar Hill Fort, ©Rediscovering the Antonine Wall



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9

1: Roman play park, Kirkintilloch / 2: Steps to Auld Kirk Museum, Kirkintilloch / 3: recording of the Bearsden Baptist Church sound garden / 4: Cadder bench and distance stone, Bishopbriggs / 5: Bar Hill fort, Twechar / 6: Roman Mural by Fraser Gray, Kirkintilloch, ©C Tennant / 7: Distance Stone replica Twechar / 8: Roman signpost, Kirkintilloch / 9: Roman Bath House, Bearsden. 1,2,3,4,5,7,8,9: ©Rediscovering the Antonine Wall

Contents

1. Introduction	4
2. Historical Background and further resources	4
3. Roman sites in East Dunbartonshire	5
- Auchnedavy Fort	5
- Bar Hill Fort	6
- Bearsden Fort and bath-house	9
- Buchley Enclosure	10
- Cadder Fort	11
- Castlehill Fort	12
- Cleddans Fortlet	14
- Easter Cadder Temporary Camp	15
- Glasgow Bridge	15
- Kirkintilloch Fort	16
- New Kilpatrick Cemetery, Bearsden	17
- Roman Park, Bearsden	18
- Twechar Temporary Camp	18
- Wilderness East & West	20
- Wilderness Plantation	20
4. Key Artefacts found in East Dunbartonshire	21
5. People of the Antonine Wall	32
6. Places to visit in Scotland	35
7. Useful Links	36
8. Glossary	37
9. Bibliography	39

Introduction

The Antonine Wall runs through five local authority areas covering the Central Belt of Scotland: East Dunbartonshire, North Lanarkshire, Glasgow City, West Dunbartonshire, and Falkirk Councils.

This document provides a summary of the Antonine Wall in East Dunbartonshire including historical background, information about local sites, artefacts that have been found locally, the work of the Rediscovering the Antonine Wall Project in the area, as well as character depictions of real people who lived along the wall in East Dunbartonshire during the Roman occupation of Scotland. Finally, a list of links and a glossary of Roman terms you may find useful are also included.

There is so much rich evidence of the Roman presence in East Dunbartonshire that we have separated the information booklet into two parts. Please see Part Two of this document for information on other sites, key Roman artefacts found in East Dunbartonshire, character depictions, places to visit, some useful links, a glossary and the bibliography.

Historical Background

The Romans first invaded Britain in 55 BC and reached the area we now know as Scotland in the AD70s when governor Gnaeus Julius Agricola launched a land and sea campaign in the north. It took seven years for him to take control of much of Scotland. A key battle was Mons Graupius, in AD 84, when, according to historical writers, the Romans defeated the far bigger combined forces of the Caledonian tribes, led by Calgacus. From the mid AD 80's troops were slowly withdrawn from Scotland as they were needed elsewhere in the empire, and around AD 122 the Emperor Hadrian consolidated the northern frontier with the construction of Hadrian's Wall.

On Hadrian's death, Antoninus Pius became emperor. He ordered his governor, Lollius Urbicus to re-invade Scotland. Soon after, around AD 142, a new northern frontier was constructed: what we know today as the Antonine Wall. This stretched 37 miles across Scotland from west to east and, unlike the stone-built Hadrian's Wall, was constructed mostly out of layers of turf and reached a height of 3m. It was built by members of the three Roman legions who were stationed in Scotland - the Second, Sixth and Twentieth Legions. Seventeen forts plus additional 'fortlets' accommodated the 6-7,000 soldiers stationed along the Wall.

Antoninus Pius died in AD 161 and the Antonine Wall was abandoned around AD 165. The troops retreated south to reoccupy Hadrian's Wall. The Romans finally left Britain in AD 410, when the army was needed elsewhere.

Visit our website (www.antoninewall.org) for further information about the Romans in Scotland and the Antonine Wall as well as maps, activities and downloadable images and educational resources. For more detailed information, we recommend the following books:

- Edge of Empire: the Antonine Wall, David J Breeze, 2008
- The Roman Army, David J. Breeze, 2016
- The Roman Fort, Peter Connolly, 2004
- Rome's Northern Frontier, AD 70 -235: beyond Hadrian's Wall, Nic Fields, 2005

Roman Sites to Visit in East Dunbartonshire

Auchendavy Fort

Auchendavy is the only known Antonine Wall fort that has never been excavated. The B8023 now cuts through the fort which is mostly covered by the buildings and carpark of Auchendavie Farm and the Auchendavie Steadings housing development. Only slightly visible traces of the fort ditches on the east and south east remain.

History of Discovery and Excavation

The Roman fort at Auchendavy remains unexcavated, despite having been known since at least the eighteenth century, when the antiquaries Alexander Gordon, the Rev John Horsley, and General William Roy described its defences and provided plans. In 1771, the most significant finds to come from the site were discovered during the construction of the Forth and Clyde Canal, which probably destroyed the fort's southern defences. In the early 1800s, the local landowner had much of the site levelled, but enough remained visible to allow for detection of the fort's east ditches and south-east corner by aerial photography in the 1940s. Further aerial surveys have continued to reveal aspects of the fort's defences, largely confirming the dimensions provided in the late eighteenth century. In 1998 and 2000 geophysical surveys plotted parts of the fort's defences and limited internal features. Further geophysical surveys were carried out in 2006 and 2007, covering large areas in the fields to both the east and west of the fort, looking for signs of an annexe or civilian settlement (vicus). These did not identify any clear Roman period features.

Description and Interpretation

Antiquarian plans, aerial photography, and geophysical survey reveal that the fort had an internal area of about 1.09ha (2.7 acres). The fort was defended by two ditches on the south and east, and probably had an annexe, but this has not yet been located. The fort's main road (via principalis), which is probably also the Military Way running through the fort, may be represented by the current B8023 Kilsyth to Kirkintilloch road. The fort is frequently considered to be an optional choice (as an alternative to Bar Hill) for one of the so-called "primary" forts on the Antonine Wall; that is, one of the six forts that were part of the original plan for the Antonine Wall, before a decision was made to add additional forts along the Wall.

Finds from Auchendavy fort, mostly recovered during construction of the canal, include a large collection of ballista balls, a building inscription (Roman Inscriptions of Britain [RIB] 2180), four complete altars (RIB 2174–77) and part of a fifth (RIB 2178), two tombstones or religious dedications (RIB 2179 and 2181), a stone bust, two iron mallets, and a small intaglio. The inscriptions record the presence of the Second Legion, and all four complete altars were dedicated by the Second Legion centurion Cocceius Firmus. It is likely, therefore, that the fort was occupied by a detachment of the Second Legion. The lack of evidence for an annexe at Auchendavy is puzzling since this is a common feature at other Antonine Wall forts. On balance, it is likely that an annexe was located at Auchendavy, probably attached to the west side of the fort where survival is poor.

Bar Hill Fort, Military Way, Wall and Temporary Camps

The fort at Bar Hill sits at the highest altitude of all Antonine Wall forts, with spectacular views in all directions. The fort platform, east gate, and the exposed remains of the headquarters building



Headquarters at Bar Hill Fort, ©Rediscovering the Antonine Wall

(principia) and bath-house are visible on the ground.

Bar Hill fort is not directly connected to the line of the Antonine Wall. It is set back about 30m to the south of the Wall's rampart, with the Military Way running between the fort and the rampart. Traces of an earlier enclosure inside the fort are probably the remains of a small temporary camp occupied during the construction of the Antonine Wall. A second probable temporary camp has also been identified outside the fort's south-west corner.

Parts of the earlier enclosure can still be traced

in the fort's interior, but the external camp is no longer visible on the ground. Also of interest at Bar Hill is the presence of an Iron Age fort (called "Castle Hill") located immediately north-east of the Roman fort and south of the Antonine Wall rampart.



Castle Hill: the military way leading to Bar Hill fort cuts through the trees on the left. The Wall ditch is visible on the right, The Iron Age fort is located in between. ©Rediscovering the Antonine Wall

History of Discovery and Excavation

Bar Hill is one of the earliest Antonine Wall forts recorded by antiquarian writers, having been noted as early as the seventeenth century.

In the early 1890s, Alexander Park cut seven sections across the Antonine Wall between Bar Cottage and the north-west side of Castle Hill, leading to further work by the Glasgow Archaeological Society's Antonine Wall Committee. In 1895, a Roman altar to Silvanus, the Roman god of woodlands and the countryside, (RIB 2167) was ploughed up outside and to the north east of the fort, close to Castle Hill. In 1957, fifteen trenches were dug across the Antonine Wall to the east of Bar Hill, including the re-opening of five of the Antonine Wall Committee's sections. The fort was first

excavated between 1902-05, with occasional visits from George Macdonald, who published the detailed results of the excavation with Alexander Park in 1906.

With these excavations, Bar Hill became the third Antonine Wall fort to be excavated, following those at Castlecary in East Dunbartonshire and Rough Castle in Falkirk, which had been excavated a few years earlier by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. The Bar Hill excavations revealed the fort's full defensive outline, an earlier enclosure in the fort's interior, and a number of buildings. One of the most important discoveries was a 13m deep well located within the fort's headquarters building (principia). When excavated, this was found to have been deliberately filled-in with artefacts and debris, including around 50 architectural fragments, some with inscriptions. Following the completion of the excavations, traces of extramural ditches to the south-west of the fort were identified that may represent an annexe.

A second campaign of fort excavations was carried out between 1978-82, in advance of consolidation work to preserve the fort's exposed remains, which had deteriorated after being left open following the 1902-05 excavations. These excavations focused on the fort interior, particularly the area of the bath-house and latrine, the principia, and ditches of the enclosure that preceded the Antonine fort. A number of artefacts were recovered, confirming dates broadly consistent with Antonine period occupation. Around 1979, aerial photographs revealed cropmarks of a possible temporary camp to the south-west of the fort, in the same area where an annexe was suspected. This area was partially excavated between 1982-84, and revealed the ditches were not connected to the fort and suggesting this more likely represents part of a temporary camp.

More recently, two campaigns of geophysical survey have been carried out, in 1995 and 2006. The 1995 survey consisted of resistivity centred on the line of the Antonine Wall Rampart to the west of the fort, while the 2006 survey used magnetometry over a nearly 3ha area around the fort's east, south, and west sides.

Description and Interpretation

The fort at Bar Hill is unique along the Antonine Wall (with the possible exception of Carriden) as the only example to be detached from the Antonine Wall Rampart. Excavations have revealed that the fort had an internal area of about 1.3ha (3.2 acres), with turf ramparts on a 3.6m wide stone base. There were two ditches on the fort's east, south, and west sides, with a single ditch to the north. Beyond this northern ditch was the Military Way and then the Antonine Wall Rampart. There were four gateways, with gaps through the north, east, and south ditches, but surprisingly no gap within the fort's western ditch. Short separated sections of ditch were also located just outside of the entrance gaps on the fort's east and south sides, adding an extra measure of defence for these gateways.

Within the fort's interior were found the remains of a stone headquarters building (principia), granary (horreum), possible workshop along the main road (via principalis) running through the centre of the fort, and a long and narrow stone bath-house and possible latrine built against the western side of the north rampart. Post-holes for at least four probable barracks were also identified, some with surviving portions of timber posts. A number of pits and hearth were also noted.

