

The auxiliary epitaphs from Carnuntum reveal little about the life of the auxiliaries in the fort itself. There are only 13 surviving inscription, many of which are in poor condition. However, by tracking the activities of the units represented in the epitaphs and comparing what we know about Pannonia to other frontier regions we can make some reasonable suggestions as to what life was like for auxiliary units on the frontier.

Roman auxiliary units were comprised of native tribesmen and used as supplements to the Roman Legions. Usually these were mounted cavalry units, and some historians have argued that the auxiliaries were an “essential part of the republican military system” by the second century.¹ In Britain, for example, auxiliary units occupied forward areas while the legions were stationed behind them.²

From AD 70 to AD 250 five different auxiliary units occupied the fort at Carnuntum, but the presence of auxiliary units in the Pannonian province dates back to at least AD 9, when 14 *ala* units and 70 *cohorts*, both of which designate a unit as an auxiliary, took part in the suppression of the Pannonian revolt.³ These units were either raised or moved from their place of origin to suppress this uprising. Some historians believe that the suppression of the Pannonian revolt resulted in a shift in how auxiliary forces were used by the Roman army. Prior to the uprising many of these units are believed to have been temporary, but they gradually became a permanent fixture in the Roman military system when they were shipped to Pannonia.⁴ Furthermore, after the revolt it appears that Roman policy was to ship auxiliary units to different frontier regions

¹ George Leonard Cheesman, *The Auxilia of the Roman Imperial Army* (University of California Libraries, (2011), p. 9.

² Alan K. Bowman. *Life and Letters On the Roman Frontier: Vindolanda and Its People* (New York: Routledge, 1998), p. 21.

³ George Leonard Cheesman. *The Auxilia of the Roman Imperial Army* (University of California Libraries, (2011), p. 15.

⁴ *Ibid* p. 23-24.

in order to prevent revolt.⁵ Specifically, historians know that many of the Pannonian auxiliary units were shipped to British Frontier.⁶

Table 1, seen below, is a timeline that shows the succession of auxiliary units that occupied the fort at Carnuntum. Piecing together a picture of daily life for these soldiers is difficult, but most of these units have relatively established history, so we do know some of each units' activities. What is most interesting about the information provided by the epitaphs is that several of that five of the thirteen available are not for soldiers who belonged to any of the units that actually occupied the auxiliary fort at Carnuntum.

Auxiliary Unit Name	Years Served
ala I Hispanorum Aravacorum	70 - 80 AD
ala I Tungrorum Frontoniana	80 - 89/90 AD
ala I Pannoniorum Tampiana	89/90 - 101/102 AD
ala III Augusta Thracum	101/102 - 118/119 AD
ala I Thracum Victrix	118/119 - 250 AD

Table 1: Table of the Auxiliary Units that Served at Carnuntum and the Periods that each Unit was assigned there⁷

Using the names of these units a historian can make some reasonable assumptions about their origins. Even though the term most likely did not originate with him, *Ala* is an auxiliary unit designation that is believed to have been formally recognized under Augustus so many of the auxiliary units raised during this time carry the word at the beginning of their title. As is shown, all five units stationed at Carnuntum bear this mark,

⁵ Ibid p. 19.

⁶ Bowman discusses the presence of a Cohort of Tungrians that were present at Vindolanda. Bowman p. 22-23. Also, see Duncan M. Campbell, *Roman Auxiliary Forts: 27bc-Ad 378* (New York, NY: Osprey Publishing, 2009), p. 318.

⁷ "Auxiliary Fort," Archaologischer Park Carnuntum, accessed December 5, 2011, <http://www.carnuntum.co.at/visiting-carnuntum/hidden-treasures/auxiliary-forts>.

which means that historians can establish a reasonable time frame for when the units were established.⁸

Ala Hispanorum Aravacorum is believed to be an auxiliary unit from Spain, and they were the first unit to occupy the auxiliary fort at Carnuntum. They were succeeded by *Ala I Tungrorum Frontoniana*, a unit that was located at Obuda (present day Budapest) prior to occupying the fort at Carnuntum.⁹ The *Tungrorum* unit and their successor *Ala I Panniorum* likely consisted of local members of the Tungri tribe and auxiliary members from other units. Historians know that on the British frontier, and after the Pannonian revolt, units were routinely split up and mixed together. This movement across units possibly ensured that units with “common interests” did not stay together long, which would have made insubordination and revolt possible.¹⁰ Though the sample is small, the variety of inscriptions at Carnuntum indicates that this practice may have been established in Pannonia as well.

Perhaps what is most intriguing about the auxiliary inscriptions at Carnuntum is the number of epitaphs that are not from a unit that occupied the fort. We have two from *Cohors V Breucorum*, and one each from the *XVIII cohors Volunteers*, *Cohors I Ulpia Pannoniorum*, and *Cohors II Italica*. The presence of these units at Carnuntum further indicates the degree to which the Romans moved around these units. It also seems to indicate a relatively high degree of connectedness between the different units in Pannonia. We know that in Britain communication networks existed between the forts

⁸ Cheesman p. 23.

⁹ Duncan M. Campbell, *Roman Auxiliary Forts: 27bc-Ad 378* (New York, NY: Osprey Publishing, 2009), p. 13-14.

¹⁰ Bowman p. 23-24.

and government officials,¹¹ and the apparently fluid movement of auxiliary units at Carnuntum seems to confirm that this was the case in Pannonia as well. This seems to suggest that Carnuntum was an area through which many people traveled and was possibly connected to an extensive transportation network. One example that seems to confirm this is the location of *Ala I Tungrorum Frontoniana* before they were stationed at Carnuntum. Before Carnuntum they were stationed about 50 kilometers away in another fort along the Danube River.¹²

Cohors V Breucorum is a unit that historians know very little about. What is known is that they were stationed in Pannonia in AD 80, and occupied a series of forts along the northern Pannonian frontier. We know that some other epitaphs have been found close to Petronell, but beyond this there is little information about their activities at this time.¹³ Despite having little information about *Cohors V Breucorum*, historians know significantly more about the first and fourth *Cohors Breucorum* units. *Cohors I Breucorum* is believed to have been raised around AD 9 in response to the Pannonian revolt. They served with distinction in the Jewish wars and in Britain, and they were awarded the *Civium Romanorum* in the years of Trajan.¹⁴ *Cohors IV* served in both Germania and Britain, but no information about this unit has been found in any other province. However, some believe that it went to Spain with *Legio IX Hispana* in AD 43 and occupied a fort in the southern Pennines.¹⁵

¹¹ Ibid p. 52-53.

¹² Campbell p. 13-14.

¹³ John Spaul, *Cohors 2: the Evidence For and a Short History of the Auxiliary Infantry Units of the Imperial Roman Army* (Oxford, England: British Archaeological Reports, 2000), p. 323.

¹⁴ Ibid p. 318.

¹⁵ Ibid p. 322.

There is conflicting evidence as to what exactly *XVIII cohors Volunteers*. Some evidence suggests that they were a normal auxiliary unit affiliated with an urban cohort at Lyons. Other evidence seems to suggest that they were a citizen army. We do know that they did serve in Pannonia. Some have suggested that they served in Dalmatia as well, but there are very few traces of their presence there.¹⁶

Cohors I Ulpia Pannoniorum was at one point the unit of the senior infantry commander, but lost this distinction in the second century. What this unit did is largely unknown, but it was likely involved with some building at Ritopek.¹⁷ *Cohors II Italica* is a citizen unit that fought in Syria, and Judaea. Many of the soldiers in this unit came from Philadelphia, but belonged to the Collina tribe. This unit was at Carnuntum in AD 69 and later returned to Syria.¹⁸

The presence of so many different units at Carnuntum allows for some reasoned projections about what Carnuntum and the Pannonian frontier was like. It seems likely that an extensive transportation network existed, and that Carnuntum was a place that many units traveled through. Also, the presence of so many different units could possibly indicate long-term conflict in the region. A total Eighty-four auxiliary units were brought to the region between AD 6 and AD 9,¹⁹ and it appears that there was a heavy auxiliary presence that continued throughout the first and second centuries. If this were true, then a well-developed network would have been needed to move troops around quickly.

