The issue of women and children in military forts has been a topic of debate for the past twenty years. It is risky at best to interpret social life in Roman army camps and forts based on archaeological sources alone. Finds of this kind should be evaluated in the broader context of civilians of both sexes in a military environment, both *intra* and *extra muros*.

1. Camp settlements and their social structure

Provision of gastronomic services was the primary function of civilian communities accompanying the legions. The term *canabae*, which may refer to huts, tents or wine or food booths, expresses this very well. For the auxiliary forts, settlements of this kind were called *vici* (rows of houses, villages). The settlements accompanying legionary camps have been investigated much less extensively than those accompanying forts of auxiliary units. However, it is known that these settlements were subordinated to the unit commander who determined their location as well as status.

The population included families of soldiers and providers of services, e.g. innkeepers, traders and artisans. We are also informed about a specific group referred to as *lixae* and slaves, both public and private, as well as servants of individual soldiers (*servitia castris*). Soldiers with their dependants and camp-followers formed a specific civil and army community based on close family ties. The nature and extent of the relations between this group and the local civilian population were very dynamic and differed depending on the province.

2. The presence of women in army bases

Rightful marriages (*matrimonia iusta*) for soldiers during their period in service appear to have been impossible from the time of Augustus. They formed informal ties...
instead, having children with slave women. According to Herodian, in 197, Septimius Severus granted soldiers permission to live with their wives. This formula has been interpreted as a concession to cohabitation outside the walls, or even the right to legitimate marriage.

The issue at hand is not the actual existence of ties between soldiers and women, but the nature of these relations and the existence of shared households in a military environment. It is also worth investigating whether and when officers’ wives could stay inside the army forts. The written sources leave no doubt as to a standing opinion that female presence had a detrimental impact on military discipline, and in literature women following the army were primarily considered as shameful. The explanation given for the origin of castra seems at first glance to be an instance of popular etymology – “as if it [castrum] were ‘chaste’ (castus), or because there sexual desire would be castrated (castrare) – for a woman never entered a camp”. However, the term may well have been derived from the same root as the verb castrare, thereby meaning “place of separation”.

Scholars have rejected the idea of cohabitation of soldiers and their families in military barracks before the edict of Septimius Severus, and some have even considered it impossible for women to have passed through the military gates. Calculations indicate that the percentage of soldiers entering into regular relations with women was small, possibly 20% after theius conubii had been introduced. However, researchers agree that families of officers and apparently even of centurions were present on the grounds occupied by army units, but certainly not during the reign of Augustus. Centurions may have been granted permission to marry after a certain period of service. Calculations made by S.E. Phang based on epigraphic evidence have demonstrated that soldiers entered into relationships in their late 30s, which could indicate lack of acceptance for the relationships of younger soldiers.

It has been suggested that army families living together was a natural phenomenon and that both female family members and slave females were present in the camps. This supposition is based on finds of personal adornment, shoes, spindles and toiletries. Such finds have been unearthed on military sites, but only recently have received attention thanks to the efforts of P. Allison. Her studies have been concentrated on three sites, which had served

19 HÉRODIEN, III.8.4–5: “[…] τοις τε στρατιωταίς ἐπιδόκει ἀρχήμα πλείστα, ἀλλὰ τα πολλά συνεχώρητον ἀν δὴ πρότερον ἐχόν- καί γαρ τὸ συνεχόν πρῶτο ἡμήν, καὶ δικαιόλογος εὐρύχωρος ἡμελήματι ἐπέκρινε γονεῖς τε συνοικεῖν, ἀπὸ ἰπποτα μονοφάσιν στρατιωτικῶς καὶ τού τερί τὸν πόλεμον ἐτάσσετο τε καὶ κτήσεις ἅλλην ἄνουσαν.” The soldiers too were given a very substantial sum of money and with this many other privileges that they had not had before, such as an increase in pay (which Severus was the first to give), permission to wear a gold ring and the right to live at home with their wives. All these things are usually considered to be intrinsic to military discipline and to a state of prompt readiness for action. (Herodian (Whittaker), 306–309).
20 S.E. PHANG, The Marriage..., 18; B. CAMPBELL, The Marriage..., 160.
22 Serv., Aen., VIII, 688. This, however, cannot refer to officers’ wives, at least from the end of the 1st c. B.C.
24 DE RH-UNOT-MEILLET, 104; WALDE-HOFMANN, 180.
28 S.E. PHANG, The Timing..., 875.
as the military bases within the first two centuries AD. Permanent female presence inside army posts appears to be confirmed by finds from the Vindolanda fort situated back of the Hadrian Wall, where a cohort of the Batavians was stationed, a small fort at Ellingen (Sablonetum) in Raetia which was manned most probably by a numerus, and the legionary fortress at Vindonissa.

The presence of the commander’s wife and son in Vindolanda is based both on the text of the famous tablet, as well as shoes found in the praetorium. The army barracks in Vindolanda yielded shoes, the size and form of which were at best suggestive of female or children’s feet. While the shoes could have belonged to adolescent boys or been brought from outside during preparations for marching out, the author of the publication admits to considering this as evidence of the presence of soldiers’ families in the barracks. Children’s shoes as proof of family life in camp are only one of the possible theories, however, since we know of transactions in which soldiers purchased female and male slaves, including a boy. Spinning items are related to typically female chores and considered among women’s belongings. But spindle whorls, which are a fairly frequent find, could have doubled as game counters, while loom-weights could not. The few finds of loom-weights from military bases dated to the time of the Principate do not carry substantial weight as evidence. One from Vercellae bore a graffito with the name of Lucius Petronius; another found in the fleet fort of Köln-Alteburg (Germania inferior) could have been used in a sail-making workshop where spinning and weaving could have been done by male slaves. Much stronger arguments in favor of a long-term presence of women intra muros are provided by perinatal or infant burials and bones identified in Ellingen and Vindonissa.

