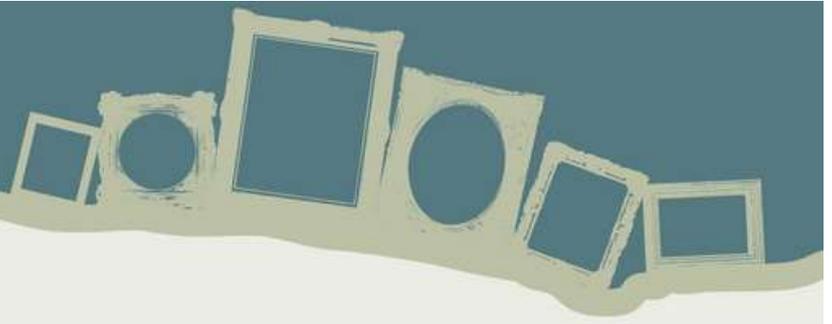


Wall Face



Roman Object Image Card #3: Remembrance

How do we remember people who have died?

Today	Roman times
WHO does the remembering?	
HOW do they share their memories?	
WHAT sort of messages do they want people to understand?	
WHY do they want people to know this about the people who died?	

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Roman grave markers from Hadrian's Wall



Roman grave markers are very varied, they can be grand and ornately carved by skilled craftsman. The diversity of the Hadrian's Wall grave markers reflects a population from across the Roman Empire: soldiers of all ranks, and their families.

Flavinus *original in Hexham Abbey, replica at Corbridge*

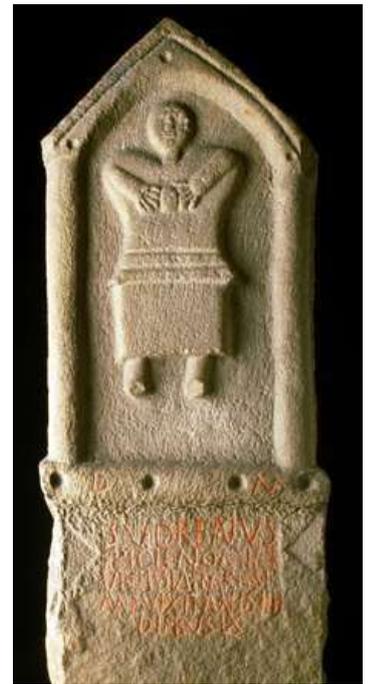
The flag bearing cavalryman making his horse trample a barbarian is a powerful image for a 25 year old soldier. The inscription says: *To the spirits of the departed: Flavinus, trooper of the cavalry regiment Petriana, standard-bearer, from the troop of Candidus, aged 25, of 7 years' service, lies buried here.*

Vellibia © English Heritage

Children's tombstones often have a generic image of 'a child', so this might not look like Vellibia. What might this tell us about Roman thoughts on children? She is holding a ball. The inscription says:

For the immortal shades, Sudrenus (set this up) for Ertola, called Vellibia, she lived most happily for 4 years and 60 days

She was known by two different names, Ertola and Vellibia. Did you have a family nickname when you were four?



Regina © TWAM

This tombstone shows Regina, sitting in a wicker chair with her jewellery box and basket of wool beside her. The Latin inscription says Regina was 30 years old when she died, and that she was one of the Catuvellauni, a tribe from southern Britain. She was the slave, and later the wife, of Barates from Syria. Her Latin name means "Queen". There is an inscription in Aramaic (a language spoken in Palmyra which is now Syria) saying "Regina, freedwoman of Barates, alas".

It was found at Arbeia Roman Fort in South Shields. Arbeia is thought to mean 'fort of the Arabs'. It was the closest port on Hadrian's Wall to the rest of the Roman Empire, so is likely to have hosted people and goods from many different cultures.

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