¹⁶ Ibid p. 40.

¹⁷ Ibid p. 333.

¹⁸ The epitaph that Spaul uses is one of the epitaphs that were translated for this project. Ibid p. 29

¹⁹ Cheesman p. 15.

Condition	Number of Inscriptions
Complete	4
Semi-Broken	5
Broken Minimal Use	4

Table 2: Table of the Condition of Auxiliary Inscriptions at Carnuntum

The number of the auxiliary unit epitaphs at Carnuntum is currently thirteen.²⁰ This relative small sized sampling and the condition of this sampling is not in the most desired condition for any researcher. This is primarily due to sixty-nine percent of these inscriptions having some form of damage.²¹ Five of these inscriptions are semi-broken, four are severely broken and are of minimal use, and the four remaining are complete.²² The fragmented condition of these inscriptions can be the result of certain factors such as the location of the auxiliary fort, and the scarcity of resources. First, the condition of these inscriptions could have been impacted by the proximity of this fort to the river.²³ The second factor that could have influenced the state of preservation of these inscriptions is the type of soil that these inscriptions ended up getting buried in, which could have been impacted by the PH level of the soil. Another factor that could have led to so many of these inscriptions being broken is that the stone used for the engraving could have been recycled for other purposes such as wall building or the engraving of other epitaphs. Also, there could be some reasoning that part of the Auxiliary epitaphs could have been written on wood, and this would have resulted in them becoming significantly deteriorated over time due to the presence of moisture. This statistical data

²⁰Table 2.

²¹Figure 1.

²²Table 2.

²³“Auxiliary Fort,” Archäologischer Park Carnuntum, accessed December 5, 2011, <http://www.carnuntum.co.at/visiting-carnuntum/hidden-treasures/auxiliary-forts>.

helps to demonstrate how the conditions of the auxiliary inscriptions could have been the result of multiple events or actions.

Inscription Number	Age at Death
283	30
284	30
286	30
287	25
288	26
289	45
290	45
292	38
293	35

Table 3: Table of the Ages of Auxiliary Unit Members at Death from Carnuntum

From the findings from these epitaphs some significant assumptions can be made about the age at which auxiliary unit members at Carnuntum died. This can first be illustrated that, on average, men that were in the auxiliary units appear to have died at younger ages.²⁴ This can be seen with individuals that served in this group of soldiers dying typically around the age of thirty-four years of age.²⁵ Also, from the inscriptions that we have approximately sixty-six percent of the soldiers did not live to see their thirty-first birthday.²⁶ These, earlier than normal death ages, can be indicative of a few certain possibilities. The first major possibility is that a disease such as influenza, the plague, or dysentery hit the encampment and resulted in multiple fatalities of younger individuals. Another strategic possibility for why auxiliary soldiers died at an earlier age could be due in fact to the hazard of their occupations, which mainly involved riding horses. The final fundamental possibility that led to younger death ages for the majority

²⁴ Table 3, Figure 2, and Figure 3.

²⁵ Figure 2.

²⁶ Table 3, and Figure, 3.

of the known auxiliary units members stationed Carnuntum is that they saw combat more than other units. However, there were two extreme outliers seen in inscriptions 289 and 290 that both died at the age of forty-five years, and these are significantly older than most of the other auxiliary personnel serving at this fort.²⁷ Its possible that these two soldiers were career military personnel, and that the only life that these individuals could have known was military service.²⁸ This information helps to show how important the age at death is for a historian in determining information about a given unit.

Inscription Number	Years of Military Service
283	15
284	12
286	14
287	6
288	7
292	18
293	15

Table 4: Table of the Years of Service as Seen on Auxiliary Inscriptions at Carnuntum.²⁹

As illustrated above in Table 4, the auxiliary unit members stationed at Carnuntum on average served for a lesser period of time than other units stationed at this fort.³⁰ The auxiliary serviceman at Carnuntum typically served twelve and half years.³¹ The most frequently recurring number was fifteen years.³² Inscriptions 287 and 288 indicate that the soldiers only served six and seven years in the military.³³ The longest

²⁷ Table 3, Figure 2.

²⁸ Table 3, Figure 2.

²⁹ Inscriptions 289 and 290 are semi broken inscriptions where we are not able to gain the number of years of service for that particular individual in Auxiliary military units.

³⁰ Table 4, Figures 4, and Figure 5.

³¹ Figure 4.

³² Figures 4, and Figure 5.

³³ Table 4, and Figure 4.

tenure in the military seen amongst the auxiliary inscriptions at Carnuntum is one individual that served for eighteen years when he died at the age of thirty-eight.³⁴ However, the two individuals that both died at age forty-five possibly could have served longer than eighteen years but those two inscriptions were damaged and broken to the degree that those two individuals length of military service cannot be determined.³⁵ The information mentioned above helps to show what assumptions can be made off of the amount of time that an individual served in a particular auxiliary unit.

Inscription Number	Age Went into Service
283	15
284	18
286	17
287	19
288	19
292	20
293	20

Table 5: Table of the Age that Auxiliary Unit Members at Carnuntum Went into Military Service.³⁶

The auxiliary forces at Carnuntum as shown in Table 5 usually enlisted in military service at a younger age. The average age of enlistment into auxiliary services can be defined by the epitaphs at this fort is the age of eighteen.³⁷ Fifty-eight percent of the auxiliary personnel from these units joined at either at age nineteen or twenty.³⁸ The youngest age seen at this fort for an individual to join auxiliary units was fifteen, as seen

³⁴ Tables 3 and 4.

³⁵ Tables 3 and 4.

³⁶ Inscriptions 289 and 290 are semi broken inscriptions where we are not able to gain the number of years of service for that particular individual in Auxiliary military units. Also, due to these inscriptions missing those numbers we were not able to calculate the age at which these two individuals went into Auxiliary Services.

³⁷ Figure 6.

³⁸ Table 5, and Figure 7.

with inscription number 283.³⁹ The reason for the enlistment of younger men into auxiliary units could be due to it being easier to train someone to fight in combat as a part of this specialty unit at a younger age than at an older age. Also, another reason for younger enlistments could be the fact that these individuals joined these units for patriotic reasons. Another reason for these individuals joining these specialty units while younger is due to horsemanship being a part of some of the men's culture. Finally, these younger individuals could have been drafted into the auxiliary due to these units suffering high casualty rates in combat. This information helps to better describe the demographics behind the age an individual joined the auxiliary services and the possible reasoning's why that individual joined.

Other information can be inferred from the auxiliary inscriptions at Carnuntum is by analyzing the locale where the soldiers were originally from. As illustrated in Figure 9 there was a wide range of areas represented at Carnuntum by individuals serving in auxiliary forces. The most common area for an auxiliary unit member to be from was Breucorum, which accounted for fifteen percent of the given locations listed in these inscriptions.⁴⁰ Also, auxiliary members serving in this fort came from Italica, Britian, Pannonrorum, Mauritania, and Avrevacorum.⁴¹ However, a plurality of these inscriptions at thirty-one percent does not have a given location listed on the engraving.⁴² This illustrates the importance of where an individual came from in establishing some demographical information on this type of unit.

³⁹ Table, 5, and Figure 6.

⁴⁰ Figure 8.

⁴¹ Figure 8.

⁴² Figure 8.