Assuming that milites or female partners of soldiers lived in the army posts alongside regular officers’ wives, the number of artifacts they could have left behind should be relatively substantial. It is then essential to estimate the number of women that these finds reflect and to judge whether they were the families of officers alone or perhaps also regular partners of ordinary soldiers. According to P. Allison, 5–15% of women could have been regularly present in the fort at Ellingen; this is a fairly large percentage. But are these finds definitely “female-related”? And do they testify the permanent presence of women?

3. Understanding gender in Roman society

In antiquity femaleness and effeminacy were marked by similar attributes. Activities not worthy of a freeborn man (vir) were done by women and people lower in the social hierarchy. It is very likely that objects connected with typically female chores could have belonged to people of lower social rank, regardless of sex. This also applies to the function and use of traditionally female-related items in the provincial milieu: in Britain bone hairpins were discovered in burials that are biologically identified as male.

A re-analysis of the finds from the cemetery of the fort near Brougham in Cumbria (Great Britain) has thrown

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25 Although the inscription found in the fort mentions pedites singulares of the III Italic legion, it is more likely that a numerus was stationed at Ellingen; see: P. Southern, The Numeri of the Roman Imperial Army, “Britannia” 20, 1989, 123 and cf. Th. Becker, Women in Roman Forts – Lack of Knowledge or a Social Claim?, “Archaeological Dialogues” 13/1, 2006, 38.
28 C. van Driel-Murray, A Question of Gender... Children’s shoes were also discovered in a fort at Saalburg and in Vindonissa, but in neither case is the context suggestive of permanent residence intra muros of soldiers’ families. See: M. Reutter, Frauen in römischen Militärlagern..., 95; J. Trümml, R. Fellmann Brogli, Mitten im Lager geboren – Kinder und Frauen im römischen Legionlager Vindonissa, (in:) U. Brandl (ed.), Frauen und römisches Militär..., 103–105.
31 S. James, Engendering..., 34.
33 M. Reutter, Frauen in römischen Militärlagern..., 95–96.
35 Burials of children have been found on other sites, but in these cases the context was either misinterpreted or late; see: J. Trümml, R. Fellmann Brogli, Mitten im Lager geboren..., 107–119.
36 P. Allison, The Women and Children..., 126.
unexpected light on the nature of the female presence in camps. The size of the nearby fort, the small finds and two inscriptions found in the neighborhood have demonstrated that the *numerus* stationed there was formed in Pannonia and somewhere in the trans-Danubian region. Two cremation burials from the 3rd–4th centuries AD containing weapons and the skeleton of a horse yielded human remains determined by anthropologists as belonging to women. The discovery ignited a discussion about the possibility of women having actually served in the Roman army, even though historical sources are adamantly in opposition to this idea.

4. Defining the “sex” of objects

Defining small finds as typically female or typically male is the first difficult issue. What ring diameter can be considered as truly female? Even greater difficulties are posed by the need to determine whether given “female” objects found in specific areas were actually used by women in these rooms, dropped during an occasional visit or brought there by the woman’s partner. The reasons and scope for such presence must remain hypothetical to some degree. For instance, it is easy to conceive of female captives (and their children) being held (even for an extended time) inside an army camp, especially during war when sexual violence is condoned.

5. The case of Novae

The first legion to be epigraphically attested to at Novae is the *legio VIII Augusta*. It was sent to the region around AD 44/45 to put down a Thracian rebellion. The earliest earth-and-timber camp was abandoned before AD 69/70 when the newly formed *legio I Italica* replaced the Eighth legion. The soldiers stayed on in Novae at least until the 430s as this date is indicated by a series of inscriptions mentioning the unit. Excavations carried out on the site by Polish and Bulgarian archeologists since the 1960s have been published regularly and profusely in the form of reports and individual articles. The *canatae* has not been explored comprehensively except for a large villa, a temple to Oriental deities and some elements of the infrastructure.

A few categories of small finds associated or possibly-associated with women have been found in Novae (Table I–III). The objects have been mapped on four plans (Fig. 1: A–D). The first three refer to the chronological phases of the existence of the camp: first period pre-Flavian and Flavian (earth and timber and timber-stone phase), second from Trajan until the first quarter of the 3rd century (stone phase), third covering the other three quarters of the 3rd and the first quarter of the 4th century, when the civilian population was probably allowed to live within the walls of the fortress, and the fourth, when Novae certainly was a civilian city, from the 30s of the 5th to the 6th century.

*uNgunetaria* have been generally excluded from the female-related category. This is due to the fact that this category of vessels could have been used for medicaments and Novae had a large army hospital. The same refers to separate finds of melon beads, which might be an ornament and decoration of weaponry, as well as gaming counters. Both these categories should be taken into consideration

37 The cemetery was excavated in the 1960s, but the material (including human remains) discovered then was re-analyzed in 2000; H.E.M. Cool, The Roman Cemetery at Brougham, Cumbria: Excavations 1966 and 1967, Britannia Monograph 21, London 2004.


46 Prof. Tadeusz Sarnowski and Prof. Piotr Dyczek of the University of Warszaw kindly made the documentation from his excavations available to the author and generously consulted the results of the research carried out in his sector of the site. The author is also grateful to Dr. M. Żmudziński for assistance in helping to make the best use of the documentation from research carried out by the University of Wrocław. The plans of Novae presented here were based mainly on the current publications.