The principia was almost square in shape, measuring 23.5m by 25.5m, with a northern courtyard followed by a covered crosshall with a raised dais, and then three separated rooms on the south. The central room in the southern range was probably the fort's shrine of the standards, and this was found to contain a stone-lined strongbox set into the floor. Within the northern courtyard was a well, measuring 1.2m in diameter and reaching a depth of 13m. The well was discovered on the first day

of excavation in 1902, and contained a wealth of deposited objects, including faunal remains, stone, metal, wood and ceramic artefacts, as well as 21 columns or column portions, 14 bases and 11 capitals, a large altar dedicated by the First Cohort of Baetasians (RIB 2169), and three fragments of an inscribed stone that have been reconstructed as a building dedication stone of the same Baetasian cohort (RIB 2170). The inclusion of so many broken architectural fragments, apparently deposited in a single operation, provides significant evidence for a deliberate destruction of the fort, probably as part of an organised decommissioning at the time of withdrawal from the Wall.

Inscriptions at Bar Hill indicate the presence of soldiers from the Second and Twentieth Legions and the First Cohort of Baetasians each of which are recorded in building inscriptions. A further unit, the First Cohort of Hamians, an auxiliary unit of archers from Syria, is evidenced by the 1895 discovery of an altar to Silvanus (RIB 2167) outside of the fort, as well as the remains of bow fragments and arrowheads. The Silvanus altar was dedicated by Caristianus Iustianus, a praefect of the First Cohort of Hamians. This indicates that the cohort was probably in garrison at Bar Hill, and that there was probably a religious shrine somewhere in the vicinity of the Castle Hill Iron Age fort located to the north-east of the Roman fort. It has been noted that the fort at Bar Hill is almost a direct copy of the Hadrian's Wall fort at Carvoran, where the First Cohort of Hamians is also attested by inscriptions, leading to the suggestion that Bar Hill may have been specifically built for the purposes of housing this Syrian unit. Based on the epigraphic evidence (that is the evidence from inscriptions), we may be able to reconstruct the chronology of units as probably consisting of the Second and Twentieth Legions being responsible for the fort's initial construction, followed by the first permanent garrison being the First Cohort of Hamians, with the First Cohort of Baetasians representing the final unit at Bar Hill, when they carried out some rebuilding work within the fort.

There is also some evidence for the presence of women and children at Bar Hill, most visibly in the form of small leather shoes that were deposited in rubbish pits within the fort's interior. There were at least 67 women's shoes and more than 30 that would have belonged to children. Similar examples of women's and children's shoes are also known from the forts at Balmuildy and Castlecary, and it is now well-accepted that women and children played a role in the life of the Roman frontiers across the empire (Vindolanda may be the most famous example). The women and children represented by these shoes may have been the commanding officer's family members, and might have lived within the fort. Alternatively, they may have been members of the fort's attached civilian settlement (vicus). Unfortunately, any such vicus has been difficult to identify at Bar Hill or elsewhere along the Antonine Wall, despite continued efforts to locate them through geophysical survey.

Excavations of the early enclosure within the fort between 1978-82 have now overturned Macdonald's suggestion that this represented a Flavian fort built by Agricola around AD 80. This is now widely considered to have been an Antonine period temporary camp, probably used during the surveying or building of the Antonine Wall, and later built over by the Antonine fort. The second temporary camp, located outside of the fort to the south-west, is less certain, as only the probable north-east corner and a short section of the east defences have been located. While this must remain uncertain, it has been estimated to have had an internal area of about 0.6ha (1.48 acres), and to have probably been a construction camp occupied during the building of the fort.

Combining the evidence of the two camps with that of the fort, it seems likely that the Antonine Wall at Bar Hill was built first, with the soldiers working in this area housed within the camp that underlies the fort, while a new camp was then setup to the south-west in order to make room for the construction of the fort.

Bearsden Fort and Bath-House

Bearsden is the only Antonine Wall fort subjected to extensive archaeological excavation since the



Bearsden Bath House, ©Rediscovering the Antonine Wall

Second World War. It is now mostly covered over by roads and houses.

Amidst this modern development, however, are the exposed remains of a Roman bath-house and latrine inside the fort's annexe. These are probably the best examples of preserved and visible Roman stone structures along the entire Antonine Wall, providing insights into the regular rhythms of the soldiers' daily lives. The site also provides a good example of the preservation, management, and public accessibility of ancient remains within a contemporary

developed residential context.

History of Discovery and Excavation

The fort at Bearsden was known to eighteenth century antiquaries, who were able to recognise the fort's defences but nothing within its interior. By the 1880s the interior of the fort had been completely built-over by houses and the Roman remains were buried and almost lost to public consciousness. Survey work by the Ordnance Survey in 1898 revealed traces of the fort's south-west defences.

Even this area was subsequently built-over but, occasionally, development work uncovered Roman rubbish pits and post-holes throughout the early twentieth century. Residential re-development in 1973–81 finally offered a valuable opportunity to explore this fort, for which little secure information was known. In those years, the site was extensively excavated, revealing the fort and its annexe.

Description and Interpretation

Excavations revealed that the fort complex at Bearsden is perhaps the most unusual major site along the entire Antonine Wall. Both fort and annexe lie within a single enclosure system with an internal area of 1.35ha (3.6 acres), with a turf rampart on a 4.3m wide stone base and ditches of a single phase running around the whole site. On the enclosure's west side were three ditches, with two ditches on the east, and a large single ditch with no clear opening on the south. The Antonine Wall Rampart and Ditch served as the enclosure's northern defences, but it is unclear whether the fort and annexe or the Antonine Wall were constructed first. An internal turf rampart divided this larger enclosure into a fort on the western side and an annexe on the eastern side. It is clear from the archaeology that the full rampart and ditch system enclosing both fort and annexe were built at the same time, but it remains uncertain whether this was originally designed as a whole fort that was later divided, or if the original plan included both fort and annexe from the very beginning. The fort's principal road (the *via principalis*) ran from east-to-west across both fort and annexe (now in use as the modern "Roman Road").

Within the fort's interior were two stone granaries (horrea), and at least five timber barracks or storage buildings. There was no evidence for a commanding officer's house (praetorium). It is probable that the unit based here outposted men to Castlehill or Balmuirdy. While it is uncertain which military unit garrisoned the fort, a building inscription records work here by the Twentieth Legion.

The analysis of pottery has suggested that Bearsden was one of several Antonine Wall forts with recognisable African cooking practices, and it is possible that at least some of the soldiers stationed here were either from north Africa or had been previously stationed there.

Two stone buildings were located within the north-east corner of the annexe, a bath-house and a latrine. The bath-house was only partly constructed of stone, with a timber changing room (apodyterium), part-timber cold room (frigidarium) with a stone paved floor, and then fully stone cold plunge bath, warm rooms (tepidaria), hot room (caldarium) with a hot immersion bath, and a hot dry room or sauna (laconicum or sudatorium). Adjacent to this structure are the unfinished stone foundations of another room or building, originally designed to be part of the bath-house. The water from the bath-house was drained to the south, where 10m away from the bath-house is a latrine block.

The latrines, in turn, drained out through the annexe's east rampart into the two ditches. Scientific analysis of sewage deposits within the outer ditch indicate that at least some of the soldiers suffered from roundworm and whipworm, and that the diet was primarily vegetarian: including barley and wheat, figs and raspberries, coriander and opium poppy seeds, celery, and bramble. Animal bones uncovered in excavations elsewhere at the site, however, indicate that there was at least some consumption of meat.

Buchley Enclosure

Located between Balmuirdy fort and Wilderness Plantation, to the south of Buchley Farm is the site of an "enclosure" on the Antonine Wall. The enclosure is visible in aerial photographs, but no traces are visible on the ground. Just west of the enclosure, adjacent to the curve in Balmuirdy Road, lies a short section of the Antonine Wall Ditch.

History of Discovery and Excavation

The Buchley enclosure was first identified from aerial photographs in 1977, along with two other nearby examples located to either side of the fortlet at Wilderness Plantation. The Buchley example has not been excavated, but the adjacent enclosure named "Wilderness West" was excavated in 1980.

Description and Interpretation

This enclosure is one of three such sites located in the section of Wall between the forts at Cadder and Balmuirdy (see also Wilderness East and Wilderness West). It is sub-rectangular and ditched, lying immediately to the south side of the Antonine Wall Rampart. The function of this enclosure, as well as those located nearby, remains uncertain.

Cadder Fort

Immediately south-east of a sharp bend in the Forth and Clyde Canal at Cadder is the site of a Roman fort on the Antonine Wall. Extensive sand quarrying in the 1940s destroyed both the Roman fort and the remains of a medieval motte which had probably used the Antonine Wall Ditch as part of its defences. No remains are visible on the ground today.



Cadder Fort site, ©Rediscovering the Antonine Wall

History of Discovery and Excavation

The fort at Cadder was recognised as early as the mid-seventeenth century, but the medieval settlement and extensive ploughing of fields made it difficult to discern the fort's true location. The eighteenth-century antiquaries were uncertain if a fort had even been located here, and there was some confusion around the identification of a later medieval (probably twelfth-century) motte located to the west of the fort, across from the present-day Forth and Clyde Canal.

In the late 1700s, the Forth and Clyde canal was constructed around the site of the fort, skirting both its north and western sides. To the north of the fort, the canal was partially dug over the Antonine Wall ditch, while just outside the fort's north-west corner it cut across the ditch and rampart, as the canal turned sharply south. A few Roman finds were uncovered during this work, including part of an altar (RIB 3505) and some quernstones. Further discoveries were made in 1852-53 near the south of the fort, including four unfinished altars, part of the fort's south rampart base, a wide range of pottery fragments, and large iron nails.

The first modern excavations were very small in scale when conducted in 1913.

Excavators were concerned with tracing the line of the Antonine Wall and rampart, and at Cadder the fort's east and south ditches, part of the east rampart, a hearth, and fragments of coarse pottery, including an amphora handle were located. This excavation also confirmed the medieval date of the Cadder motte. The Roman fort was later extensively excavated between 1929-31 by the Glasgow Archaeological Society. These excavations revealed the fort's full outline and most of the internal buildings, though these were in a poor state of preservation. Following these excavations, the site was used as a sand quarry during the Second World War, and by the 1950s both the Roman fort and medieval motte had been completely destroyed.

The most recent excavations at Cadder occurred over four days in May 2008, about 80m east of the Roman fort, in the vicinity of the external bath-house that had been identified but unexplored in the 1929-31 excavations. It was hoped that this work would locate the bath-house and clarify its

relationship to the Antonine Wall. No signs of the Antonine Wall Rampart or the expected bath-house were identified, and the excavators have suggested that future geophysical survey may help to identify this structure.

Description and Interpretation

Excavations have revealed that the fort at Cadder had an internal area of about 1.12ha (2.8 acres), with turf ramparts of about 4.7m wide on stone bases. The Fort appears to have been built at the same time as the Antonine Wall rampart, with two ditches on the east and south, and one ditch on the west. The fort had a strong position within the landscape, but its weakest area was on the east.

Perhaps for this reason, the fort faced the east, an interpretation based on the position of the central range of buildings within its interior. Internal structures included a stone headquarters building (principia) and two granaries (horrea), along with timber barrack-blocks and commanding officer's house (praetorium). There were two bath-houses, one located inside the fort at the north-east corner, and the other located outside of the fort, against the south face of the Antonine Wall rampart about 75-80m to the east of the fort; the external bath-house was identified, but not excavated. There was evidence of at least one renovation of the fort's interior. This included a reconstruction of the principia, reconstruction of a possible timber workshop area just south of the north gate, and major modifications to the praetorium.