The last analysis of auxiliary unit epitaphs at Carnuntum deals with whether or not the epitaphs mentions the name of the soldier entombed, and the dedicator of the epitaphs. The name of the soldier can only be made out on 6 of the 13 epitaphs.⁴³ Also, the dedicator is not seen in fifty-four percent of these epitaphs.⁴⁴

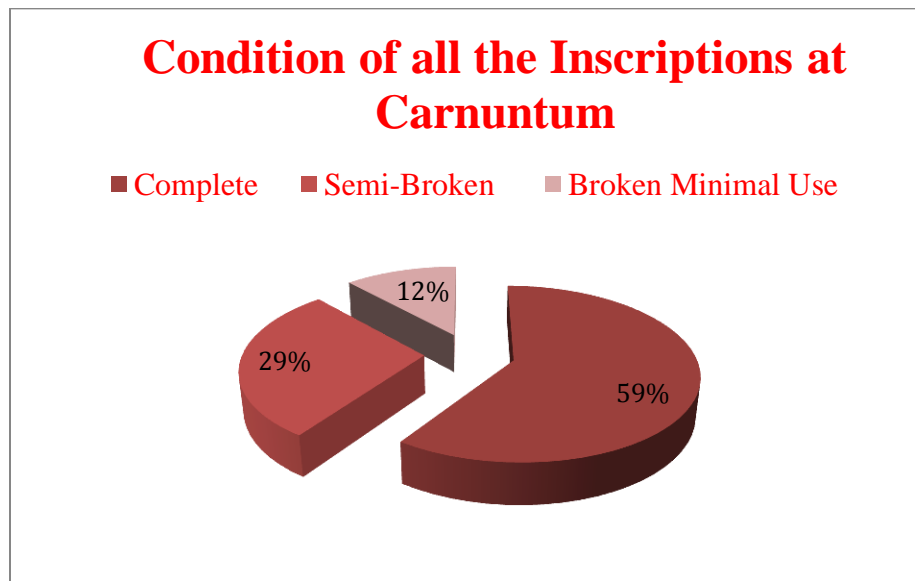


Figure 11: Pie Chart of the Condition of All Inscriptions at Carnuntum

The inscriptions of the auxiliary epigraphs of servicemen station at Carnuntum can be compared and contrasted with all of the epitaphs at Carnuntum. The percentage of complete inscriptions at Carnuntum was fifty-nine percent, while the auxiliary inscriptions completeness was only a mere thirty-one percent.⁴⁵ Our epigraphs were more likely to be semi-broken whereas only twenty-nine percent of all epitaphs found at Carnuntum are in this condition.⁴⁶ Finally, more the auxiliary epitaphs are in such bad condition that very little information can be derived from them.⁴⁷ A possible reason for

⁴³ Figure 9.

⁴⁴ Figure 10.

⁴⁵ Figure 1, and Figure 11.

⁴⁶ Figure 1, and Figure 11.

⁴⁷ Figure 1, and Figure 11.

this is that the inscriptions located at the main encampment are in better condition because of better preservation. This data compares the conditions of epitaphs of the auxiliary units and all other units stationed at Carnuntum with regard to their preservation of the inscriptions, and illustrate how the auxiliary inscriptions are not a fair representation of the condition of these epitaphs throughout this site.

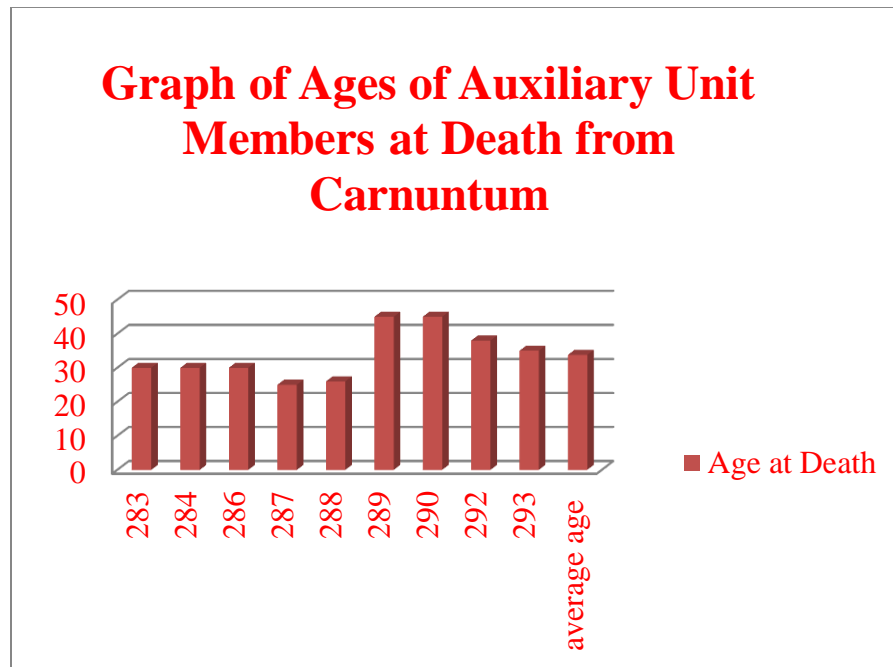


Figure 2: Ages of Auxiliary Unit Members at Death from Carnuntum (Graph)

The age of death of auxiliary unit members at Carnuntum can be compared and contrasted with these same statistics from the Legio XIV Gemina Martia Victrix, who also served at this fort. The Legio XIV Gemina Martia Victrix was chosen as the legion unit to compare and contrast our findings to, due to it being the largest unit of its type to serve at Carnuntum. There are significant differences that can be seen between the epitaphs of these two units. The first major difference between these two units is that the average age of death for auxiliary unit members at this post was thirty-four years old,

while the average age of death for members of the Legio XIV was thirty-nine years of age.⁴⁸ The youngest age of death on an auxiliary epitaph unit was twenty-five, while in *Legio XIV* it was 30.⁴⁹ These younger ages of death for the auxiliary units could be due to a lack of military instruction and indoctrination that these units saw as compared with legionary units. The oldest age of death for an auxiliary epitaph was forty-five years old, whereas sixty-two was the oldest age seen in the *Legio XIV* epitaphs.⁵⁰ These older death ages could be explained by these individuals being career military personnel or with them being veterans of the military that decided to stay in the area located in close proximity to where they last served. Though the sample is small, this data seems to indicate that at Carnuntum auxiliary unit members died at younger ages than individuals serving in legionary units. The extent to which this can actually be determined is limited by the lack of auxiliary epitaphs.

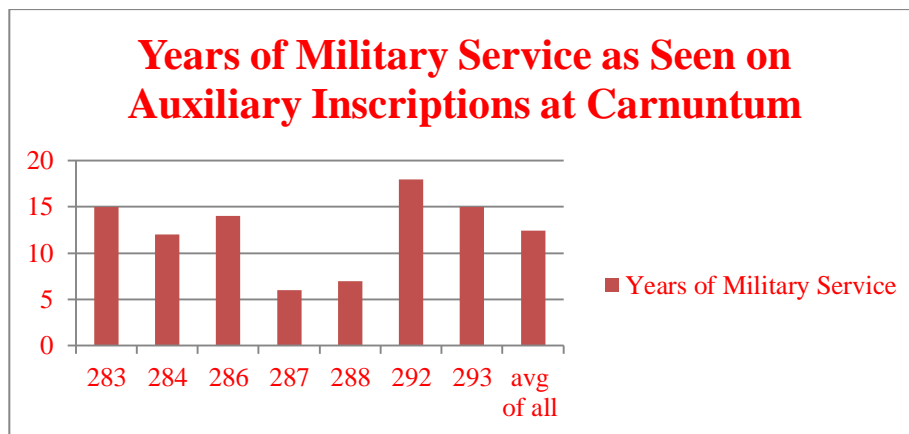


Figure 4: Graph of the Years of Service as Seen on Auxiliary Inscriptions at Carnuntum and Average Time of Military for Auxiliary Unit Members at Carnuntum.⁵¹