47 P. Allison, *The Women and Children..., 121–122* takes into account small melon beads and unguentaria with long neck.

when they appear in assemblages. In this analysis assem-
blages were considered only if they contained at least two
female-related objects. The only exception is a marble frag-
ment of a vessel which probably belonged to a woman, but
did not come from a specific archaeological context (Fig.
2:8). It is decorated with the image of a bathing woman (?)
that finds no parallels in the region, either in form or pos-
sible (hygienic?) function.

Tables I–III. *Novae*: Small finds associated or possibly-associated with women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE I: PERIOD I</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Potential female-related items</strong></td>
<td><strong>Localization</strong></td>
<td><strong>Context</strong></td>
<td><strong>Publication</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Fig.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bracelet, bronze, fragment, diam. 5 cm</td>
<td><em>principia</em> (back side)</td>
<td>Fill of sewer, associated with fragments of local pottery</td>
<td>Unpublished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hairpin (?), bronze, fragment, l. 4.5 cm, w. 0.2–0.4 cm</td>
<td>Western defences</td>
<td>Above culturally sterile (?) soil</td>
<td>GACUTA 1987: 138, nr 159, pl. XV:3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bone comb with ornamental edge</td>
<td>Palaestra of the Flavian baths</td>
<td>The rubble layer between the threshold and later hospital floor</td>
<td>VLADKOVA 2005: 52, No. 1; cf. DYCZEK 1996: 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A set of 43 melon beads and a terracotta lamp decorated with a woman spinning</td>
<td><em>principia</em></td>
<td>Pit containing amphorae</td>
<td>Unpublished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Unguentarium</em>, glass, and melon bead, glass, h. 1.4, diam. 1.6–1.8 cm</td>
<td><em>pretentura sinistra</em> Building in area of the <em>scamna tribunorum</em></td>
<td>Pit (I) containing animal bones, imported table- and kitchen ware, local pots, amphorae, terracotta lamps and metal objects. Pre-Flavian</td>
<td>GENČEVA 2002: 96, pls. LI:3, LII:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Unguentaria</em> of glass, four, and glass melon beads, five, diam. 1–1.5 cm</td>
<td><em>pretentura sinistra</em> Building in area of the <em>scamna tribunorum</em></td>
<td>Pit (II), contents as above. Pre-Flavian</td>
<td>GENČEVA 2002: 96–97, pls. LI:1,2,4–6, LII:2–6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE II: PERIOD II</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Female-related items</strong></td>
<td><strong>Localization</strong></td>
<td><strong>Context</strong></td>
<td><strong>Publication</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Fig.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spindle</td>
<td><em>Western intervallum</em></td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>GACUTA 1993: 181, No. 11, pl. VI:63.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bead, light green glass, dims. 0.6×0.4 cm</td>
<td><em>Northern intervallum</em>, behind the rampart</td>
<td>Layer dated to the reign of Trajan or soon after</td>
<td>Unpublished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bead, blue glass paste h. 2 cm, diam. 0.8 cm</td>
<td><em>principia</em></td>
<td>Among stones of a sewer by the headquarters</td>
<td>Unpublished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vessel, marble, decorated with the image of a naked woman washing her private parts, dims. 9.1×6.2 cm</td>
<td>The area behind <em>principia</em></td>
<td>Surface layer; quality suggests not later than mid 3rd c.</td>
<td>Unpublished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hairpin of bone</td>
<td>Military hospital (<em>valetudinarium</em>)</td>
<td>Associated with medical instruments and glass vessel (dated not later than the end of the 2nd c. by a coin find)</td>
<td>VLADKOVA 2005: 59, No. 34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Epigraphy**

Funerary monument to *Fla(nia) Longina*, Daughter of a soldier from the *ala I Asturum*. Granted citizenship by the Flavians, although her father’s name (Tiberius Bassus) does not indicate such a date [IGLNov, p. 115]. She may not have been recognised by her father. Dating: AD 90–120.


Funerary monument to *Iulia C(aii) lib(erta)*. Found together with an identical funeral monument of her patron and partner, a veteran who lived to be a hundred years old. Dating: mid 2nd century.

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### Table III: Period III

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Female-related items</th>
<th>Localization</th>
<th>Context</th>
<th>Publication</th>
<th>Fig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bracelet, bronze, diam. 5.5 cm, thick. 0.2 cm</td>
<td>Barracks in pretentura sinistra</td>
<td>Room of the barracks; layer dated by a coin of Maximianus (AD 292–295)</td>
<td>Unpublished</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hairpin, bronze, head with hand holding orb, l. 9.3 cm</td>
<td>Barracks in pretentura sinistra</td>
<td>Pit in late building (4th c.), associated with coin from mid 3rd c.</td>
<td>Unpublished</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hairpins, two, bronze and bone</td>
<td>Barracks in NW corner of the camp</td>
<td>Associated with coin of Gordian III (238-244)</td>
<td>Unpublished</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spindles, three</td>
<td>Western intervallum</td>
<td>Mixed layer containing coin of Galerius and heavily worn coin of Tiberius, also jug from first half of 3rd c.</td>
<td>OKRZESIK 1993: 181, – Nos. 3–5, pl. VI.55 –57</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bracelet and hairpin of bone, ring of horn, bone and glass beads</td>
<td>Western intervallum</td>
<td>Associated with coin of Antoninus Pius, but layer from mid 3rd c.</td>
<td>ZIOMECKI 1981: 131–132</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hairpin, horn</td>
<td>Western intervallum</td>
<td>Associated with coin of Hadrian, but layer from mid 3rd c.</td>
<td>ZIOMECKI 1981: 131–132</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loom weight, terracotta, dims. 9.2×4×4.3 cm</td>
<td>Cavalry (?) barracks in retentura dextra</td>
<td>Layer containing collapsed roof with evidence of fire, dated to mid (?) 3rd c.</td>
<td>Unpublished</td>
<td>2.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hairpins of bone, four</td>
<td>Ruins of valetudinarium or villa</td>
<td>Scattered around in layer overlying the army hospital remains; dated to first half of 3rd c.</td>
<td>VLADKOVA 2005: Nos. 29, 30, 43, 50</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Epigraphy