Evidence for an annexe was not recovered, but the presence of the unexcavated external bath-house to the east of the fort may indicate that an annexe was attached to the fort's eastern side. Many other Antonine Wall forts contained bath-houses inside annexes.

Other evidence included a long ditch on the fort's western side, which extended more than 100m to the south of the fort and then curved eastward for about 110m, where a second parallel ditch was located near a possible palisade trench. These outlying ditches and the palisade trench, however, appear to have no direct connection to the Antonine fort; they may have been the remains of a Flavian fort built by Agricola around AD 80, or an early phase of activity in the Antonine period, perhaps as part of a temporary camp used during the construction of the Wall.

A building inscription of the Second Legion (RIB 2188) indicates this legion may have built the fort, but there is no clear evidence for which unit garrisoned the fort during its functional operation.

Castlehill Fort

The Roman fort at Castlehill offers some of the best landscape views along the line of the Antonine Wall, sitting almost 120m above sea-level with excellent views of the hills to the north of the Wall and a broad prospect over the Clyde estuary to the west.

The fort is not visible on the ground and is only faintly identifiable in aerial photographs, but the site is easy to locate because of a distinctive circular enclosed tree plantation that occupies almost half of the fort within its north-west corner. A small plateau at the north-west extremity of the plantation's interior may represent a former fortlet that occupied the site before the fort was constructed; here also, the line of the Antonine Wall Rampart and Ditch are known to turn sharply toward the south-west towards the fortlet at Cleddans. The Ditch is fairly well preserved between Castlehill and

Hutcheson Hill to the west and this is perhaps best viewed from the summit of Castlehill. The Wall's line is less visible to the east of the fort, but there are signposts highlighting its location.



Site of Castle Hill Fort in the tree circle, ©Rediscovering the Antonine Wall

History of Discovery and Excavation

The Castlehill fort was known to the eighteenth-century antiquaries, who provided brief descriptions and very general plans. The Rev John Horsley wrote that in the 1720s-30s, the presence of thorns growing within the fort's ditches made it particularly easy to identify the fort's outline. While Alexander Gordon mistakenly placed one Antonine Wall distance stone (RIB 2193) at Castlehill, two others were in fact found here: one was built into a cottage at Castlehill around 1698 (RIB 2196) and the other was ploughed up to the south-west of the fort in 1847 (RIB 2197). Other discoveries in the first half of the nineteenth century provided further confirmation of the fort's existence, including an altar dedicated to the Goddesses of the Parade Ground (Matres Campestres) and to Britannia by the Fourth Cohort of Gauls (RIB 2195), and a column capital that was discovered in 1847.

The site has not been excavated, but aerial photography and ground survey since 1947 have identified the fort's defences, overturning the previous view that the fort was situated on top of the summit of the hill by revealing its south-eastern corner further down the hill's east slope, between the plantation and the present-day farm house. When trees fell on the summit in the early 1970s, Antonine pottery was found amongst the roots. Geophysical survey in 2008 provided more information on the fort by identifying the east and west gates, parts of the north, east, and west defences, and some of the structures within the fort's interior.

Description and Interpretation

Examination of aerial photography, on-the-ground inspection, and geophysical survey suggest the fort had an internal area of about 1.28ha (about 3.2 acres), and that it was primarily located on the

hill's east slope. While the antiquaries believed the fort to be very small, the dimensions provided by aerial survey indicate that it was slightly larger than average for known forts along the Antonine Wall. The early identification of a very small "fort" on the hill's summit may, in fact, have been a fortlet built on the site before the Antonine Wall and larger fort were constructed.

The column capital found to the south-west of the fort confirms that at least one building was constructed of stone, and this probably came from the fort's headquarters building (principia). Geophysical survey has provided traces of other structures within the fort's interior, including an enclosure inside the western part of the fort, but no clear evidence for the proposed fortlet. There is no evidence of an attached annexe or civilian settlement (vicus), but these are likely to have been present.

Cleddans Fortlet

On high ground to the west of Cleddans Farmhouse is the site of a Roman fortlet on the Antonine Wall. No remains are visible on the ground today.

History of Discovery and Excavation

The Cleddans fortlet was discovered in January 1980 during two days of trial trenching along the line of the Antonine Wall. Despite no previous history of Roman remains being reported, the site was selected because it is the approximate mid-point between Castlehill and Duntocher forts and the sole location that provides a clear view of both adjacent forts. Only small portions of the fortlet were excavated (parts of the north-east and north-west corners, as well as a small section along the south rampart), but this confirmed the structure was a fortlet, and provided dimensions.

Description and Interpretation

Excavations revealed that Cleddans fortlet was an approximate square, measuring 18m east-to-west by about 17.6m north-to-south, with turf ramparts set atop a 3.6-4m wide stone base (east and west ramparts were 3.6m, while the south rampart measured about 4m wide). Trenching focused on the junctions between the fortlet's ramparts and the Antonine Wall rampart indicated that the fortlet was constructed before the Wall, but the northern corners did not survive well enough to determine if they had been rounded or squared in anticipation of connecting to the Antonine Wall rampart. The excavation yielded no small finds and did not investigate the fortlet's interior or ditch system. Despite the limitations of this small-scale excavation, it has been important for providing direct evidence for two adjacent fortlets (Cleddans and Duntocher) located at precisely one Roman mile apart. While the locations of only nine fortlets have been definitively identified so far (but with possible sites at Carleith and Giral Hill), the distance between the fortlets at Cleddans and Duntocher provides compelling evidence to suggest that the Antonine Wall was originally built with fortlets located at approximately each Roman mile. If correct, there could be many more undiscovered fortlets along the line of the Wall.

Easter Cadder Temporary Camp

Immediately west of Park Burn, between the Forth and Clyde Canal and the Kirkintilloch to Glasgow Road at Westermains is the site of Easter Cadder temporary camp. The camp is visible in some aerial photos, but nothing is visible on the ground today.

History of Discovery and Excavation

The Easter Cadder Roman camp was first identified from aerial photographs in the 1950s and 1970s, and is still visible as subtle cropmarks in some aerial photos. No excavations have been carried out at the site.

Description and Interpretation

Examination of aerial photographs have revealed that the camp had an internal area of about 1.4ha (3.5 acres), and was oriented on a slight north-west to south-east axis. At least one of the camp's entrances appears to have been protected by a titulus, a staggered section of bank and ditch that offered extra protection to the entryways or gates of Roman camps. The camp has been interpreted as a probable construction camp during the period in which the Antonine Wall was built.

Glasgow Bridge Fortlet

Midway between the forts of Kirkintilloch and Cadder, just east of the bridge that takes the Kirkintilloch to Glasgow Road (A803) over the Forth and Clyde Canal, and just south of the road, is the site of a Roman fortlet. The fortlet is visible in some aerial photographs, but no traces are visible on the ground today.

History of Discovery and Excavation

The fortlet at Glasgow Bridge was first identified in aerial photographs in the early 1950s. Later photographs taken from the air throughout the 1950s and then again in the 1970s, 1980s, and early 2000s continued to show traces of the fortlet. The site has never been excavated, but a watching brief and limited trenching about 1km west of the fortlet took place in 1992 in advance of a water pipeline installation. Samples of the ditch fills from the 1992 excavation were taken for environmental analysis. Most recently, geophysical survey including both magnetometry and resistivity was undertaken in 2008 in the area of the fortlet.

Description and Interpretation

Examination of aerial photographs reveals that the fortlet had an internal area of about 20m square, and that it was defended by a single rampart (probably of turf) and a single ditch. The fortlet faced the north-west, where its defences consisted of the Antonine Wall rampart and ditch. Gaps have been identified in both the north-west and south-east sides, indicating the fortlet's entrances, which probably featured gateways. The Antonine Wall ditch appears to run continuously across the front of the fortlet, with no recognisable causeway giving access across the ditch toward the north. It is thought that there was probably a bridge here, which allowed access across the frontier. The recent geophysical surveys have been unable to detect the fortlet's ramparts or internal structures, but have shown its ditches.

Environmental analysis of Antonine Wall Ditch fills at a location about 1km west of the fortlet have provided a localised sequence of pollen representing a period of about 500–600 years, between

around AD 57-550. There was probably some arable agriculture and cereal cultivation during the Roman occupation of the Wall, followed by much less activity following the Wall's abandonment. By around AD 350-400, though, there is clear environmental evidence for renewed activity—probably of non-cereal agriculture or pastoralism.

Kirkintilloch Fort (Peel Park)

Peel Park in Kirkintilloch marks the site of a Roman fort on the Antonine Wall. Although nothing is clearly visible on the ground today, the site is well worth a visit because of the adjacent Auld Kirk Museum, and the site's history as an Antonine Wall location that was refortified in later centuries.

Within Peel Park are the visible remains of a later medieval motte (the Kirkintilloch Peel) and stone castle (Kirkintilloch Castle), which were constructed over the remains of the Antonine Wall and part of the fort during the twelfth to fourteenth centuries.

History of Discovery and Excavation

Kirkintilloch was one of the earliest places identified as the site of a Roman fort on the Antonine Wall. However, what seventeenth and eighteenth-century antiquaries originally identified as the remains of a Roman fort were actually a medieval motte (the Kirkintilloch Peel) and later stone castle (Kirkintilloch Castle), which had been built over the line of the Antonine Wall and part of the Roman fort. Writing in the 1695 edition of Gibson's *Camden's Britannia*, Sir Robert Sibbald described the substantial medieval remains as "the greatest fort of all" on the Antonine Wall. Despite this misidentification, the discovery of Roman building stones, coins, part of an amphora, and other artefacts in the area throughout the 1800s provided strong evidence for occupation in the Roman period. Small-scale trenching within Peel Park in 1914 revealed Roman period hearths, tiles, and pottery. Although clear structural traces of the fort were not recovered, the evidence strongly suggested a Roman fort at Peel Park, though the medieval remains had greatly disturbed any sign of the Roman remains.

Between 1953-61, several trenches were excavated which revealed the stone base of the Antonine Wall rampart. Other features recovered included part of the ditch in the north-west corner of Peel Park, and, in the southern half of Peel Park, the traces of roads and gutters, rows of postholes belonging to an unknown number of timber buildings, and a significant amount of Roman pottery of Antonine date. Again, while the fort's outline of defensive ramparts and ditches were not identified, the evidence clearly attested the presence of a Roman occupation at the site. Further excavations in 1975, 1978-79, and 1988-89 have provided further details that may represent portions of the fort's defences. In 2006, GUARD carried out a geophysical survey within Peel Park, including both magnetometry and resistivity.

Description and Interpretation

Based on the excavations of the 1970s and 1980s, the fort has been estimated to have an internal area of about 1.4ha (3.45 acres), extending from the area of the Auld Kirk Museum and Town Hall on the east to the western end of Peel Park, and from just north of the bandstand to just south of Union Street. A ditch that may represent the fort's south-west corner was identified in the 1975 excavations, just west of Peel Park at Union Street, while the 1978-79 excavations to the south of Union Street between the Town Hall and the church located what is probably the fort's southern defences.