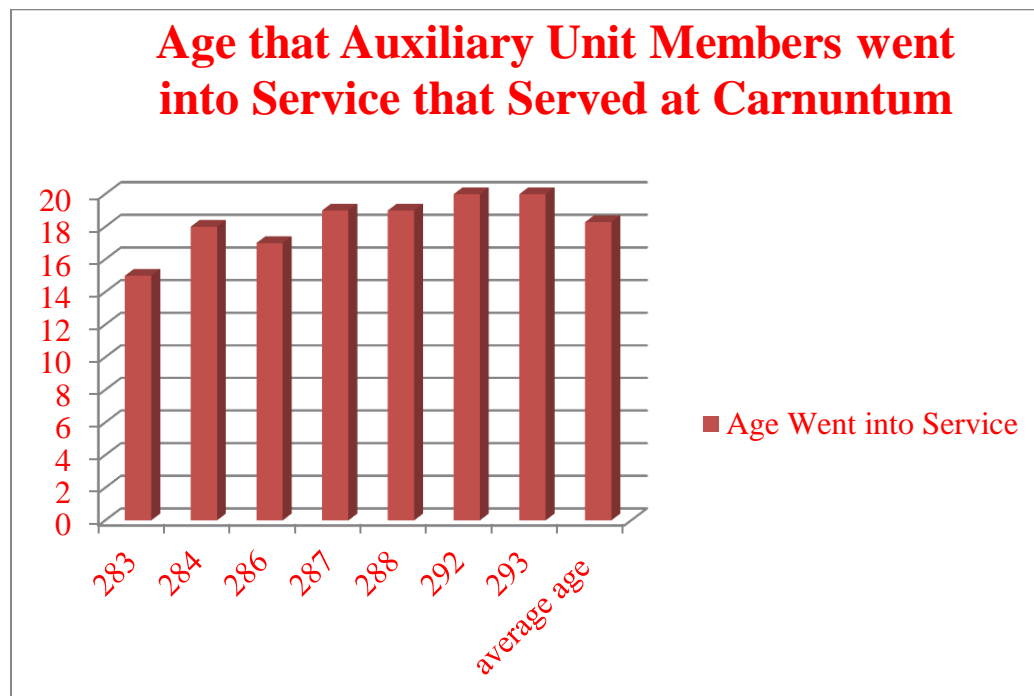
⁴⁸ Figure 2, and Figure 12.

⁴⁹ Figure 2, and Figure 12.

⁵⁰ Figure 2, and Figure 12.

⁵¹ Inscriptions 289 and 290 are semi broken inscriptions where we are not able to gain the number of years of service for that particular individual in Auxiliary military units. Also, due to these inscriptions missing those numbers we were not able to calculate the age at which these two individuals went into Auxiliary Services.

The next area of comparison for these two units is with the amount of time that individuals served in military units. In the auxiliary units the average time of service at the soldiers' time of death was twelve and half years, while in the legion this was sixteen years.⁵² These longer terms of service are due in part to the training that legionary soldiers received. In contrast both units did have an individual that only served for six years in military service before their deaths took place.⁵³ However, the longest duration of service seen with the auxiliary unit was eighteen years, while in *Legio XIV* the longest tenure was twenty years. This data might indicate that auxiliary soldiers were more frequently used in battle or lived in harsher conditions. Also, we know that auxiliaries moved frequently, and this could have taken a greater physical toll on them when compared to soldiers of the legions.



⁵² Figure 4, and Figure 13.

⁵³ Figure 4, and Figure 13.

Figure 6: Graph of the Age that Auxiliary Unit Members at Carnuntum Went into Military Service.⁵⁴

The final area in which these units can be compared against each other is in regard to the age of enlistment. The average age of military enlistment was age eighteen for auxiliary unit members, and age twenty-three for joining the *Legio XIV Gemina Martia Victrix*.⁵⁵ The reason why the legionary unit has an older age as its average age of enlistment could be due in part to the legions wanting individuals to have mostly completed the maturing process before they were placed into military service. Also, reasons for the young age of enlistment for auxiliary units could be out of necessity, due to these units suffering heavy causality and desertion rates. In contrast, the youngest age of entry into military service can be seen at age fifteen with the auxiliary units whereas with *Legio XIV* the earliest someone enlisted in this unit was age seventeen.⁵⁶ However, the oldest age that an individual went into military service was age twenty for auxiliary members and age twenty-nine for member of *Legio XIV*.⁵⁷ This illustrates how the auxiliary units recruited younger men to serve in their units as compared with the enlistment ages of legionary forces.

One other possibility for the younger ages of enlistment and death is that the Roman army recruited auxiliary soldiers at younger ages. Quite often the military was used in the process of Romanization in the provinces,⁵⁸ and it seems logical that recruiting members into the auxiliaries at younger ages would aid in this process. The

⁵⁴ Inscriptions 289 and 290 are semi broken inscriptions where we are not able to gain the number of years of service for that particular individual in Auxiliary military units. Also, due to these inscriptions missing those numbers we were not able to calculate the age at which these two individuals went into Auxiliary Services.

⁵⁵ Figure 6, and Figure 14.

⁵⁶ Figure 6, and Figure 14.

⁵⁷ Figure 6, and Figure 14.

⁵⁸ Bowman p. 24.

two epitaphs from *Cohors V Breucorum* indicate that the soldiers enlisted at age 17 and 19. This might be an important consideration because the Breuci, the tribe this unit was raised from, were likely participants in the Pannonian revolt in AD 9.⁵⁹

The epitaphs at Carnuntum are intriguing artifacts that tell us very little about Carnuntum itself, but they do allow for some reasoned projections about how auxiliary units were used in Pannonia, and to what the frontier looked like during this time. It is possible that there was an extensive network that connected many different units together and that Carnuntum was a center of activity. The diversity of the units represented in the epitaphs at least makes this a plausible suggestion. Moreover, given that many historians believe that the Roman experience with the Pannonian revolt of AD 9 changed the way in which Romans used the auxiliaries, looking at the auxiliary units at Carnuntum could reveal how the process of subjugation worked in this part of the empire. Our sampling size for this project is too small to make concrete inferences so we can only hypothesize at best. The first assumption that we have been able to come up with is that auxiliary unit members died at younger ages as compared to their legionary counterparts serving at Carnuntum. The second fundamental hypothesis that we have put forth is that auxiliary unit members served for shorter tenures than their legionary comrades at this fort. This was likely due to high mobility. The final hypothesis that can be inferred about the members of auxiliary units that were stationed at this fort is that their age of enlistment was relative younger than the age that legionaries enlisted, and that this could be due to the recruitment of young tribesmen in order to prevent rebellion and to aid the process of Romanization.

⁵⁹ Spaul p. 318.

Appendix

Tables

Table 1: Table of the Auxiliary Units that Served at Carnuntum and the Periods that each Unit was assigned there⁶⁰

Auxiliary Unit Name	Years Served
ala I Hisanorum Aravacorum	70 - 80 AD
ala I Tungrorum Frontoniana	80 - 89/90 AD
ala I Pannoniorum Tampiana	89/90 - 101/102 AD
ala III Augusta Thracum	101/102 - 118/119 AD
ala I Thracum Victrix	118/119 - 250 AD

Table 2: Table of the Condition of Auxiliary Inscriptions at Carnuntum

Condition of Inscription	Number of Inscriptions
Complete	4
Semi-Broken	5
Broken Minimal Use	4

Table 3: Table of the Ages of Auxiliary Unit Members at Death from Carnuntum

Inscription Number	Age at Death
283	30
284	30
286	30
287	25
288	26
289	45
290	45
292	38
293	35

Table 4: Table of the Years of Service as Seen on Auxiliary Inscriptions at Carnuntum.⁶¹

⁶⁰ "Auxiliary Fort," Archäologischer Park Carnuntum, accessed December 5, 2011, <http://www.carnuntum.co.at/visiting-carnuntum/hidden-treasures/auxiliary-forts>.

⁶¹ Inscriptions 289 and 290 are semi broken inscriptions where we are not able to gain the number of years of service for that particular individual in Auxiliary military units. Also, due to these inscriptions missing those numbers we were not able to calculate the age at which these two individuals went into Auxiliary Services.