- **Funerary monument to Vibia Marcia.** A veteran’s partner and mother of a deceased boy, recognised by his father. Dating: AD 180–250. IGLNov 80 –
- **Funerary monument to [S]urian(a).** Partner of a veteran, who had had two relationships. The other woman is not mentioned, but her existence may be deduced from the children’s names. Dating: AD 201–250. IGLNov 99 –

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**Vladkova, P.**
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**Ziomecki, J.**
5.1. Period I (Table I, Fig. 1:A)

Of greatest interest was the content of three of ca. ten refuse pits and the rubbish dump discovered in pre-Flavian structures and in the area of the barracks, the officers’ house (fabrica tribunorum),58 and four pits in the headquarters building and headquarters’ portico on the via principalis.97 The pits and the dump contained imported table- and kitchen ware, glass vessels (pyxides, unguentaria, jars and cups), amphorae, lamp and metal objects, a gaming counter as well as 43 melon beads (Fig. 2:7). None of these potentially female-related objects were of a domestic nature; there were no spinning accoutrements, for instance. Neither were there any hairpins. The luxurious nature of some items suggests that they could have belonged to the officers and their families.

A figure of a nymph (Fig. 2:1), reused in the army hospital, may have come from the decoration of the Flavian military baths or other building.99 Obviously, the sculpture of a half-naked female is hardly an indication of women being present inside the camp. However, such decoration put on display in an army bath is quite astonishing, considering that a place governed by severe military regulations (disciplina militaris) should be clear of female nudity.52

The end of the 1st century and the beginning of the 2nd century saw much military activity in the region as a result of Domitian’s and Trajan’s Dacian wars. The canabae were certainly in existence at this time, as was another settlement situated about 2 km east of the fortress.103

5.2. Period II (Table II, Fig. 1:B)

The period of overall prosperity and regional development in the 2nd century,104 tended to favor long-term relations, as evidenced by the content of diplomas issued after 120.105 This phenomenon does not seem to have been paralleled by an explosion of objects which could have belonged to women inside the camp.

It should be kept in mind, that barbarian raids on Lower Moesia, including the neighborhood of Novae, during the reign of Antoninus Pius106 and Marcus Aurelius,107 would have caused civilians to seek refuge inside the camp walls. So far, this was not attested by the presence of female-related items. There does not seem to be any sudden appearance of female-related objects traced archaeologically after the lifting of the ban on wedlock in the end of the 2nd century.

5.3. Period III (Table III, Fig. 1:C)

Barbarian raiding in the Danubian provinces in 238 and then in 250/51 devastated the farmlands around Novae, although it apparently did not touch the camp itself.108 An annex with an additional line of defenses was added at this time to the eastern side of the camp. The function of this annex remains uncertain, but it stands to reason that following successive raids the remaining civil survivors would have moved nearer to the fortress and may have even found refuge inside the walls. Of interest in the presented set are the items found in the western interval- lum.109 It proved impossible to determine the function of the features discovered in this area, although the localization would favor an interpretation that sees in these structures a legionary workshop (fabrica). The disturbed stratigraphy in this sector (pits from the last quarter of the 3rd century) advises caution in their interpretation. Based on

98 Unpublished finds discovered during the excavations in 2010 and 2011.
100 Although the Roman attitude to public nudity was unlike the modern one (G.G. FAGAN, Bathing in Public in the Roman World, Michigan 2002, 214), female nudity in a military environment could not have been well seen; see: S.E. PHANG, Roman Military Service..., 95. The figure of a nymph in army baths is also unusual, as it was Fortuna who was worshiped in such places due to games and gambling; see G. WEBSTER, The Roman Imperial Army of the First and Second Centuries, London 1985, 204.
101 A. TOMAS, Municipium Novensium....
the recorded material from Novae, it can be said that objects such as hairpins and loom-weights (Figs. 2:6,9,10), safely said to be female-related, showed up for the first time after the middle of the 3rd century.

5.4. Period IV (Fig. 1:D)

New civil structures, including a private villa with glass workshop, were erected inside the fortress in this period. Female-related items were exceedingly numerous. The villa that was built on the ruins of the army hospital yielded 75% of all the spindle whorls discovered so far in Novae; the same can be said of jewelry (beads, finger rings, bracelets) and female-related objects of everyday use (mirrors, combs). Objects of this kind were also found in other places, in the area by the walls and the command headquarters where excavations have yielded spindle whorls, mirrors, and hairpins.

5.5. Novae: its character and interpretative limitations

Material potentially related to women in Novae seems to be quite modest and concentrated along the streets and in the officers’ accommodations. The excavations carried out at Novae from 1960 through the 1980s were concentrated mainly on the Late Roman phases and have explored comprehensively only a few of the camp buildings (hospital, command headquarters, officers’ house); other features have been uncovered in part or merely tested (fortifications, baths, barracks). The picture set by female-related artifacts from the periods I–II is fairly modest compared to the mapping of finds from the Late Roman city (Fig. 1). Without excavating the crucial area of the camp barracks, which is still to be done, the present study cannot be treated as more than just a test of the issue.