This ditch ran east-to-west and then featured a sharp turn to the south, probably a doubling-back at the location of the fort's south gateway to create a second line of defences on the fort's south side; excavations just south of this in 1988-89 located two more east-to-west ditches, supporting this interpretation and suggesting that the fort featured at least three ditches on the south. In the current car park near the corner of Union Street and Peel Brae, a portion of ditch was also identified with an apparent curve toward the north-east, possibly marking the fort's south-east corner. Several roughly dressed sandstone blocks were recovered from the ditch fills, suggesting that the fort's defences may have been deliberately backfilled, and indicating that at least one of the Roman buildings at Kirkintilloch had been built of stone. No clear evidence for an annexe or civilian settlement (vicus) has been identified, but it has been suggested that the southern-most ditch located south of Union Street may represent a change in the size or shape of the fort at some stage during its life or, alternatively, the defences of a small annexe attached to the fort's south side. The discovery of sandstone building blocks in the northern ditch of this area may best support this view, with the stones coming from a bath-house that was located within the annexe here.

Very few artefacts were recovered from the 1980s excavations at Kirkintilloch, but samples of the ditch fills were collected for scientific analysis. Sample material from the bottom waterlogged fills believed to represent the period of Roman occupation were subjected to plant macrofossil and pollen analysis.

Cereal bran and chaff, wild seeds and fruits, wood charcoal, charred barley, and a variety of charred wild species were identified as macrofossils, and tests indicated that the material likely blew into the ditch rather than representing sewage. This material suggested that there were only low levels of local cultivation around Kirkintilloch in the Roman period. Geophysical survey within Peel Park in 2006, including both magnetometry and resistivity, identified several anomalies including a large earthwork that probably dates to the medieval period, but the results were inconclusive about the character of the Roman fort's interior.

New Kilpatrick Cemetery

Within the grounds of New Kilpatrick Cemetery are two visible and preserved sections of the stone base of the Antonine Wall Rampart.

Combined, these sections make New Kilpatrick Cemetery the best location to view the Wall's stone foundation, including its stone kerbs, cobble in-fill, and water drainage culverts. Nearby, visitors can also see the remains of a Roman bath-house and latrine at the site of the Bearsden fort annexe.



New Kilpatrick cemetery. The rectangle in the middle lower part of the picture is the Antonine Wall base. ©Rediscovering the Antonine Wall

History of Discovery and Excavation

In the early eighteenth century, the Rev John Horsley reported that the rampart's base had been exposed and was being robbed of stones for almost a mile from the area of the cemetery eastwards

to Summerston. A hundred years later, Robert Stuart indicated that robbing in this area had continued, and by the early 1900s there was little of the Wall to be seen on the ground. The community of New Kilpatrick (now called Bearsden) began to expand eastward in the 1880s and in 1903 landscaping within the new cemetery exposed one of the sections of Rampart base currently on display. The second section was exposed during the cemetery's expansion in 1921, when the Parish Council suggested that the discovery of this second section of Rampart base should allow for the section uncovered in 1903 to be filled-in. Sir George Macdonald intervened, and both sections of Rampart base were scheduled as Ancient Monuments and left open for public display.

Description and Interpretation

In total, the sections of exposed Antonine Wall Rampart base in the New Kilpatrick Cemetery measure 47m in length. The base features tapered kerbstones and boulder and cobble fill, with three culverts to allow for water drainage. The positioning of these two sections indicate that the Wall must have taken a rather sharp turn toward the south-west, with the angle lying somewhere between the currently exposed sections of Rampart base. In the western-most section, there is a visible widening, or "step" in the stone base, which may be the result of a repair operation during the Roman period.

Roman Park, Bearsden

On the west side of Bearsden, between Westbourne Crescent and Milverton Avenue to the north of the Bearsden Golf Course (East Dunbartonshire), lies a well preserved section of Antonine Wall Ditch and a short portion of the Rampart's stone base. This can be accessed via a walking path at the east end of Westbourne Crescent.

Description and Interpretation

Up to the early 1900s, the line of the Wall in this part of Bearsden was visible, running north-west from Glenburn Road across Thorn Drive to the former Thorn Farm, which had been located between the current Ballaig and Milverton Avenues. By the 1930s, this stretch had been partially built over by houses, but a long straight stretch of Antonine Wall Ditch remained well-preserved for about 275m toward the west. Most of this remains visible today, despite the extensive development of recent housing. At the western end of this stretch of Ditch, the Wall turned sharply toward the north-west on its way to Castlehill fort.

Twechar Temporary Camp

In the village of Twechar, in an open field between the church, leisure centre, and the houses on Burnbrae Road, is the site of a Roman temporary camp.

The camp is visible in some aerial photographs, but there are no visible remains on the ground today. Part of the camp is currently built over by the houses on Burnbrae Road. The camp is located about 300m south of the line of the Antonine Wall.

History of Discovery and Excavation

The temporary camp at Twechar was first identified on aerial photos in 1976-77. It continued to be visible in aerial photography through the 1980s and was visited on the ground by the Ordnance Survey in 1980. No excavations have been carried out at the site.

Description and Interpretation

Examination of aerial photographs reveals that the camp is oriented on a north-east to south-west axis. The camp's south-east side is fully visible in aerial photographs, measuring 144m long, with about 60m visible on the north-east and somewhat less visible on the south-west before its defences disappear underneath the modern housing. It is unknown if the camp was rectangular or square, but it probably enclosed about 2ha (5 acres). There is a possible entrance gap in the centre of the south-east defences. With another temporary camp already known at the site of the nearby Bar Hill fort, the Twechar camp was probably used as a temporary base for the legions who were constructing the Antonine Wall.

Wilderness Enclosure East and West

Located about 230m to the east and 230m to the west of the fortlet at Wilderness Plantation are the site of two "enclosures" on the Antonine Wall. One other enclosure is located within the fields to the north of Balmuildy Road, but while visible in aerial photographs, no traces are visible on the ground.

History of Discovery and Excavation

The Wilderness East enclosure was first identified in aerial photographs from the late 1940s, while two other nearby examples were identified in 1977: Wilderness West about 230m west of the Wilderness Plantation fortlet, and at Buchley near the curves on Balmuildy Road. Extensive quarrying at the Wilderness East site in the 1960s had completely demolished the feature by 1966. The Buchley example has not been excavated, but the Wilderness West enclosure was excavated in 1980.

Description and Interpretation

This enclosure was one of three such sites located in the section of Wall between the forts at Cadder and Balmuildy (the others were Wilderness West and Buchley). It was sub-rectangular and ditched, lying immediately to the south side of the Antonine Wall Rampart. The function of this enclosure, as well as those located nearby, remains uncertain. WEST

Excavations revealed a sub-rectangular enclosure defined by a bank and ditch with an internal area of about 6m square. The enclosure was built up against the Antonine Wall Rampart on its south face, and was therefore later than the Wall itself. No traces of a floor surface or internal structures were identified, but a few fragments of

pottery dating to the Antonine period were retrieved. The function of this enclosure, as well as those located nearby, remains uncertain. Based on the evidence from this excavation, the excavators have suggested that it was probably designed as a permanent feature, but is unlikely to have been either a watch-tower or signalling platform.

Wilderness Plantation Fortlet

Midway between the forts at Cadder and Balmuirdy, just north of Balmuirdy Road and west of the Cawder Golf Club is the site of a Roman fortlet on the Antonine Wall. While the site is visible in aerial photographs, there are no traces visible on the ground today.

History of Discovery and Excavation

Following the discovery of the first recognised Antonine Wall fortlet at Duntocher in 1947, the fortlet at Wilderness Plantation was identified in aerial photography during the 1950s. The site was excavated in 1965-66.

Description and Interpretation

Excavations have revealed that the fortlet at Wilderness Plantation was built with the Antonine Wall Rampart, and that it had an internal area of about 19.8m by 17.5m. The fortlet was defended by a 3m wide turf rampart on a stone base, with two ditches along its east, west, and south sides, while it was defended on the north by the Antonine Wall Rampart and Ditch. The fortlet's interior showed at least one episode of modification or, perhaps, two periods of occupation.

In the earliest phase, the fortlet featured timber buildings (probably barracks), lean-to structures, and hearths. Later, the timber buildings were removed and the fortlet's interior was cobbled over. A large amount of Roman pottery was found below and above the cobbles, all dating to the Antonine period. Late medieval pottery of the fifteenth or sixteenth century was also found, suggesting that the site had been reused for some unknown purpose.

Key Artefacts Found in East Dunbartonshire

The following is a list of some of the most significant Roman artefacts found in East Dunbartonshire. Click the links to view the artefact's museum listing, 3D Model and any additional information.

Auchendavy Fort

Altar

An altar to Jupiter and Victorious Victory was found at Auchendavy Fort (RIB 2176). The Latin inscription reads 'To Jupiter Best (and) greatest (and) to Victorious Victory, for the safekeeping of our Emperor and that of his own family, Marcus Cocceius Firmus, centurion of the Second Augustan Legion.' It is part of the Hunterian Museum collection in Glasgow.

<http://collections.gla.ac.uk/#/details/ecatalogue/106755>

<https://vimeo.com/210769329>

Altar

An altar to Mars, Minerva, Goddesses of the Parade-ground, Hercules, Epona, and Victory was found at Auchendavy Fort (RIB 2177). The Latin inscription reads: 'To Mars, Minerva, the Goddesses of the Parade-ground, Hercules, Epona, and Victory, Marcus Cocceius Firmus, centurion of the Second Legion Augusta, (set this up)'. It is part of the Hunterian Museum collection in Glasgow.

<http://collections.gla.ac.uk/#/details/ecatalogue/106756>

<https://vimeo.com/210767207>

Altar



©The Hunterian, University of Glasgow

A fragment of an altar to Silvanus, the Roman god of the crossroads and woodland was found at Auchendavy Fort (RIB 2178). The incomplete inscription cannot confirm who dedicated the altar, although it is likely Marcus Cocceius Firmus was responsible. These altars are significant as they show the many different gods and goddesses that the Romans worshipped whilst in Scotland and often record the names and roles of people who lived along the Antonine Wall. It is part of the Hunterian Museum collection in Glasgow.

<http://collections.gla.ac.uk/#/details/ecatalogue/106759>

<https://sketchfab.com/3d-models/altar-to-silvanus-auchendavy-antonine-wall-80b02d7b8c264bd4828122b2839a2a7d>

Altar

An altar dedicated to the Presiding Spirit of the Land of Britain was found near Auchendavy Fort (RIB 2175). The Latin inscription reads: 'To the presiding spirit of the land of Britain, Marcus Cocceius Firmus, centurion of the Second Legion Augusta, (set this up)'. This is one of the most unusual altars

found on the Antonine Wall, as it is dedicated not to a Roman god but to a British one. Marcus Cocceius Firmus appears to have been 'keeping his options open' by appeasing both Roman and local gods. It is part of the Hunterian Museum collection in Glasgow.

<http://collections.gla.ac.uk/#/details/ecatalogue/106758>

<https://sketchfab.com/3d-models/altar-presiding-spirit-of-the-land-of-britain-d42909e293964a88ac744443fdddf97d>

Gravestone

A gravestone was found at Shirva Farm, 1.6 km. east of Auchendavy Fort (RIB 2181). The Latin inscription reads 'To the spirits of the departed: Flavius Lucianus, soldier of the Second Legion Augusta [lies here]. Gravestones like this are important for recording the names and roles of those who were stationed on the Antonine Wall. It is part of the Hunterian Museum collection in Glasgow.