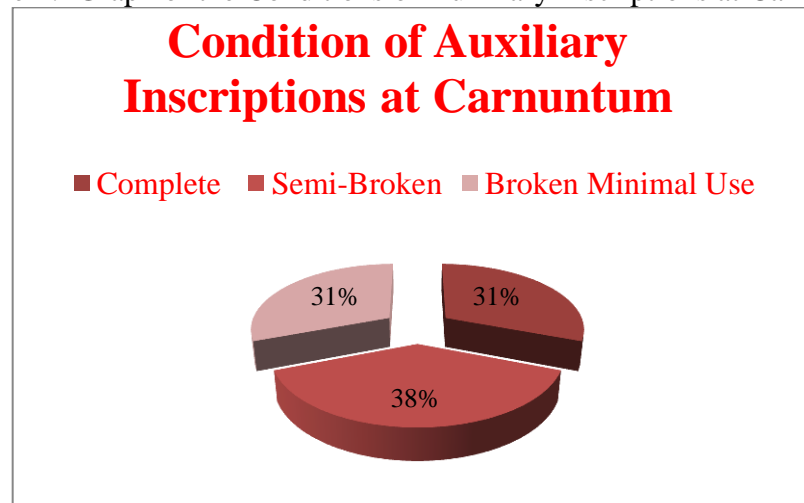
Inscription Number	Years of Military Service
283	15
284	12
286	14
287	6
288	7
292	18
293	15

Table 5: Table of the Age that Auxiliary Unit Members at Carnuntum Went into Military Service.⁶²

Inscription Number	Age Went into Service
283	15
284	18
286	17
287	19
288	19
292	20
293	20

Graphs (Figures)

Figure 1: Graph of the Conditions of Auxiliary Inscriptions at Carnuntum



⁶² Inscriptions 289 and 290 are semi broken inscriptions where we are not able to gain the number of years of service for that particular individual in Auxiliary military units. Also, due to these inscriptions missing those numbers we were not able to calculate the age at which these two individuals went into Auxiliary Services.

Figure 2: Ages of Auxiliary Unit Members at Death from Carnuntum (Graph)

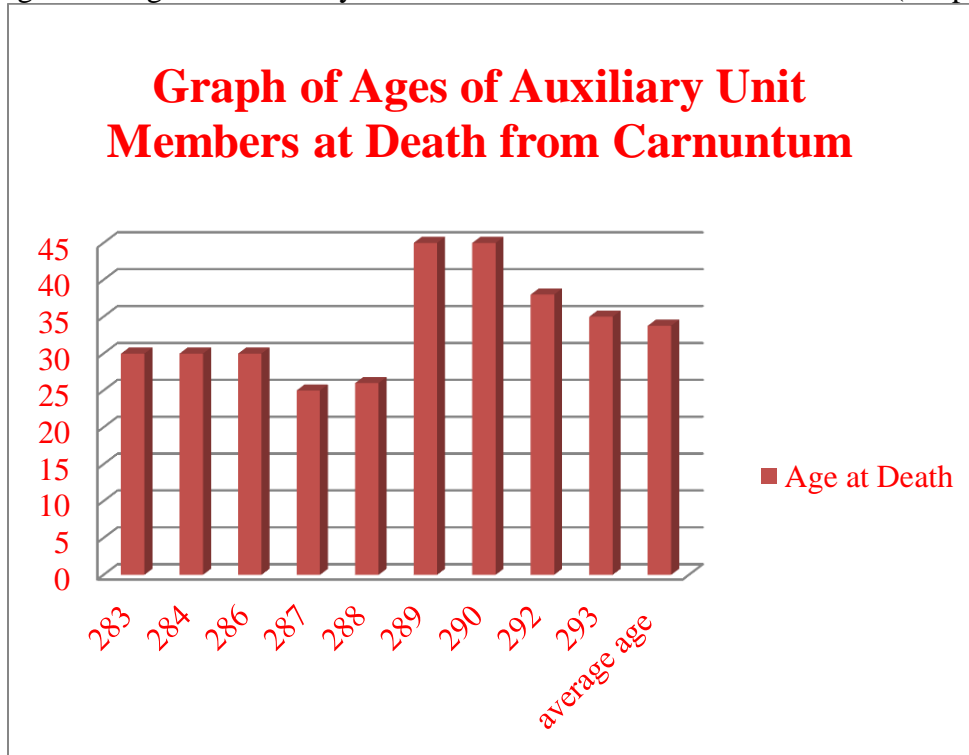


Figure 3: Pie Graph of the Age of Death of Auxiliary Members at Carnuntum

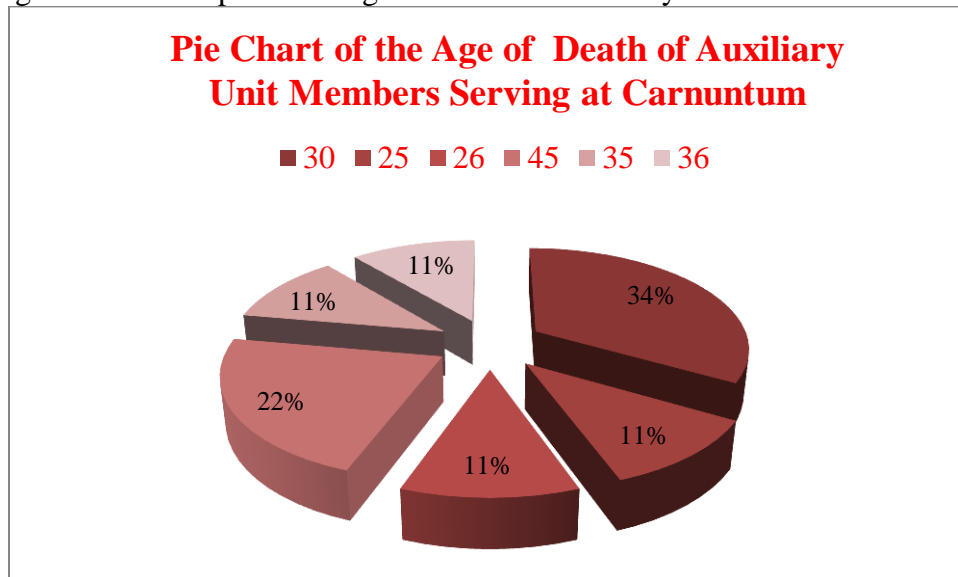


Figure 4: Graph of the Years of Service as Seen on Auxiliary Inscriptions at Carnuntum and Average Time of Military for Auxiliary Unit Members at Carnuntum.⁶³

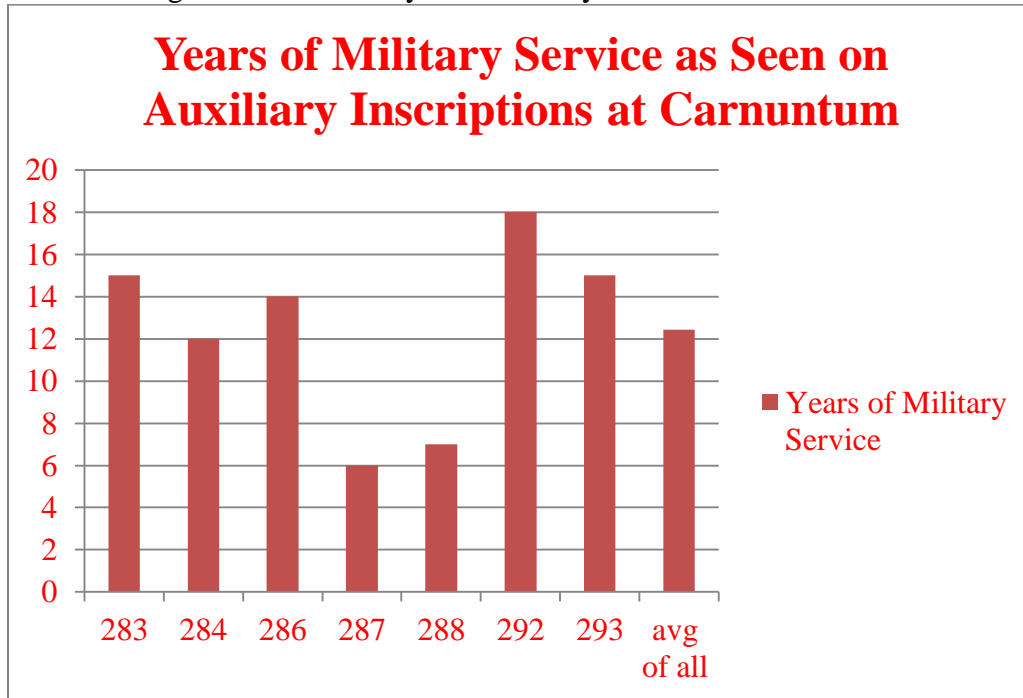
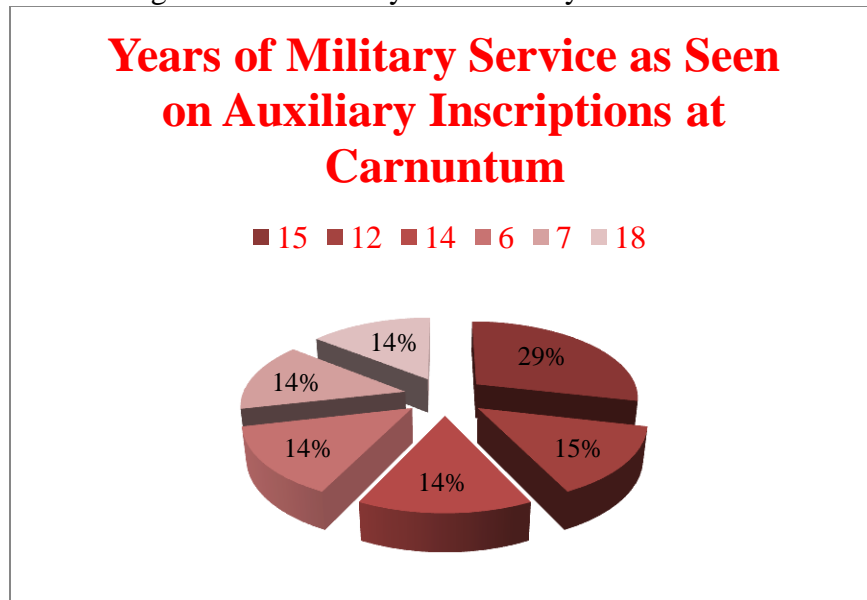