Comparable data from cemeteries and settlements around the fort are insufficient. Graves were uncovered mostly accidentally and documented in the course of salvage work without anthropological examination. To date, only one brooch of the A.97 type, believed to be a typically female adornment from the Middle Danubian region, has been found, unfortunately in unstratified context. The difficult process of defining typically female and male objects is made even more complex in the case of a site like Novae, which was a crucible of merging cultures and migration of people of low social status. To judge by the epigraphic finds, the local population of the associated civic settlement comprised largely of arrivals from the east. Regardless of the caution that is required in evaluating names which could have been slave names given secondarily by the traders, the names of the children of some of the veterans point to Eastern and local roots. Freedmen constituted more than 40% of the civilian population confirmed in the inscriptions. Of the women whose tombstones have been found, around 50% were of slave origin.

6. The nature of civilian presence inside army posts

Reports from the times of the Republic referred directly to camp followers staying inside the army posts. The reforms of Marius between 107 and 102 BC attempted to redress this situation, introducing characteristic equipment to limit the slave transport and baggage trains used until then. But the first probably to take decisive measures to curb civilian presence in the army was Augustus who reinstated the military discipline. We still do not know whether certain categories of non-soldiers were permitted to live inside the unit camps. The number of followers was big for sure when the Romans were routed at the Teutoburg Forest as well as later, during the war in Judea.
6.1. Servants and slaves

Under the Roman Republic some of these civilians fulfilled military functions, if required, and even received food rations. The paramilitary function of this group increased during the Principate.\(^{71}\) Once a professional army was established, servants were incorporated into it, perhaps even serving in an ala or a cohort.\(^{72}\) Their presence as a group in the army environment is irrefutable, but the character of this group and its place of residence have not been fully identified. Apart from “military” servants and slaves, gladiator troups owned (?) by the army are attested epigraphically.\(^{73}\)

In a number of forts excavations have revealed characteristically planned buildings comprising a row of small rooms around a small courtyard (so-called Sonderunterkünfte)\(^{74}\). These are interpreted usually as additional barracks for the numeri, administrative buildings, sanitary units, a prison (carcer) or quarters for the commanding officer’s servants. It is not to be excluded that in this case the structures served as accommodations for servants and slaves.

Women were also among the soldier-owned slaves. Female and children bought by soldiers as slaves are known from the documentary evidence.\(^{75}\) It should be taken into consideration that brothels existed in the neighborhood of military bases, as in Dura,\(^{76}\) or even in military quarters, if we are to believe written sources.\(^{77}\) The permanent residence intra muros of kitchen maids (focariae) or female slaves (ancillae, servae)\(^{78}\) is more controversial. But these categories of women could hardly be refused female adornments, or even domestic chores, so the artifacts left by them during their occasional presence in the camp, would have been the same as those left by concubines.

6.2. Army baths and hospitals

There is no certainty as to whether army baths or hospitals were open to civilians or manned by slaves. It is probable that these establishments were attended by the officers’ families. At least temporary presence of women should be expected there and is confirmed by finds of a milk tooth and women’s accoutrements in a bath inside the legionary camp at Carleon (Ica).\(^{79}\)

6.3. Tabernae

Civilian baths often encompassed rooms intended as tabernae, that is, small shops frequently offering food and beverages.\(^{80}\) Hot bathing and cooked food were believed detrimental to strict military discipline.\(^{81}\) But just like baths were allowed inside army camps, so permission was given for establishments like tabernae offering light wine.\(^{82}\) Buildings of this kind must have existed at Vetera, Novae-Siam, Inchtuthill and Novac.\(^{83}\) One of the possible interpretations of the controversial Building C in Ellingen is that it was a commander’s residence,\(^{84}\) but one cannot exclude, basing on the presence of a broad spectrum of finds including a heating system, that it was actually a kind of modest army camp bath combined with a taberna. But the most

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\(^{72}\) J. Roth, *The Logistics…*, 110.

\(^{73}\) CIL XIII, 8831 (Germania inferior): Marti Vict(ori) / gladiatores / (classis) G(ermanicae) P(idelis) F(idelis).


\(^{75}\) B. Campbell, *The Roman Army…*, 169, No. 280; IDR, 36, 37 and 38; P. Varon, Empio ancilae/mulieris…, 189–195.

\(^{76}\) One of the houses in Dura was interpreted as a brothel where a troupe of prostitutes and dancers controlled by the army were lodged; see: M. I. Rostovtzeff (ed.), *The Excavations at Dura-Europos. Preliminary Report of 1st – 9th season of work*, vol. 9/1, New Haven 1952, 166–167; N. Pollard, *Soldiers, cities, and civilians in Roman Syria*, Michigan 2003, 53–54; S.E. Phang, *The Marriage…*, 248–249.


\(^{78}\) Kitchen maids (focariae) and female slaves could have found themselves in intimate relationships with soldiers not withstanding the bound with their de facto wives (concubinae); see: S.E. Phang, *The Marriage…*, 128, 204–251 and see AE 1971, 420; cf. polygamy of soldiers in: R. Friedl, *Der Konkubinat…*, 256–257.


\(^{82}\) H. von Petrikovits, *Die Innenbauten…*, 96. Drinking wine in antiquity was a common practice, as well as the attitude to drinking was different than nowadays. See: S.E. Phang, *Roman Military Service…*, 259–264 cites sources indicating that consuming alcohol on duty was not punished severely.


