

Coventinas well - a shrine on Hadrians Wall

Trustees of the Clayton Collection, Chesters Museum - History of Carrawburgh Roman Fort



Description: -

-

Authors, Italian -- 20th century -- Biography.

Silone, Ignazio, 1900-1978.

England -- Antiquities.

Coventinas Well (England)

Excavations (Archaeology) -- England --

Northumberland. Coventinas well - a shrine on Hadrians Wall

-Coventinas well - a shrine on Hadrians Wall

Notes: Bibliography, px-xiii.

This edition was published in 1985



Filesize: 27.16 MB

Tags: #Cultural #Exchange #in #the #Roman #Provinces: #Nymph #Worship #on #Hadrian's #Wall

History of Carrawburgh Roman Fort

The temple was rebuilt or refurbished four times. However, it is entirely possible that Coventry was named after Coventina. Clayton Collection Chester Museum 1985.

Coventina

Collingwood Bruce described it as 'all desolation'. Making a wish while tossing a coin into a wishing well, pool or fountain, is a tradition that goes back millenia and is as common as mud. This book is available from but you can get it much at , an online bookstore that specializes in books on archaeology and history.

Coventina

The knight fulfilled Arthur's dying request by flinging the sword into the water, where the Lady, seen only as an arm reaching out of the water, caught it and took it back.

Case study: Coventina's Well

That gives us two units which are different to the Batavians, who are the main unit at Carrawburgh. The best known example in popular culture is to do with the Trevi Fountain in Rome, a beautiful baroque fountain that marks the end of an ancient aqueduct. We have here, for example, a small altar set up by Mausaeus a junior officer of the first cohort of Frixiaiones.

The Goddess Coventina of Northumbria

Willingly and deservedly fulfilled their vow.

History of Carrawburgh Roman Fort

Housed at The Clayton Museum at Chesters Roman Fort.

Coventina's Well Holy Well or Sacred Spring : The Megalithic Portal and Megalith Map:

Excavations in 1876 uncovered offerings that included around 16,000 coins, two dedication slabs to Coventina, ten altars to her and the goddess Minerva, a sculpture of three water nymphs, the head of a male statue, two clay incense burners, and other votive objects. It is likely that the valley held even more shrines to deities associated with life-giving water, perhaps visited by people from other communities in the region as well as those of Brocolitia.

Related Books

- [Love by the numbers - form and meaning in the poetry of Catullus](#)
- [Ke xue she hui zhu yi li lun yu shi jian](#)
- [Galpa lekhā holo nā.](#)
- [Geology of the Split Lake Area.](#)
- [Automatic parallelization - new approaches to code generation, data distribution, and performance pr](#)