Figure 5: Pie Chart of the Years of Service as Seen on Auxiliary Inscriptions at Carnuntum and Average Time of Military for Auxiliary Unit Members at Carnuntum.



⁶³ Inscriptions 289 and 290 are semi broken inscriptions where we are not able to gain the number of years of service for that particular individual in Auxiliary military units. Also, due to these inscriptions missing those numbers we were not able to calculate the age at which these two individuals went into Auxiliary Services.

Figure 6: Graph of the Age that Auxiliary Unit Members at Carnuntum Went into Military Service.⁶⁴

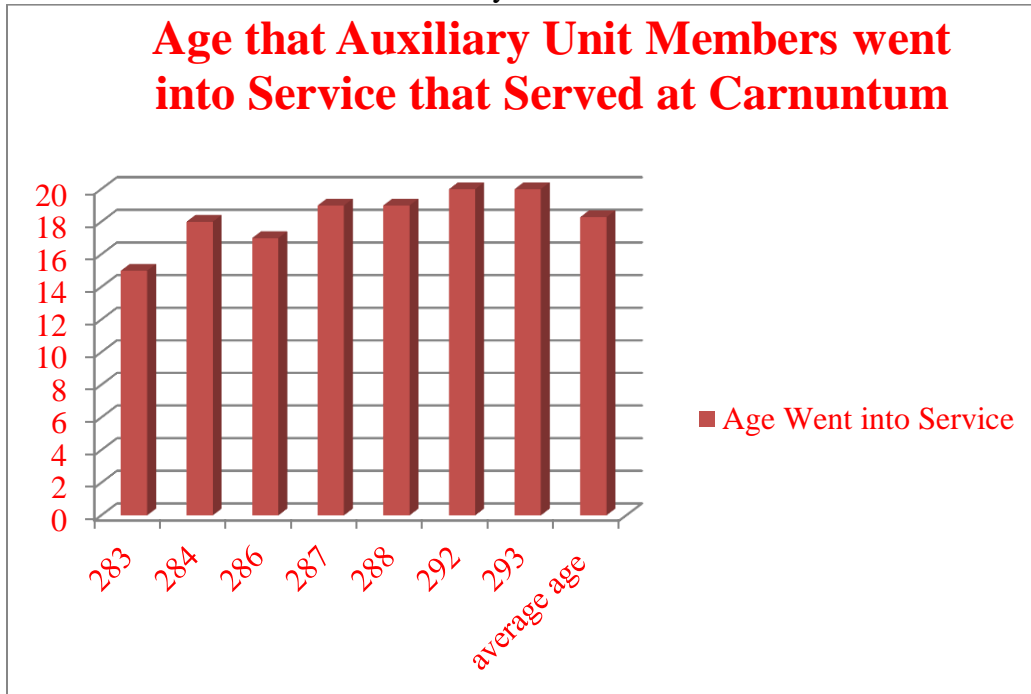
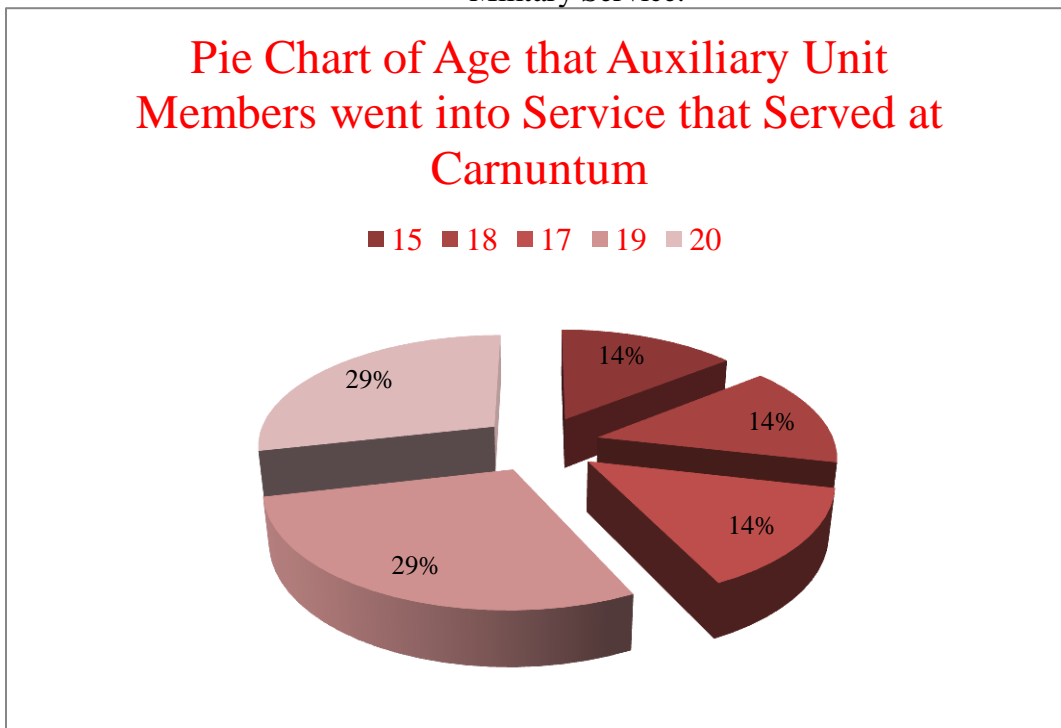


Figure 7: Pie Graph of the Age that Auxiliary Unit Members at Carnuntum went into Military Service.



⁶⁴ Inscriptions 289 and 290 are semi broken inscriptions where we are not able to gain the number of years of service for that particular individual in Auxiliary military units. Also, due to these inscriptions missing those numbers we were not able to calculate the age at which these two individuals went into Auxiliary Services.

Figure 8: Pie Chart of the Auxiliary Units Serving at Carnuntum According to the Auxiliary Inscriptions at this Fort.