<http://collections.gla.ac.uk/#/details/ecatalogue/107084>

<https://vimeo.com/210767607>

Bar Hill Fort

Gravestone

A gravestone depicting a reclining figure, thought to be female, was found at Shirva Farm. The similarities in style, clothing and structure between this and the sculpture below suggests it may be the same woman reflecting different stages in her journey to the afterlife and the reliefs erected in deliberate association; probably with an inscribed panel. It is part of the Hunterian Museum collection in Glasgow.



©The Hunterian, University of Glasgow

<http://collections.gla.ac.uk/#/details/ecatalogue/107087>

<https://vimeo.com/210768072>

Gravestone

A gravestone depicting a reclining female figure was found at Shirva Farm. The similarities in style, clothing and structure between this and the sculpture above suggests it may be the same woman. It is part of the Hunterian Museum collection in Glasgow.

<http://collections.gla.ac.uk/#/details/ecatalogue/107088>

<https://vimeo.com/226708124>

Gravestone

A gravestone of a soldier, was found at Shirva Farm. It is part of the Hunterian Museum collection in Glasgow.

<http://collections.gla.ac.uk/#/details/ecatalogue/107089>

<https://vimeo.com/210768302>

©The Hunterian, University of Glasgow



Gravestone

A gravestone of a woman called Verecunda (RIB 2183) was found reused in an earthhouse to the east of Shirva House at Shirva Farm, 1.5km west of Bar Hill. The Latin inscription reads: 'To the spirits of the departed [and] of Verecunda.' It is part of the Hunterian Museum collection in Glasgow.

<http://collections.gla.ac.uk/#/details/ecatalogue/107086>

<https://vimeo.com/136081274>

Gravestone

A gravestone of a fifteen year old boy called Salmanes, erected by his father, also called Salmanes (RIB 2182) was found at Shirva Farm. The Latin inscription reads: 'To the spirits of the departed, Salmanes lived fifteen years. Salmanes put (this) up.' The name suggests a Middle Eastern origin for both, reflecting the multicultural nature of the Roman community on the Antonine Wall and, as no rank is given for Salmanes senior, it is possible that he was a trader or merchant. It is part of the Hunterian Museum collection in Glasgow.

<http://collections.gla.ac.uk/#/details/ecatalogue/107085>

<https://vimeo.com/210767852>

Game Counter

A glass game counter was found at Bar Hill Fort. These items, like the dice shaker below, would have been part of the games Roman soldiers played when off-duty. It is part of the Hunterian Museum collection in Glasgow.

<http://collections.gla.ac.uk/#/details/ecatalogue/109722>

Dice Shaker

A dice shaker was found at Bar Hill Fort. It is part of the Hunterian Museum collection in Glasgow.

<http://collections.gla.ac.uk/#/details/ecatalogue/109555>

<https://vimeo.com/182527923>



©The Hunterian, University of Glasgow

Hammerhead

An iron hammerhead, socketed, double-ended (modern handle) was found at Bar Hill Fort. Letters carved into the upper face of the blunt end identifies that the hammer belonged to Ebutius, a soldier based at Bar Hill. It is part of the Hunterian Museum collection in Glasgow.

<http://collections.gla.ac.uk/#/details/ecatalogue/109661>

<https://vimeo.com/182527933>

Arrowhead

An iron arrowhead (modern shaft and twine) was found at Bar Hill Fort. It is part of the Hunterian Museum collection in Glasgow.

<http://collections.gla.ac.uk/#/details/ecatalogue/123049>

Child's Shoe



©The Hunterian, University of Glasgow

A leather child's shoe was found at Bar Hill Fort. Shoes like this are important finds as they confirm the presence of women and children on the Antonine Wall. It is part of the Hunterian Museum collection in Glasgow.

<http://collections.gla.ac.uk/#/details/ecatalogue/109575>

<https://vimeo.com/140054166>

Barrel

A wooden barrel, with central hole for stopper, was found at Bar Hill Fort. It is made of oak and has the name "Januarius" carved into one of the staves but it is not clear whether this was the maker or the owner. It is part of the Hunterian Museum collection in Glasgow.

<http://collections.gla.ac.uk/#/details/ecatalogue/123101>

<https://vimeo.com/98562821>



©The Hunterian, University of Glasgow

Bust



A stone bust of the Roman god Silenus, both arms folded across chest, with fists clenched and middle fingers extended, was found at Bar Hill Fort. The Romans believed Silenus offered protection against the evil eye. It is part of the Hunterian Museum collection in Glasgow.

<http://collections.gla.ac.uk/#/details/ecatalogue/109454>

©The Hunterian,
University of Glasgow

https://vimeo.com/98561641?embedded=true&source=vimeo_logo&owner=29028896

Altar

An altar erected by the 1st Baetasian Cohort was found at Bar Hill Fort. The abbreviated Latin inscription reads: 'The First Cohort of Baetasians, Roman citizens, (set this up)'. The First Cohort of Baetasians were an auxiliary infantry unit of 500 men from the modern-day Netherlands. It is part of the Hunterian Museum collection in Glasgow.

<http://collections.gla.ac.uk/#/details/ecatalogue/109451>

Dedication Panel

Fragments of a sandstone inscribed dedication panel, were found at Bar Hill fort. The full inscription would have read: 'For the Emperor Caesar Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, father of his country, the First Cohort of Baetasians, styled Roman citizens for valour and loyalty, (set this up)'. The panel records the fort's construction and may originally have been placed above the main gate, or above the entrance to the principia. It is part of the Hunterian Museum collection in Glasgow.

<http://collections.gla.ac.uk/#/details/ecatalogue/109450>

<https://vimeo.com/226708515>

Comb

A wooden comb with two rows of teeth of different thickness was found at Bar Hill Fort. It is part of the Hunterian Museum collection in Glasgow.

<http://collections.gla.ac.uk/#/details/ecatalogue/109556>

<https://vimeo.com/137472297>



©The Hunterian, University of Glasgow

Hilt Mount

An iron T-shaped hilt mount for a dagger was found at Bar Hill Fort. It is part of the Hunterian Museum collection in Glasgow.

<http://collections.gla.ac.uk/#/details/ecatalogue/109677>

<https://vimeo.com/182527971>

Altar

A sandstone altar dedicated to Silvanus, was found at Bar Hill Fort. The inscription reads: 'To the god Silvanus Caristianus Justianus, prefect of the First Cohort of Hamians, gladly, willingly and deservedly fulfilled his vow.' It is part of the Hunterian Museum collection in Glasgow.

<http://collections.gla.ac.uk/#/details/ecatalogue/106753>

<https://vimeo.com/98561638>

Cooking Pot

A copper cooking pot with handle of twisted iron wire, was found at Bar Hill Fort. It is part of the Hunterian Museum collection in Glasgow.

<http://collections.gla.ac.uk/#/details/ecatalogue/109633>

<https://vimeo.com/135955497>

Quern Stone

A quern stone with a slot for a handle (shown with a modern one in place) was found at Bar Hill. The quern stone is made of lava from Andernach in Germany and may have been imported from Germany or brought to the site by one of the regiments stationed there. It was used for grinding grain into flour. It is part of the Hunterian Museum collection in Glasgow.

<http://collections.gla.ac.uk/#/details/ecatalogue/109514>

<https://vimeo.com/134952263>

Bearsden Fort

Sculpture

A sandstone sculpted head of a goddess was found at Bearsden Bath House, probably derived from a bust or statue of about half life-size. The carving incorporates many Celtic elements, such as the down-turned lips and the lentoid eyes and is thought to be a representation of Fortuna, Good Fortune, often venerated in military bath-houses by soldiers. It is part of the Hunterian Museum collection in Glasgow.

<http://collections.gla.ac.uk/#/details/ecatalogue/103065>

Intaglio



©The Hunterian, University of Glasgow

An intaglio carved from carnelian, a reddish-brown mineral often used as semiprecious gemstones, was found at Bearsden Fort. It depicts Ceres with basket of fruit, ear of corn and ant, reflecting her status as the goddess of agriculture, fertility and motherly relationships. It is part of the National Museum of Scotland collection in Edinburgh.

<http://collections.gla.ac.uk/#/details/ecatalogue/123092>

Gaming Board

A fragment of a stone board incised with grid lines was found at Bearsden Fort. This was used for playing Ludus Latrunculi (usually translated as "the game of little robbers" - the robbers being mercenaries). Although it resembles chess or draughts, with circular playing pieces commonly made from glass or trimmed pottery sherds as shown in the image, it is generally accepted to be a game of military tactics. It is part of the Hunterian Museum collection in Glasgow.

<http://collections.gla.ac.uk/#/details/ecatalogue/123105>

Fountainhead

A fountainhead was found in the bath-house of Bearsden Roman Fort. It is in the shape of a man's head with a gaping mouth, through which water would have flown into a basin, and Celtic-like features similar to the sculpted head from Bearsden, above. The pipe carrying the water can be seen running down its back. It is part of the Hunterian Museum collection in Glasgow.



©The Hunterian, University of Glasgow

Intaglio

An intaglio made from reddish-brown stone, probably cernelian, was found at Bearsden Fort. It is carved with a representation of Minerva in full military regalia, complete with helmet, spear and shield. Minerva is the Roman goddess of wisdom and strategic warfare. Like the example above, this would have been set into a signet ring and used as a wax seal for important documents. It is part of the Hunterian Museum collection in Glasgow.

<http://collections.gla.ac.uk/#/details/ecatalogue/123092>

Building Stone

An inscribed building stone was found at Bearsden Fort (RIB 3506). This stone records the construction of a building by men of the Twentieth Legion, commanded by the centurion Quintius (or Quintinus). It is part of the Hunterian Museum collection in Glasgow.

<http://collections.gla.ac.uk/#/details/ecatalogue/123105>

Storage Jar

A ceramic buff-coloured jar was found in many fragments during excavations at Bearsden Fort, but now reconstructed. Jars such as this would probably have been used for storage in Roman kitchens, rather than for cooking. It is part of the Hunterian Museum collection in Glasgow.

<http://collections.gla.ac.uk/#/details/ecatalogue/123089>

Shield Boss



Roman legionaries used wooden rectangular shields in battle. An iron shield boss was found at Bearsden fort which would most likely have decorated the centre of a shield. It is part of the Hunterian Museum collection in Glasgow.

<http://collections.gla.ac.uk/#/details/ecatalogue/123050>

<https://sketchfab.com/3d-models/shield-boss-bearsden-antonine-wall-41b70b76aea54958b05a36c81d7888aa>

©The Hunterian, University of Glasgow

Black Burnished Ware

A ceramic jar, more commonly known as black burnished ware was found at Bearsden Fort. Black burnished ware was originally hand-made by local potters in Dorset and adopted by the Roman army. This jar is decorated with incised lines and may have been used for storage and/or cooking. It is part of the Hunterian Museum collection in Glasgow.

<http://collections.gla.ac.uk/#/details/ecatalogue/123090>



©The Hunterian, University of Glasgow

Cadder Fort

Distance Stone

A sandstone Distance Stone with inscription dedicated by the second legion was found in c. 1603 and used as a building stone to construct Cawder House, 800 m. west of Cadder Fort before being donated to the University of Glasgow. Other Roman carved stones remain embedded into the building today. The inscription reads: 'For the Emperor Caesar Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, father of his country, the Second Legion Augusta (built this) for a distance of 3,666 1/2 paces.' It is part of the Hunterian Museum collection in Glasgow.