\(^{84}\) P. Allison, *Artifact Distribution…*, 56.
famous example from *Vindonissa*, where a tablet was found inscribed with the female name of a possible owner (sic!) of such a facility, is not as certain as it would appear. The text is actually an invitation to a possibly private party.

### 6.4. Workshops

Civilians, including possibly women and children, were most probably employed in the army workshops (fabricae). It has been repeatedly pointed out that soldiers’ families following their only breadwinner could not have leechd so completely on the army, but that they could and probably did serve the army in a variety of useful occupations.

### 6.5. Travelers on the frontier and army units

One of the functions of the Roman borderline was controlling civilian traffic. The roads along the borders cut through most of the forts as their *via principalis*, but bypass loops were also provided for long-distance traffic. The volume of traffic on these roads was so intensive that it caused problems for people living near to such a road. On the other hand, soldiers were not permitted to leave their units under the penalty of death according to the legal code. The image supplied by the evidence is that of a continuous stream of travelers passing through the army forts and camps, which the soldiers stationed there could not leave without permission. Therefore, limited freedom in contacts with the civilian population should be understood rather as a ban imposed on being away from the unit without permission.

Yet one can hardly imagine travelers entering the army camps and wandering about freely. The gates would have been guarded and the passage through a camp or fort controlled. Traffic checks on the road were instituted by *stationarii* and *beneficiarii*, but at the gates of the army camp there were special guards *ad portas*, and they would have probably been closed for the night or in special circumstances. Surely there were women and children among the travelers, as was the case of a certain mother with two children crossing, presumably by bribery, a *stationarius* checkpoint not far from the mines at Mons Claudianus in the Egyptian Eastern Desert.

### 6.6. Trading and supplies in the army units

The partly individual supply system in force in the Roman army is attested by certain documents concerning soldiers’ contracts, both as buyers and as those responsible for business dealings, very possibly with the aid of servants and camp followers. Since soldiers were prohibited from leaving camp without permission and their outings were presumably under control, all current affairs requiring their going outside the walls, including trivial shopping, required go-betweens, presumably servants and slaves.

The markets of settlements accompanying the army camps were a natural place for commercial exchange. Could places like that be found inside the army units? Polybius and Joseph Flavius mention a market-place (*ἀγορά*) in the camp, on the *via quintana* across from the *praetorium*. One of the papyri mentions the guards by the *macellum*. Livy mentioned a forum called quintana as

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92 G. Webster, *The Roman Imperial Army*, 210–211.
93 S. James, *Soldiers and Civilians..., 80.
96 B. Campbell, *The Roman Army*, 180, No 301.
97 Modestinus describes punishment for escaping across the walls and ditches, hence exiting the camp gates must have been under strict control; see Digesta 49.16.3.4–5: *Is, qui exploratione emerit hostibus insistitibus aut qui a fossato recedit, capitare puniendum est* (He who leaves the army for the purpose of scouting in the presence of the enemy, or who goes beyond the ditch surrounding the camp, shall be punished with death). Also see Digesta 49.16.3.17–19: *Ne nec et si ullum quis transcendent aut per marsum castra incedat, capitare punitor* (When anyone crosses the entrenchments of the camp, or returns to it by the wall, he is punished with death). Translation after Digesta (Scott), 190.
100 R.O. Fink, *Roman Military Records on Papyrus*, Cleveland (Ohio) 1971, guard rosters nos. 13, 15, 17 and morning report (?) no. 51. Guards are also mentioned in different places within the camp.
101 Digesta 49.16.12.2: *Officium tribunorum est vel eorum, qui exer- citui praesunt, milites in castris continere, ad exercitationem producere, claves portarum suscipere (It is the duty of the tribunes, or of those who command the army, to confine the soldiers in camps [...]; to keep the keys of the gates).
102 B. Campbell, *The Roman Army*, 174 (about the ostracron from Mons Claudianus).
103 J. Roth, *The Logistics..., 99; B. Campbell, War and Society..., 100.
104 S.E. Phang, *Roman Military Service..., 176–177.
105 Polyb. VI.30–31; Fl. Joseph., B. iud. 3.83.
a place where the enemy could find abundant supplies.  
On these grounds it is believed that such places existed at least in the times of the Republic. Nevertheless, J. Roth has suggested, correctly in my opinion, that the word διαπαδικον used by Polybius could have referred to a “supply distribution point” or “military supplies.” It is possible that traders were allowed to enter the camp and sell their products, but it was believed that such activities weakened military discipline and were a source of chaos in the fort, especially during military campaigns. In times of peace, traders were possibly more welcome. It is probable that visits of this kind were described in a letter written in AD 107 by a soldier of legio III Cyrenaica, who wrote that “merchants come to us every day.” It is more important that the supplies for the army were often realized by civilians. These supplies must have been transported to some place inside the camp or even directly to the granaries and storerooms.

7. Conclusions

Civilians, including women, have left proof of their presence inside army posts in a broad gamut of circumstances. It has been argued above that artifacts attributed to females and children, and found inside Roman army posts, hardly need to be proof of the actual presence of families in the barracks. Neither should traces of youngsters be considered as testimony of immoral practices.