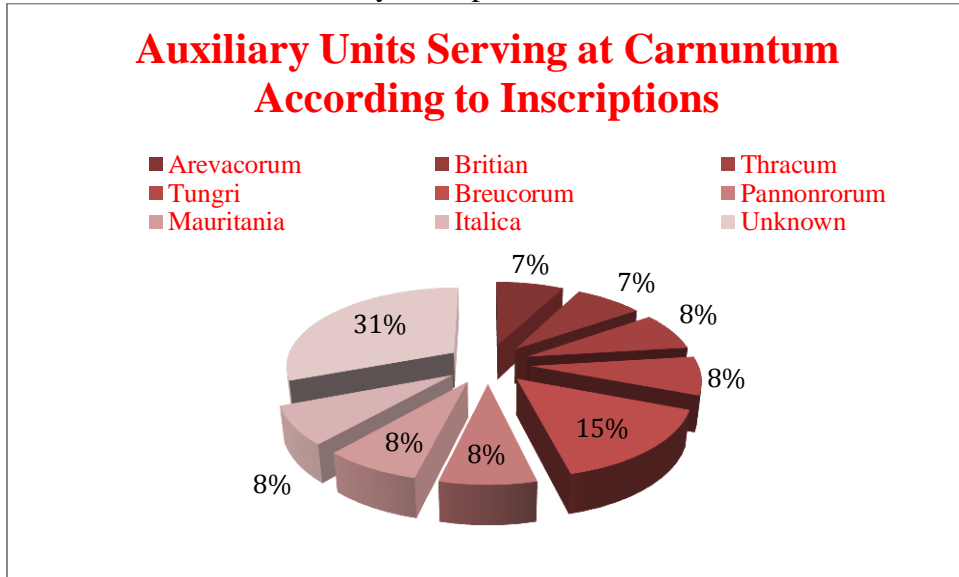


Figure 9: Pie Chart of The Occurance of Whether or Not a Name Appeared in the Inscription of Auxiliary Units at Carnuntum

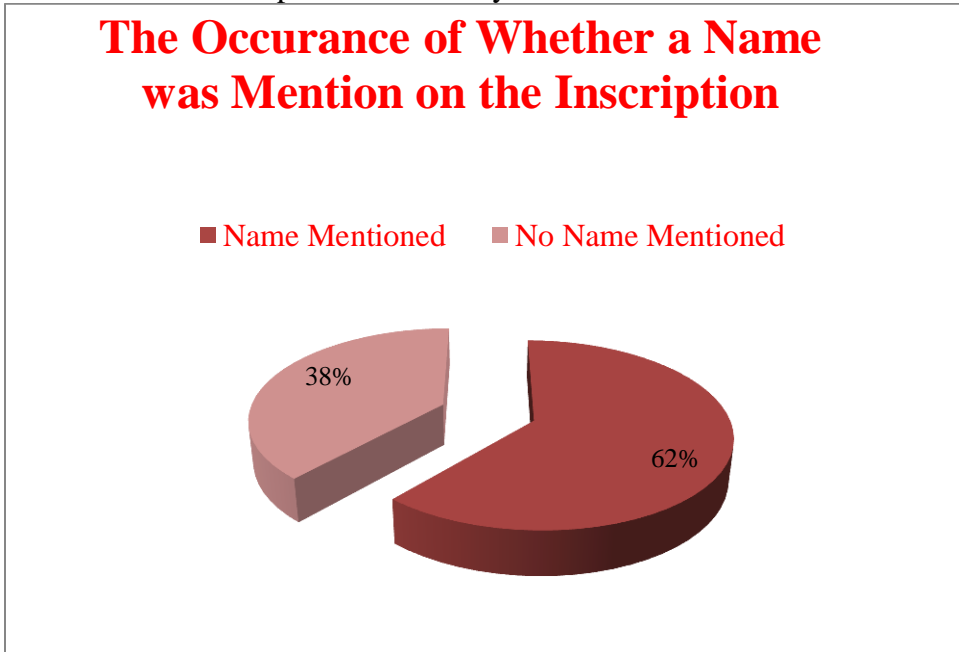


Figure 10: Pie Chart of Knowledge of the Dedicator Dedicating an Inscription for an Auxiliary Member at Carnuntum.

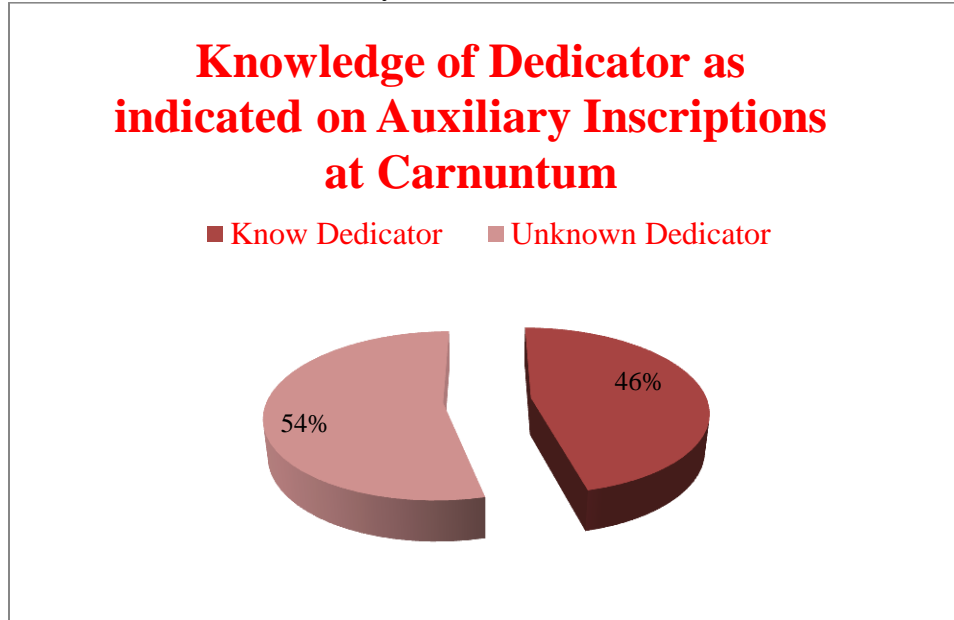


Figure 11: Pie Chart of the Condition of All Inscriptions at Carnuntum

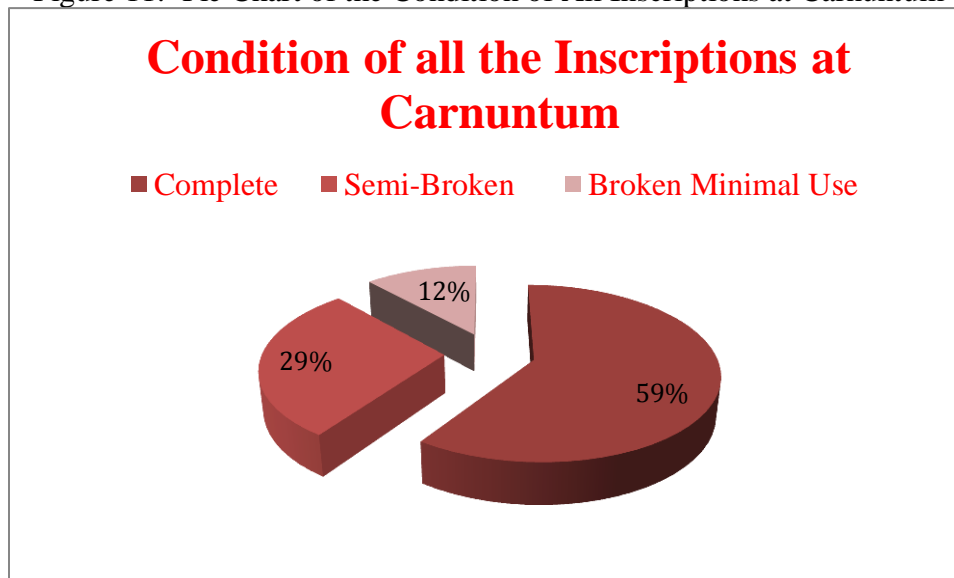


Figure 12: Graph of the Age of Death of Soldiers of the Legio XIV Gemina Martia Victrix.⁶⁵