<http://collections.gla.ac.uk/#/details/ecatalogue/106714>

Oil Lamp



A clay oil lamp found in association with the bathhouse at Cadder Fort, outside the east wall. It is 5cm long by 2cm high. Oil would have been poured into the central hole and a wick placed into the side one, where traces of burning can still be seen. It is part of the Hunterian Museum collection in Glasgow.

<http://collections.gla.ac.uk/#/details/ecatalogue/108943>

©The Hunterian, University of Glasgow

https://vimeo.com/134602884?embedded=true&source=video_title&owner=29028896

Iron Mattock

An iron mattock (modern handle) was found at Cadder Fort. The mattock would have been an essential tool during construction of the Antonine Wall, and whilst on march when soldiers would use tools like these to build an earth rampart around the camp. It is part of the Hunterian Museum collection in Glasgow.

<http://collections.gla.ac.uk/#/details/ecatalogue/108972>

Castlehill Fort

Altar

A sandstone altar was found at Castlehill Fort, where it may have been deliberately buried (RIB 2195). The Latin inscription reads: 'To the Goddesses of the Parade-ground and Britannia, Quintus Pisentius Justus, prefect of the Fourth Cohort of Gauls, gladly, willingly, and deservedly fulfilled his vow.' It is part of the Hunterian Museum collection in Glasgow.

<http://collections.gla.ac.uk/#/details/ecatalogue/107079>



©The Hunterian, University of Glasgow

Distance Stone

A sandstone Distance Stone dedicated by the sixth legion was found at Castlehill Fort. The inscription reads 'For the Emperor Caesar Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, father of his country, a detachment of the Sixth Victorious Loyal and Faithful Legion [built this] over a distance of 3666 1/2 paces'. It is part of the Hunterian Museum collection in Glasgow. The collection of Distance Stones recovered from the along the Antonine Wall are unique in the Roman Empire. They provide important insights into the Roman campaigns and document precise lengths of sections of the frontier constructed by the legions stationed here (the Second, Sixth and Twentieth Legions).

<http://collections.gla.ac.uk/#/details/ecatalogue/106743>

Distance Stone

A sandstone Distance Stone dedicated by the Twentieth Legion was found at Castlehill Fort. The inscription is framed by a decorative border and depicts the legionary emblem, a boar. The central inscription reads 'For the Emperor Caesar Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, father of his country, a detachment of the Twentieth Valiant and Victorious Legion [built] this over a distance of 3000 feet'. It is part of the Hunterian Museum collection in Glasgow.

<http://collections.gla.ac.uk/#/details/ecatalogue/106726>

Kirkintilloch Fort

Distance Stone

A sandstone Distance Stone dedicated by the Sixth Legion, was found at Eastermains, Kirkintilloch. inscription is flanked on either side by 'peltae' shield-shaped decorations with central rosettes and terminating with griffin heads. The inscription reads: 'For the Emperor Caesar Titus Aurelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, Father of his Country, the Sixth Victorious, Loyal and Faithful Legion completed (the Wall) over a distance of _____'. Unfortunately the inscription is incomplete as the distance constructed by the legion is not recorded. It is part of the Hunterian Museum collection in Glasgow. A replica of this Distance Stone has been installed in Twechar as part of the Rediscovering the Antonine Wall Project.

<http://collections.gla.ac.uk/#/details/ecatalogue/106712>

<https://vimeo.com/210768518>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jzw2Zdy0lqQ>

Distance Stone

A sandstone Distance Stone was found at Eastermains Farm, Kirkintilloch. The boar depicted is the emblem of the 20th Legion, and it appears to be running out of a cave towards a tree. The inscription reads "The Twentieth Legion Valeria Victrix completed 3000 [paces], 3304 feet" The back is wedge-shaped, suggesting that it was originally built into a masonry structure. It is part of the Hunterian Museum collection in Glasgow.

<http://collections.gla.ac.uk/#/details/ecatalogue/106713>

Amphora Fragment

Part of an amphora, made of fired clay stamped with the potter's brand 'Q' was found at Cowgate Street, Kirkintilloch and dates to the Roman occupation of the Antonine Wall from AD 142-180. It is believed to have been made in the first half of the 2nd century AD in Spain and it was used to transport goods, probably wine, from other parts of the Roman Empire for consumption by soldiers stationed on the Antonine Wall. It is part of the Hunterian Museum collection in Glasgow.

<http://collections.gla.ac.uk/#/details/ecatalogue/107110>

<https://vimeo.com/136081275>

People of the Wall: East Dunbartonshire

All illustrations are ©Rediscovering the Antonine Wall



Ebutius

Ebutius was a soldier based at Bar Hill Fort. He scratched his name onto a metal hammer to stop anyone stealing it from him. It is now on display in the Hunterian Museum in Glasgow. As well as patrolling and protecting the Antonine Wall, soldiers had to build all parts of it and carry out any necessary repairs. Bar Hill was home to the 1st cohort of Hamians. This unit was originally recruited in Syria and were famous for their archery skills. It is possible Ebutius was an archer, though there is no evidence to confirm this.

Salmanes (senior)

Salmanes (senior) was probably a merchant from Syria, travelling with his son, also called Salmanes. He set up a gravestone to his son, who died at the age of 15. His son was buried close to Auchendavy and Bar Hill forts, in the central sector of the Antonine Wall. The gravestone is now on display in the Hunterian Museum in Glasgow.



Salmanes (junior)

Salmanes (junior) was the son of a probable Syrian merchant, also called Salmanes. He died, aged only 15, on the Antonine Wall. His father set up a gravestone near to Auchendavy and Bar Hill forts. The gravestone is now on display in the Hunterian Museum in Glasgow



Quintus Pisentius Justus

Quintus Pisentius Justus was the Prefect of the 4th Cohort of Gauls at Castlehill fort. This was an auxiliary unit that included both cavalry and infantry soldiers. The unit originally came from Gaul (modern-day France) but was later based at several forts along Hadrian's Wall. He dedicated an altar to the goddesses of the parade ground and Britannia. It is now on display in the Hunterian Museum in Glasgow. It confirms Roman soldiers on the Antonine Wall were worshipping both their own, and local, gods and goddesses.



Sarrius

Sarrius was a potter based in modern-day Doncaster in England, who made Mortaria. These were bowls that were made with rough stones inside that the Romans used to grind up foods, just like the mortars we use today. He was supplying so many Mortaria to the Roman army along the Antonine Wall, that he opened a new workshop in Bearsden.

Verecunda

Verecunda was buried near to Auchendavy and Bar Hill forts. There was very little information inscribed on her gravestone apart from her name. Due to this, it is thought she might have been a slave at one of the forts. She was clearly well loved for someone to set up a gravestone for her as it would have been an expensive thing to buy. The gravestone is now on display in the Hunterian Museum in Glasgow.





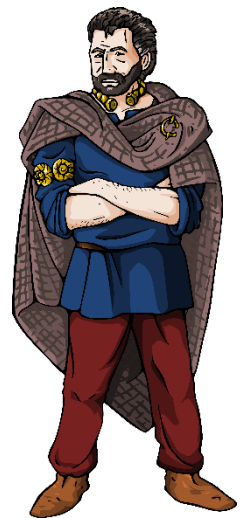
Iron Age Woman

This figure represents the many Iron Age women who lived in villages along the line of the Antonine Wall and the area around it. Many of them lost their homes and lands when they were removed for the building of the Wall. They might have been cut off from their family and friends who ended up on opposite sides of the Wall. Over time, some of the local people began trading or exchanging goods with the Romans. Roman objects such as pottery, jewellery and glass have been found in Iron Age settlements north of the Antonine Wall.

Iron Age Chieftain

This figure represents the Iron Age chieftains who may have originally controlled the lands the Romans took over to build the Antonine Wall. Initially, the Romans pushed them further north, forcing them to create new homes. Over time, the Romans are thought to have paid some

tribal leaders bribes to keep the peace. Pots of Roman coins, often collected over many years, have been recovered from underneath a small number of Iron Age settlements.

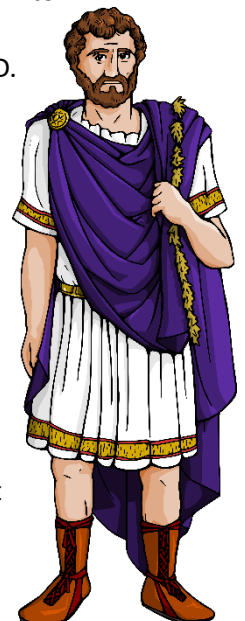


Quintus Lollius Urbicus

Governor of Britain from 139-142AD, Quintus Lollius Urbicus was in charge of building the Antonine Wall for the Emperor. A stone inscription, found at Balmuildy Fort in Glasgow, records his name. It is now on display in the Hunterian Museum. He was born in Tiddis, in modern-day Algeria, but known to the Romans as Numidia. His career took him to (modern-day) Mainz and Vienna, before he reached Britain. After he left the Antonine Wall he went on to become Prefect of Rome and died there in 160AD.

Antoninus Pius

Antoninus Pius was Emperor of Rome from 138-161AD. His predecessor, the Emperor Hadrian adopted him as successor and he was married to Hadrian's niece, Faustina. He ordered the Antonine Wall to be built in order to show his military power and strength. But he never visited it. He reigned for 23 years and managed to control his whole Empire without ever leaving Italy. He was known as one of the 'Five Good Emperors' because he earned the respect of others through governing well and wisely.



Places to Visit in Scotland

Sections of the Antonine Wall, including forts, the ditch, the Military Way as well as traces of the wall itself can be visited today. Information about local Roman sites can be found by using the interactive map here: <http://www.antoninewall.org/map>

If you are planning a visit, why not download the Antonine Wall interactive app?

<http://www.antoninewall.org/visiting-the-wall/download-the-app>

The following is a list of some of the best and most accessible sites along the Antonine Wall:

- Rough Castle, Bonnybridge – the best-preserved fort in a beautiful setting with panoramic views
- Roman baths, Bearsden – remains of a bathhouse and latrine
- Bar Hill, Twechar – the highest fort on the wall and the setting for the Go Roman game
- Kinneil – the only visible example of an Antonine Wall fortlet
- Callendar Park, Falkirk – long, open stretches of the Antonine Wall ditch
- Watling Lodge, Tamfourhill Road, Falkirk – best-preserved sections of the ditch
- Seabegs Wood, Bonnybridge - well-preserved section of the Military Way, and good views of the ditch and rampart

Other Roman sites to visit across Scotland include:

- Bothwellhaugh - Roman Fort & Bathhouse, Motherwell, was likely linked by road to the Antonine Wall
- Trimontium Roman Fort, Newstead, Scottish Borders
- The Gask Ridge – remains of an early northern frontier in Perthshire
- Forts at Cramond – remains of a supply base
- Lurg Moor, Bishopton – remains of a watchtower and signal base
- Inchtuthill, Caputh – traces of a large military fortress thought never to have been completed or occupied

Museums

The following museums have Roman collections on display:

- The Hunterian Museum, Glasgow
- The National Museum of Scotland, Edinburgh
- Trimontium Museum, Melrose
- Callendar House, Falkirk
- Auld Kirk Museum, Kirkintilloch
- Kinneil Museum, Bo'ness
- Cumbernauld Museum, Cumbernauld
- Clydebank Museum, Clydebank

Useful Links

- Antonine Wall Website: <http://www.antoninewall.org/>
- UNESCO Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/430/>
- Historic Environment Scotland: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/advice-and-support/listing-scheduling-and-designations/world-heritage-sites/antonine-wall/>
- Trove: <https://www.trove.scot/>
- The National Museum of Scotland: <https://www.nms.ac.uk/explore-our-collections/search-our-collections/>
- Hunterian Museum: <https://www.gla.ac.uk/hunterian/>
- Falkirk Collections: <https://collections.falkirk.gov.uk/explore>
- Antonine Wall interactive app: <http://www.antoninewall.org/visiting-the-wall/download-the-app>
- Antonine Wall Vimeo account: <https://vimeo.com/user29028896>
- Antonine Wall sketchfab: <https://sketchfab.com/HistoricEnvironmentScotland/collections/antonine-wall-07ab1bb24ffa412596bdc1415b3ef898>

Antonine Wall App

If you are planning a trip to one of the sites along the Antonine Wall, you can download our free Antonine Wall app that includes text, images and videos, 360 degree virtual reconstructions of the sites, and 3D interactive models of artefacts found along the Wall. The app is best used on site, to fully appreciate and understand the augmented reality reconstructions, but can also be used off-site. It is available to download for both Android and iOS.