Upon considering where such artifacts or testimonies have appeared, we find that attention is concentrated on the auxiliary forts. Perhaps then we should consider these intriguing finds in the context of the units stationed there. In the case of irregular units like the numeri, which could have been comprised of the barbarian allies of Rome, the presence of women intra muros would be proof of a lack of Roman army discipline, or else conscious acquiescence. During the Hellenistic period mercenaries were allowed the company of families, contrary to the Greek soldiers. Moreover, it is not entirely clear whether rules of discipline regarding relations with women, introduced at one point by Augustus, concerned the whole army or just the legions. The suggestion that soldiers from auxiliary units in the 1st century AD were permitted to marry legally has been rejected, but perhaps another look at the issue verifying the stated reasons is in order. There is a significant difference between the legal regulations concerning the marriage law, and the informal permission for cohabitation. In situations of rising threat a departure from the standards of army discipline could have had the force of

101 Livy 41.2.11. Suetonius uses the word quintana with reference to a place of auction at the imperial palace (Suet...Nero, 26). The etymology of the term canteen (Fr. cantine, It. cantina) in the meaning of cuisine et lieu de distribution des vivres d’une troupe en campagne is often derived from the word quintana, though it is not obvious and put in doubt by some scholars; see Cantine, (in:) Dictionnaire de la langue française (Littré) after Amédée Tardieu’s printed edition, Le Trésor de la langue française informatisé (http://atilf.atilf.fr/); Cantina, (in:) O. Pianigiani, Vocabolario Etimologico della Lingua Italiana, 1907 (http://www.etimo.it/); cf. Castra, (in:) DGRA, 249.

102 OLD, 1557.

103 J. Roth, The Logistics..., 100.

104 J. Roth, The Logistics..., 99–100.

105 B. Campbell, The Roman Army..., 30–31, No. 36 (papyrus from Karianis; translation by B. Campbell).


107 Only such extreme cases are considered by C. van Driel-Murray (A Question of Gender..., 360).

108 TH. Becker, Women in Roman Forts..., 38.


110 Cf. S.E. Phang, Roman Military Service..., 4.


115 The epigraphic evidence confirms the existence of regular unions between auxiliaries and women, the same as between legionaries and their informal wives; M.M. Roxan, Women on the Frontiers... But this is not an indication whether women were allowed or not to live inside the forts.
attracting volunteers. The only legionary fortress where evidence of female presence is undoubted is Vindonissa. This case should be examined by scholars in particular.

In other legionary camps (Vetera and Novae), differently than in auxiliary forts, female-related objects appear to be concentrated around the gates, main streets and officers’ accommodations. They also do not seem to be related in any way to long-term domestic activities; for example, no loom-weights have been found together with other female-related artifacts. The above mentioned possibilities of civilian presence inside the camps refer to peacetime. But the occurrence of female-related items may coincide with periods of military threat as evidence of families taking refuge in the forts or of captive women with children.\textsuperscript{116} Their disappearance may be connected with restored discipline, in wartime\textsuperscript{117} as well as in peacetime situations when the camps were being cleared of amenities.\textsuperscript{118} Such phenomena, however, are difficult to trace in the archaeological record.

Regardless of the controversial idea that soldiers lived together with their female partners in the barracks,\textsuperscript{119} we should certainly revise the current perspective evaluating relations between soldiers and civilians to include more than just the interactions between two separate social groups. Army units should be evaluated on an individual basis as separate and highly complex military and civil structures (soldiers, their families, servants, slaves). And the various kinds of units (legions and auxiliary units, especially native ones) should be treated perhaps as formations with different social standards.

\textit{(Translated by Iwona Zych)}

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\textsuperscript{116} M. REUTER, \textit{Frauen in römischen Militärlagern...}, 97.

\textsuperscript{117} O. STOLL, "Incedere inter milites...", 41; cf. Tac., Hist. IV, 20.2: \textit{Three thousand legionaries [...]}, as well as a band of peasants and foragers, unwarlike but bold before they met actual danger, burst out of all the gates [...].

\textsuperscript{118} Hadrian cleared the camps of banqueting-rooms, porticoes, grot-toe, and bowers [...]. SHA, Hadr. X:4: \textit{triclinia de castris et porticoes et cryptas et topia dirueret, vestem humilissimam frequenter acciperet, sine auro balteum sumeret, sine gennmis fibula stringeret, capulo vix eburneo spatham clauderet [...]}.\textsuperscript{119}

\textsuperscript{119} On the controversies, see: S. JAMES, \textit{Soldiers and civilians...}, 83; idem, \textit{Engendering...}; TH. BECKER, \textit{Women in Roman Forts...}
Abbreviations of ancient sources and cited editions


Etym.  *Isidori Hispalensis Episcopi Etymologiarum Sive Originum Libri XX, recognovit brevque adnotatione criticainstruxit W.M. Lindsay, tomus I, libros I–X continens, Oxford 1911.*


Abbreviations

AE  *L'Année Épigraphique*

ANRW  *Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt, Berlin-New York 1972–.*

BABESCH  *Annual Papers on Mediterranean Archaeology*

B.A.R.  *British Archaeological Reports*

CIL  *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*


Ernouf-Meillet  *A. Ernouf, A. Meillet, Dictionnaire étymologique de la langue latine. Histoire de mots, Paris 2001 (1932).*

IGLNov  *Inscriptions grecques et latines de Novae (Mésie inférieure), J. Kolendo, V. Božilova (eds.), Ausonius Mémoires I, Bordeaux 1997.*


TLL  *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*

Problem obecności kobiet i dzieci w rzymskich obozach i fortach wojskowych, będący od dwudziestu lat przedmiotem debaty, oparty jest w zasadzie na źródłach archeologicznych, co czyni każdą interpretację ryzykowną. Znaleziska tego rodzaju winny być zatem rozpatrywane w szerzym kontekście życia społecznego armii rzymskiej i obecności cywilów w jednostkach wojskowych.


