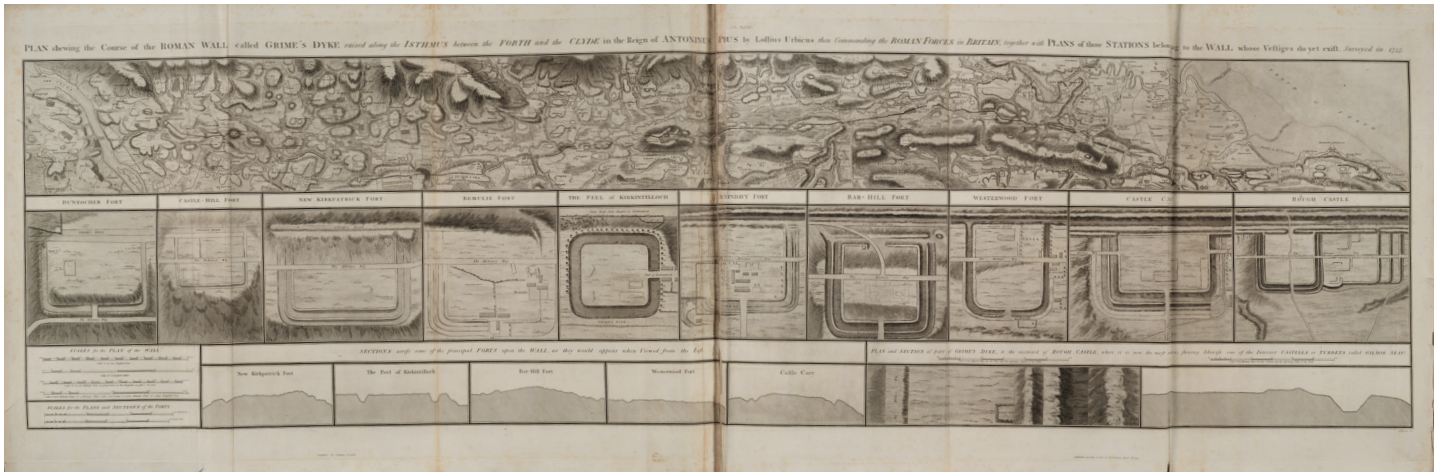


SOURCES OF EVIDENCE

Discuss what each of these evidence sources adds to our knowledge of the Roman fort known today as Rough Castle.

A) Historic map



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Military Antiquities of the Romans in North Britain, 1793, William Roy.

Plan shewing the course of the Roman wall called Grime's Dyke (an old term for the Antonine Wall).

B) Aerial Photograph



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C) Archaeological report

'Among the finds there is a 'paddle-like object' of oak which has apparently suffered from splitting. As it survives, it measures 0.34m in length over all, of which the blade (of elongated oval form) accounts for 0.23m, and the rectangular-sectioned stock or handle forms the remainder. The blade is incomplete, but appears to have been roughly oval; the asymmetrical shoulders taper into the shaft which measures 70mm by 20mm in cross-section and is set at right-angles to the blade; it terminates in a neat cut which indicates that the object is preserved intact. Although the form of this object strongly suggests an identification as a paddle, its small size casts doubt upon its possible use for propulsion; it may have been a mill-paddle.'

I MacIvor, M C Thomas and D J Breeze 1980; W S Hanson and G S Maxwell 1983; R J C Mowat 1996.

D) Inscription

The following inscription was found on a broken slab at Rough Castle:

IMP CAESARI TITO AELIO HADRIANO ANTONINO AUG PIO PP COH VI NERVIORM PRINCIPIA FECIT

'For Emperor Caesar Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, father of his country, the Sixth Cohort of Nervians made this headquarters building'

(RIB 2145; dedicatory inscription)



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E) Site visit

If possible, visit the site yourself. What does seeing the site in person add to your knowledge of Rough Castle?