Roman Glossary

- Ager - The raised mound of a Roman road
- Agricola - Gnaeus Julius Agricola was a Roman general responsible for much of the Roman conquest of Britain.
- Auxiliaries - Elements of the Roman army made up of non-citizens, distinguished from legionaries, who were Roman citizens.
- Ballista - artillery weapon discharging arrows and stone balls
- Barbarian - A person who lived outside the Roman Empire, perceived by Romans as having a violent nature.
- Basilica - town hall
- Berm - in military defences, the level space between two features (e.g. ditch and rampart)
- Britannia - goddess of warfare and water
- Caldarium - Hot room in a bath-suite
- Centuria - unit of 80 legionary soldiers, commanded by a centurion
- Clavicula - in a Roman camp, curved extension of rampart (and ditch) protecting a gateway
- Cohort - Roman army unit, legionary or auxiliary
- Crop-mark- colour-differentiation in standing crops or vegetation (best seen from the air), indicating the presence of buried ancient features
- Denarius - Silver coin, worth 4 sesterii.
- Distance Stone- celebrated the work of the legions who constructed the Antonine Wall. They would have been set into stone frames along the length of the Wall and are likely to have faced South into the Empire.
- Fortuna -Roman goddess of luck and good fortune.
- Forum - Open space in the middle of a town for markets and meeting people (like a market square)
- Frigidarium - Cold room in a bath-suite, normally a cold plunge pool
- Gaul - The Roman name for what is now France, Belgium and Holland.
- Gallia Belgica - modern-day Belgium
- Horreum - Granary.
- Hypocaust - Roman central heating - It works by hot air flowing through gaps between walls and flooring
- Juno - A Roman goddess of women and childbirth. She was the wife of the god Jupiter.
Jupiter - The chief Roman god and the god of thunder.
- Laconicum - hot room (dry heat) in a bath-suite
- Legate - A broad term with three common meanings: (a) an individual assigned a particular task; (b) the commander of a legion; (c) the governor of an imperial province.
- Legion - The major operational unit of the Roman army, consisting of between 5,000 and 6,000 men, all Roman citizens, under the command of a legate appointed by the emperor.
- Lilia - three foot deep pit with tapering sides, at the bottom of which a sharpened stake was fixed upright and concealed with brushwood and leaves.
- Marcus - The Rediscovering the Antonine Wall Project Mascot
- Mercury - The messenger of the Roman gods. He was also the god of trade.
- Minerva - Roman goddess of wisdom
- Mortaria - bowls, with rough insides, that Romans used for grinding up foods
- Neptune - Roman god of the sea.

- Numidia - modern-day Algeria
- Pannonia Superior - modern-day eastern Europe
- Praetorium - commanding officer's house
- Prefect - the person placed in charge and so could have a range of applications, both military and administrative. The more significant military ones were (a) the commander of an auxiliary unit or of the fleet and (b) camp prefect, second-in-command to the legionary legate and commander of the troops in the legate's absence
- Principia - headquarters building of a Roman Fort
- Sacellum - shrine in a fort's headquarters building
- Samian - high-quality, red-coated pottery, imported from the continent (mainly from France)
- Silvanus - Roman god of the woods
- Strigil - A metal object used in Baths to scrape sweat, dirt and excess oil off.
- Stylus - A metal pen for scratching words into wax on wooden tablets
- Titulum - short, detached stretch of rampart (and ditch) protecting the gateway of a marching camp
- Thracia - area covering parts of modern-day Bulgaria, Macedonia and Turkey
- Tribune - rank above centurion. There were six appointed to each legion, answering to the legate who was in charge.
- Tribunus Laticlavus - the second-in-command but often ended up in sole charge of a legion.
- Triclinium - dining-room
- Toga - The traditional public dress of Roman men, made of fine white wool.
- Venus - Roman goddess of love and beauty
- Via decumana- road in a fort running from back of principia to back gate
- Via principalis - road in a fort linking the gates on the long sides and passing in front of the principia
- Vicus - Civilian settlement
- Victory - the goddess of victory

Bibliography

This guide was published as part of the Rediscovering the Antonine Wall project (October 2018 – March 2023). The links in the bibliography were correct at the time of publication. Please note: following the launch of trove.scot in February 2025 Canmore was switched off on 24th June 2025.

Auchendavy

Birley, E., 'Marcus Cocceius Firmus: An Epigraphic Study', PSAS 70 (1936), 363-77 = Roman Britain and the Roman Army, Kendal 1961, 87-103

CANMORE Record: <https://canmore.org.uk/site/45201/auchendavy-antonine-wall>

Davies, R.W. (1976) 'A Lost Inscription from Auchendavy'. Glasgow Archaeological Journal, 4: 103-107.

Gordon, A. (1726) Itinerarium Septentrionale. London.

<http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=40g1AQAAAMAJ> [Auchendavy is discussed on page 54.]

Horsley, J. (1732) Britannia Romana. London. [Auchendavy is discussed on page 169.]

Keppie, L.J.F. and Walker, J.J. (1985) 'Auchendavy Roman Fort and Settlement'. Britannia, 16: 29–35.

Macdonald, G. (1934) The Roman Wall in Scotland, second edition. Oxford. [Auchendavy is discussed on pages 150–51, 285–89.]

Robertson, A.S., revised by Keppie, L. (2001) The Antonine Wall: A Handbook to the Surviving Remains. Glasgow. [Auchendavy is discussed on pages 94-96.]

Roy, W. (1755) Military Survey of Scotland. [For the area around Auchendavy, see:

<http://maps.nls.uk/geo/roy/index.cfm#zoom=14&lat=55.95231&lon=-4.10729&layers=0B000000TTT>]

Roy, W. (1793) The Military Antiquities of the Romans in Britain. London. [Auchendavy is discussed on pages 200–204.]

Stephens, C., Jones R.E. & Gater, J. (2008) 'Geophysical survey on the Antonine Wall' in Breeze, D.J. & Jilek, S.(eds) Frontiers of the Roman Empire, The European Dimension of a World Heritage Site, 79-93.

Bar Hill

CANMORE Records: <https://canmore.org.uk/site/45920/antonine-wall-bar-hill-roman-fort>;

<https://canmore.org.uk/site/45899/bar-hill>

Breeze, D.J. (2009) 'A Selection of Sites on the Antonine Wall', in N. Hodgson (ed.) Roman Scotland: XXI International Limes (Roman Frontiers Studies) Congress, Newcastle upon Tyne. A Handbook to Accompany the Post-Congress Excursion to Scotland, 24-26 August 2009. Newcastle upon Tyne. [Bar Hill is discussed on pages 31-34.]

Glasgow Archaeological Society (1899) The Antonine Wall Report. Glasgow. [The sections dug across the Antonine Wall are discussed on pages 86-95.]

Gordon, A. (1726) Itinerarium Septentrionale. London.

<http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=40g1AQAAAMAJ> [Bar Hill is discussed on page 55.]

Horsley, J. (1732) *Britannia Romana*. London. [Bar Hill is discussed on pages 169-70.]

Keppie, L.J.F. (1986) 'Excavations at the Roman Fort on Bar Hill, 1978-82'. *Glasgow Archaeological Journal*, 12: 49-81.

Keppie, L.J.F. (2002) 'New Light on Excavations at Bar Hill Roman Fort on the Antonine Wall, 1902-05'. *Scottish Archaeological Journal*, 24: 21-48.

Keppie, L.J.F. and Breeze, D.J. (1981) 'Some Excavations on the Line of the Antonine Wall, 1957-80.' *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, 111: 229-47. [Bar Hill is discussed on pages 232-33.]

Keppie, L.J.F. and Walker, J.J. (1989) 'Some Excavations Along the Line of the Antonine Wall, 1981-85'. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, 119: 143-59. [Bar Hill is discussed on pages 151-53.]

Macdonald, G. and Park, A. (1906) 'The Roman Forts on the Bar Hill, Dunbartonshire, Excavated by Mr Alexander Whitelaw of Gartshore, F.S.A. Scot. With a Note on the Architectural Remains by Thomas Ross, Architect, F.S.A. Scot'. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, 40: 403-546.

Macdonald, G. (1934) *The Roman Wall in Scotland*, second edition. Oxford. [Bar Hill is discussed on pages 147-48, 271-85.]

Robertson, A.S., revised by Keppie, L. (2001) *The Antonine Wall: A Handbook to the Surviving Remains*. Glasgow. [Bar Hill is discussed on pages 88-93.]

Robertson, A.S., Scott, M., and Keppie, L.J.F. (1975) *Bar Hill: A Roman Fort and its Finds*. Oxford.

Roy, W. (1755) *Military Survey of Scotland*. [For the area around Bar Hill, see: <http://maps.nls.uk/geo/roy/index.cfm#zoom=14&lat=55.96133&lon=-4.06172&layers=0B000000TTT>]

Bearsden

CANMORE Record: <https://canmore.org.uk/site/44532/bearsden>

Breeze, D.J. (1973) *The Roman Fort at Bearsden, 1973 Excavations*. Edinburgh.

Breeze, D.J. (1977) 'The Fort at Bearsden and the Supply of Pottery to the Roman Army', in J. Dore and K. Greene (eds.) *Roman Pottery Studies in Britain and Beyond*. Oxford. pp.133-46

Breeze, D.J. (1984) 'The Roman Fort at Bearsden', in D.J. Breeze (ed.) *Studies in Scottish Antiquity Presented to Stewart Cruden*. Edinburgh. pp.32-68

Breeze, D.J. (2009) 'A Selection of Sites on the Antonine Wall', in N. Hodgson (ed.) *Roman Scotland: XXI International Limes (Roman*

Frontiers Studies) Congress, Newcastle upon Tyne. A Handbook to Accompany the Post-Congress Excursion to Scotland, 24-26 August 2009. Newcastle upon Tyne. [Bearsden discussed on pages 35-36.]

Breeze, D.J. (2015) *The Roman Fort on the Antonine Wall at Bearsden, Excavations 1973-82*. Edinburgh

Dickson, J.H., Dickson, C.A., and Breeze, D.J. (1979) 'Flour or Bread in a Roman Military Ditch at Bearsden'. *Antiquity*, 53: 47-51.

Gordon, A. (1726) *Itinerarium Septentrionale*. London. [Bearsden discussed under the name "New Kirk-Patrick" on pages 52-53.]

Horsley, J. (1732) *Britannia Romana*. London. [Bearsden discussed under the name "New Kirkpatrick" on pages 166-67.]