Nieliczne znalezione z Novae zostały umieszczone na czterech planach, odpowiadających czterem okresom istnienia obozu i miasta. Właściwa interpretacja tych znalezisk została oparta na szerszą analizę charakteru lokalnej publiczności. W przypadku Novae, mamy do czynienia z ludnością składającą się w dużej mierze z wyzwolenów (40%). W odróżnieniu od fortów oddziałów pomocniczych, rozmieszczenie „kobiecych” przedmiotów koncentruje się wzdłuż głównych ulic, bram i domów oficerskich, podobnie jak w obozie legionowym Fētera/Xanten.

Obecność wewnętrz murów obronnyczych przedmiotów potencjalnie związanych z kobietami nie musi być interpretowana wyłącznie jako ślad rodziny żołnierzy. Ludność towarzysząca armii bywała zakwaterowana w obozach marszowych. Dotyczy to niewolników czy służby, którzy być może zamieszkiwali dodatkowe baraki, znane z badań wykopalskich. Nie wiemy także, czy łaznie i szpitale wojskowe mogły być udostępniane cywilom. Istnienie sklepów (tabernae) na terenie obozów wydaje się możliwe, a zatem powinniśmy wziąć pod uwagę fakt, że ich obsługa mogła być cywilna. To samo dotyczy warsztatów wojskowych. Ludność cywilna poruszająca się po drogach przygranicznych musiała przekraczać bramy obóz i fortów, podczas gdy żołnergom nie wolno było opuszczać jednostek bez zezwolenia. Zarówno dostawy dla armii, jak i indywidualne zakupy musiały być realizowane przez ludzi z zewnątrz.

Gama okoliczności, podczas których przedmioty należące do ludności cywilnej dostawały się w obręb murów jednostek wojskowych, jest naprawdę szeroka. Znaleziska, które frapują szczególnie (szkielety noworodków i płódów), zostały znalezione w fortach oddziałów pomocniczych, w tym nieregularnych oddziałów numeri. Być może należy brać pod uwagę ewentualne różnice w mentalności, życiu społecznym, a nawet możliwość oficjalnego przyzwolenia na zachowanie innego modelu dyscypliny tych oddziałów.
Fig. 1:A. Legionary fortress and late Roman city of Novae. Findspots of items associated and possibly-associated with women (by A. Tomas). Period I. 1 – headquarters; 2 – barracks in praetentura sinistra; 3 – Flavian baths; 4 – barracks; 5 – officers’ house.


Fig. 1:B. Legionary fortress and late Roman city of Novae. Findspots of items associated and possibly-associated with women (by A. Tomas). Period II. 1 – headquarters; 2 – western intervallum; 3 – military hospital; 4 – officers’ house; 5 – military baths; 6 – northern intervallum; 7 – the area behind principia (undetermined buildings).

Ryc. 1:B. Obóz legionowy i późnoantyczne miasto Novae. Miejsca znalezienia przedmiotów związanych z kobietami i przedmiotów prawdopodobnie związanych z kobietami. Okres II. 1 – komendantura; 2 – zachodnie intervallum; 3 – szpital legionowy; 4 – dom oficerów; 5 – laźnie legionowe; 6 – północne intervallum; 7 – teren na tyłach principia (nieokreślone zabudowania).
Fig. 1:C. Legionary fortress and late Roman city of Novae. Findspots of items associated and possibly-associated with women (by A. Tomas). Period III. 1 – headquarters; 2 – western intervallum; 3 – urban villa and attached house; 4 – urban houses; 5 – baths; 6 – barracks (?) in the N-W corner; 7 – cavalry (?) barracks

Ryc. 1:C. Obóz legionowy i późnoantyczne miasto Novae. Miejsca znalezienia przedmiotów związanych z kobietami i przedmiotów prawdopodobnie związanych z kobietami. Okres III. 1 – komendatura; 2 – zachodnie intervallum; 3 – willa miejska i przyległe zabudowania; 4 – domy miejskie; 5 – laźnie; 6 – baraki (?) w płn.-zach. narożniku; 7 – baraki jazdy (?)

Fig. 1:D. Legionary fortress and late Roman city of Novae. Findspots of items associated and possibly-associated with women (by A. Tomas). Period IV. 1 – headquarters; 2 – building near western walls; 3 – urban villa and attached buildings; 4 – urban houses; 5 – cathedral and bishop’s residence; 6 – building near northern wall and northwestern corner; 7 – late building.

Fig. 2. *Novae*. Selected items associated and possibly-associated with women from periods I and II (see attached tables). 1 – marble figure of a nymph (after Dyczek 1997); 2 – bracelet of bronze; 3 – bronze hairpin (?) (after Gacuta 1987); 4, 5 – glass beads; 6 – bronze bracelet; 7 – a set of melon beads; 8 – fragment of a marble vessel; 9 – bronze hairpin; 10 – loom weight made of re-used brick (by A. Tomas. Picture of the nymph courtesy of the Antiquity of Southeastern Europe Research Centre, University of Warsaw).

Ryc. 2. *Novae*. Wybrane przedmioty związane z kobietami i prawdopodobnie związane z kobietami okresu I i II (zob. załączone tabele). 1 – marmurowa figura nimfy (Dyczek 1997); 2 – bransoleta z brązu; 3 – brązowa szpila do włosów (?) (Gacuta 1987); 4, 5 – paciorki szklane; 6 – brązowa bransoleta; 7 – zestaw paciorków melonowatych; 8 – fragment marmurowego naczynia; 9 – brązowa szpila do włosów; 10 – ciężarek tkacki zrobiony z wtórnie użytej cegły.