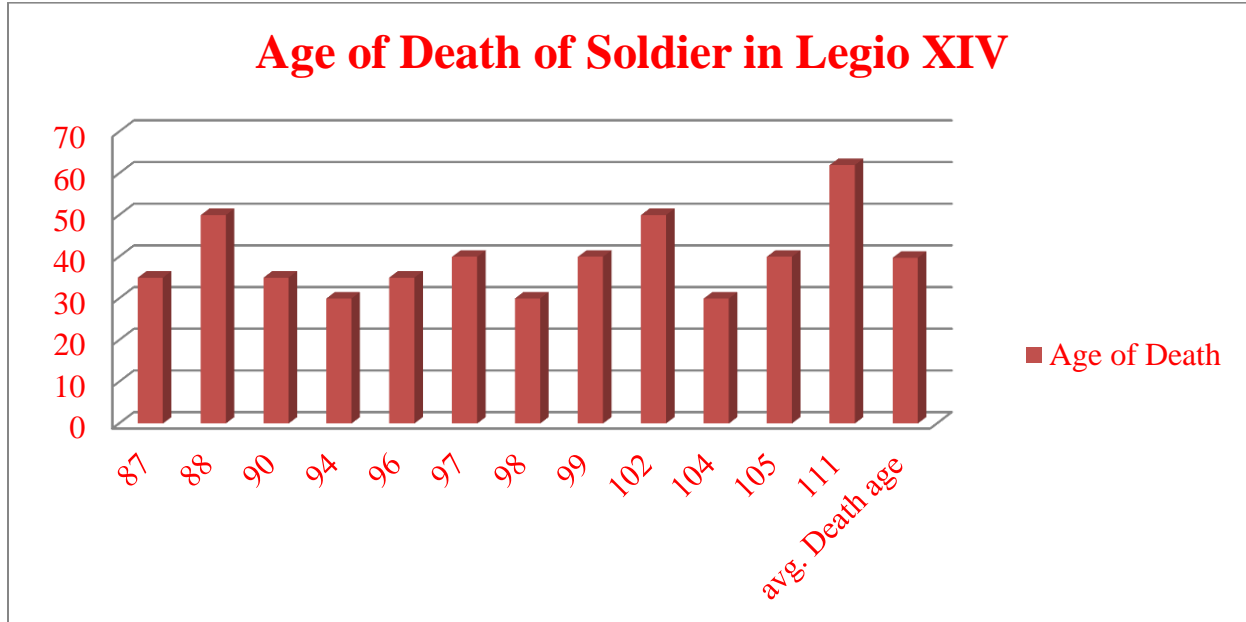
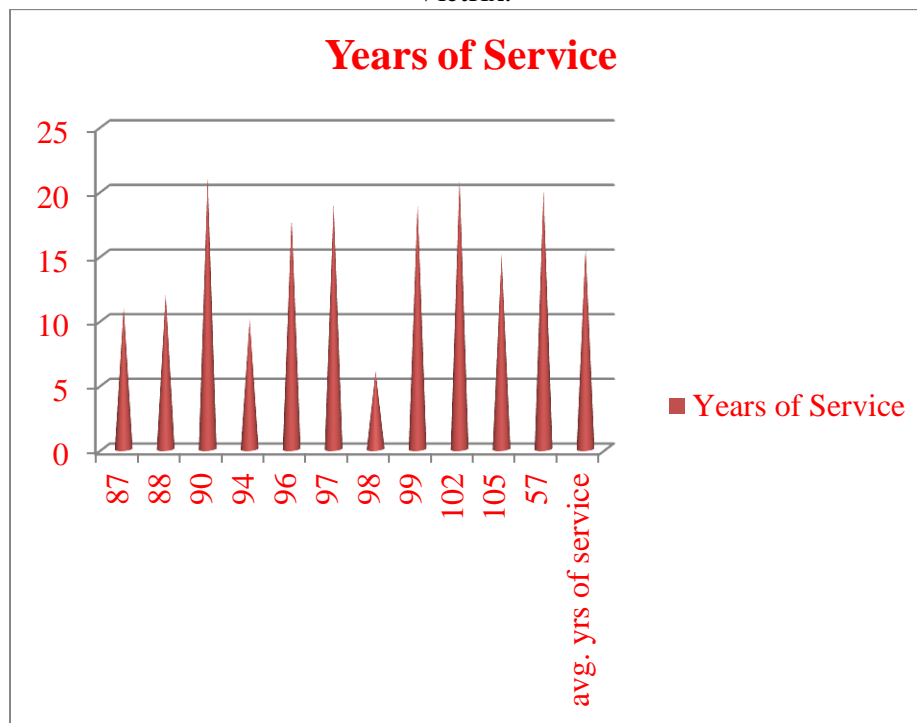


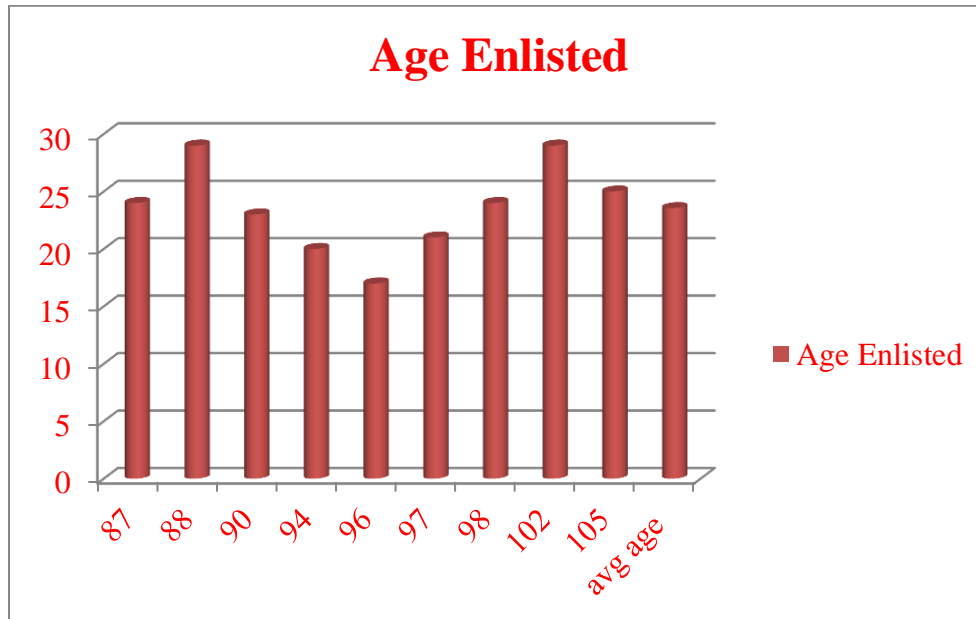
Figure 13: Graph of the Years of Service of Soldiers of the Legio XIV Gemina Martia Victrix.⁶⁶



⁶⁵ Raw Data from Information provided by the Group working on Legio XIV Gemina Martia Victrix.

⁶⁶ Raw Data from Information provided by the Group working on Legio XIV Gemina Martia Victrix.

Figure 14: Graph of the Age of Enlistment for Soldiers in the Legio XIV Gemina Martia Victrix.⁶⁷



⁶⁷ Raw Data from Information provided by the Group working on Legio XIV Gemina Martia Victrix.

Bibliography

- “Auxiliary Fort,” Archäologischer Park Carnuntum, accessed December 5, 2011, <http://www.carnuntum.co.at/visiting-carnuntum/hidden-treasures/auxiliary-forts>.
- Campbell, Duncan M. *Roman Auxiliary Forts: 27bc-Ad 378*. New York, NY: Osprey Publishing, 2009.
- Cheesman, George Leonard. *The Auxilia of the Roman Imperial Army*. University of California Libraries, 2011.
- Bowman, Alan K. *Life and Letters On the Roman Frontier: Vindolanda and Its People*. New York: Routledge, 1998.
- Spaul, John. *Cohors 2: the Evidence For and a Short History of the Auxiliary Infantry Units of the Imperial Roman Army*. Oxford, England: British Archaeological Reports, 2000.