Knights, B.A., Dickson, C.A., Dickson, J.H., and Breeze, D.J. (1983) 'Evidence Concerning the Roman Military Diet at Bearsden, Scotland, in the 2nd Century AD'. *Journal of Archaeological Science*, 10: 139-53.

Robertson, A.S. (1988) *The Antonine Wall Through the Ages from Bearsden to Hutcheson Hill*. Bearsden.

Robertson, A.S., revised by Keppie, L. (2001) *The Antonine Wall: A Handbook to the Surviving Remains*. Glasgow. [Bearsden discussed on pages 106-11.]

Roy, W. (1755) *Military Survey of Scotland*. [For area around Bearsden, see: <http://maps.nls.uk/geo/roy/index.cfm#zoom=15&lat=55.91962&lon=-4.31579&layers=0B000000TTT>]

Swan, V. (1999) 'The Twentieth Legion and the History of the Antonine Wall Reconsidered'. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, 129: 399-480. [For African pottery at Bearsden, see pages 459-60.]

Buchley

CANMORE Record: <https://canmore.org.uk/site/44486/buchley>

Hanson, W.S. and Maxwell, G.S. (1983) 'Minor Enclosures on the Antonine Wall at Wilderness Plantation'. *Britannia*, 14: 227-43. [The Buchley enclosure is discussed on pages 227-29.]

Hanson, W.S. and Maxwell, G.S. (1983) *Rome's North West Frontier: The Antonine Wall*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press. [Enclosures on the Antonine Wall are discussed on pages 96-98.]

Robertson, A.S. , revised by Keppie, L. (2001) *The Antonine Wall: A Handbook to the Surviving Remains*. Glasgow. [The Buchley and Wilderness West and East enclosures are discussed on page 33.]

Cadder

CANMORE Record: <https://canmore.org.uk/site/45247/cadder>

Buchanan, J. (1855) 'Notice of Recent Discoveries of Roman Remains at Cadder, on the Antonine Wall'. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, 1: 170-74.

Clarke, J. (1933) *The Roman Fort at Cadder*. Glasgow.

Gordon, A. (1726) *Itinerarium Septentrionale*. London. <http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=40g1AQAAMAAJ> [Cadder is discussed on page 54.]

Horsley, J. (1732) *Britannia Romana*. London. [Cadder is discussed on page 168.]

Macdonald, G. (1915) 'Some Recent Discoveries on the Line of the Antonine Wall'. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, 49: 93-138.

http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/catalogue/adsdata/arch-352-1/dissemination/pdf/vol_049/49_093_138.pdf [Old Kilpatrick is discussed on pages 113-15.]

Macdonald, G. (1934) *The Roman Wall in Scotland*, second edition. Oxford. [Cadder is discussed on pages 155-59, 297-312.]

Robertson, A.S., revised by Keppie, L. (2001) *The Antonine Wall: A Handbook to the Surviving Remains*. Glasgow. [Cadder is discussed on pages 99-101.]

Roy, W. (1755) *Military Survey of Scotland*. [For the area around Cadder, see: <http://maps.nls.uk/geo/roy/index.cfm#zoom=14&lat=55.92599&lon=-4.20404&layers=0B000000TTT>]

Castlehill

CANMORE Record: <https://canmore.org.uk/site/44510/castlehill>

Gordon, A. (1726) *Itinerarium Septentrionale*. London. <http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=40g1AQAAIAAJ> [Castlehill is discussed on page 52.]

Horsley, J. (1732) *Britannia Romana*. London. [Castlehill is discussed on pages 165-66.]

Keppie, L.J.F. (1980) 'The Roman fort(s) on Castlehill, Bearsden.' *Glasgow Archaeological Journal*, 7: 80-84.

Keppie, L.J.F. & Breeze, D.J. (1981) 'Some excavations on the line of the Antonine Wall, 1957-80' in *PSAS* 111, 229-47

Macdonald, G. (1934) *The Roman Wall in Scotland*, second edition. Oxford. [Castlehill is discussed on pages 170-73, 326-28.]

Robertson, A.S., revised by Keppie, L. (2001) *The Antonine Wall: A Handbook to the Surviving Remains*. Glasgow. [Castlehill is discussed on pages 111-13.]

Roy, W. (1755) *Military Survey of Scotland*. [For the area around Castlehill, see: <http://maps.nls.uk/geo/roy/index.cfm#zoom=14&lat=55.92511&lon=-4.35159&layers=0B000000TTT>]

Cleddens

CANMORE Record: <https://canmore.org.uk/site/44555/cleddans>

Gillam, J.P. (1976) 'Possible Changes in Plan in the Course of the Construction of the Antonine Wall.' *Scottish Archaeological Forum*, 7: 51-56. [This paper argues for the Antonine Wall's original plan including fortlets at intervals of one Roman mile, which the evidence at Cleddans appears to support.]

Keppie, L.J.F. and Walker, J.J. (1981) 'Fortlets on the Antonine Wall at Seabegs Wood, Kinneil and Cleddans'. *Britannia*, 12: 143-62. [Cleddans is specifically discussed on pages 154-56.]

Robertson, A.S., revised by Keppie, L. (2001) *The Antonine Wall: A Handbook to the Surviving Remains*. Glasgow. [Cleddans is discussed on page 114.]

East Cadder

CANMORE Record: <https://canmore.org.uk/site/45256/easter-cadder>

Glasgow Bridge

CANMORE Record: <https://canmore.org.uk/site/45253/glasgow-bridge>

Dunwell, A. and Coles, G. (1998) 'Archaeological and Palynological Investigations on the Antonine Wall near Glasgow Bridge, Kirkintilloch'.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 128: 461-79.

Robertson, A.S., revised by Keppie, L. (2001) The Antonine Wall: A Handbook to the Surviving Remains. Glasgow. [The Glasgow Bridge fortlet is discussed on page 98.]

Stephens, C., Jones R.E. & Gater, J. (2008) 'Geophysical survey on the Antonine Wall' in Breeze, D J. & Jilek, S.(eds) Frontiers of the Roman Empire, The European Dimension of a World Heritage Site, 79-93.

St. Joseph, J.K.S. (1955) 'Glasgow Bridge, Nr. Kirkintilloch.' Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, page 20.

St. Joseph, J.K.S. (1976) 'Air Reconnaissance of Roman Scotland, 1939-75.' Glasgow Archaeological Journal, 4: 1-28. [Glasgow Bridge is discussed on page 12.]

Kirkintilloch Fort

CANMORE Record: <https://canmore.org.uk/site/45204/kirkintilloch>

Gordon, A. (1726) Itinerarium Septentrionale. London.

<http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=40g1AQAAAMAJ> [Kirkintilloch is discussed on page 54.]

Horsley, J. (1732) Britannia Romana. London. [Kirkintilloch is discussed on page 168-69.]

Keppie, L.J.F., Bailey, G.B., Dunwell, A.J., McBrien, J.H., and Speller, K. (1995) 'Some Excavations on the Line of the Antonine Wall, 1985-93.'

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 125: 601-71. [For Kirkintilloch, see pages 650-56, 666-68.]

Macdonald, G. (1925) 'Further Discoveries on the Line of the Antonine Wall.' Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 59: 270-95. [For Kirkintilloch, see from page 290.]

Macdonald, G. (1934) The Roman Wall in Scotland, second edition. Oxford. [Kirkintilloch is discussed on pages 152-53, 289-96.]

Robertson, A.S. (1964) 'Miscellanea Romano-Caledonica: the Antonine Wall and Fort at Kirkintilloch, 1952-61'. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 97: 180-201.

Robertson, A.S., revised by Keppie, L. (2001) The Antonine Wall: A Handbook to the Surviving Remains. Glasgow. [Kirkintilloch is discussed on pages 96-98.]

Roy, W. (1755) Military Survey of Scotland. [For the area around Kirkintilloch, see:

<http://maps.nls.uk/geo/roy/index.cfm#zoom=14&lat=55.94403&lon=-4.146&layers=0B000000TTTT>

New Kilpatrick

CANMORE Record: <https://canmore.org.uk/site/231229/antonine-wall-military-way>

Horsley, J. (1732) *Britannia Romana*. London. [The section of the Wall from Bearsden to Summerston is discussed on pages 166-67.]

Keppie, L.J.F. (2008) *The Antonine Wall at New Kilpatrick Cemetery, Bearsden (NS 556723)*, East Dunbartonshire.

Macdonald, G. (1934) *The Roman Wall in Scotland*, second edition. Oxford. [New Kilpatrick Cemetery is discussed on page 165.]

Robertson, A.S., revised by Keppie, L. (2001) *The Antonine Wall: A Handbook to the Surviving Remains*. Glasgow. [New Kilpatrick Cemetery discussed on page 106.]

Stuart, R. (1852) *Caledonia Romana*, second edition, revised by D. Thomson. Edinburgh. [Robbing of stones around New Kilpatrick/Bearsden is discussed on page 313.]

Roman Park

Keppie, L.J.F. & Breeze, D.J. (1981) 'Some excavations on the line of the Antonine Wall, 1957-80' in *PSAS* 111, 229-47

Macdonald, G. (1934) *The Roman Wall in Scotland*, second edition. Oxford. [The area of Roman Park is discussed on pages 169-70.]

Robertson, A.S., revised by Keppie, L. (2001) *The Antonine Wall: A Handbook to the Surviving Remains*. Glasgow. [Roman Park is discussed on page 111.]

Twechar

CANMORE Record: <https://canmore.org.uk/site/45160/twechar>

Goodburn, R. (1978) 'Roman Britain in 1977. I. Sites Explored.' *Britannia*, 9: 404-72. [The Twechar temporary camp is discussed on page 416.]

Jones, R.H. (2011) *Roman Camps in Scotland*. Edinburgh. [The Twechar camp is discussed on page 313.]

Wilderness East & West

CANMORE Record: <https://canmore.org.uk/site/45261/wilderness-east>

CANMORE Record: <https://canmore.org.uk/site/44483/wilderness-west-antonine-wall>

Hanson, W.S. and Maxwell, G.S. (1983) 'Minor Enclosures on the Antonine Wall at Wilderness Plantation.' *Britannia*, 14: 227-43.

Hanson, W.S. and Maxwell, G.S. (1983) *Rome's North West Frontier: The Antonine Wall*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press. [Enclosures on the Antonine Wall are discussed on pages 80, 96-98.]

Robertson, A.S., revised by Keppie, L. (2001) *The Antonine Wall: A Handbook to the Surviving Remains*. Glasgow. [The Buchley and Wilderness West and East enclosures are discussed on page 33.]

Wilderness Plantation

CANMORE Record: <https://canmore.org.uk/site/44475/wilderness-plantation>

Robertson, A.S., revised by Keppie, L. (2001) *The Antonine Wall: A Handbook to the Surviving Remains*. Glasgow. [Wilderness Plantation is discussed on pages 101-02.]

St. Joseph, J.K.S. (1976) 'Air Reconnaissance of Roman Scotland, 1939-75'. *Glasgow Archaeological Journal*, 4: 1-28. [Wilderness Plantations is discussed on page 12.]

Wilkes, J.J. (1974) 'The Antonine Wall Fortlet at Wilderness Plantation, Lanarkshire'. *Glasgow Archaeological Journal*, 3

www.antoninewall.org

Facebook @AntonineWallScotland

Twitter @AntonineWall

Instagram @antoninewall

