

Chapter 1 : Legion of the Lost - Wikipedia

Legion of the Lost is a autobiographical novel by American writer Jaime blog.quintoapp.com was published in the United States by Berkley Books, an imprint of Penguin Group, on August 2,

After his final victory, Caesar disbanded the legion and settled the veterans in the area of Picenum. After defeating Sextus, they were sent to the province of Macedonia. Imperial Roman army Memorial to Lucius Duccius Rufinus, a standard bearer of the Ninth, Yorkshire Museum , York With Octavian, whom the Senate later titled Augustus , established as sole ruler of the Roman world, the legion was sent to Hispania to take part in the large-scale campaign against the Cantabrians 25â€”13 BC. The nickname Hispana "stationed in Hispania" is first found during the reign of Augustus and probably originated at that time. After this, the legion was probably part of the imperial army in the Rhine borderlands that was campaigning against the Germanic tribes. Britain AD 43 â€” at least [edit] In AD 43 the legion most likely participated in the Roman invasion of Britain led by the emperor Claudius and general Aulus Plautius , because they soon appear amongst the provincial garrison. Around the same year, the legion constructed a fort, Lindum Colonia , at Lincoln. Under the command of Caesius Nasica they put down the first revolt of Venutius between 52 and The Ninth suffered a serious defeat at the Battle of Camulodunum under Quintus Petillius Cerialis in the rebellion of Boudica 61 , when most of the foot-soldiers were killed in a disastrous attempt to relieve the besieged city of Camulodunum Colchester. Only the cavalry escaped. The legion was later reinforced with legionaries from the Germania provinces. When Cerialis returned as governor of Britain ten years later, he took command of the Ninth once more in a successful campaign against the Brigantes in , to subdue north-central Britain. Around this time they constructed a new fortress at York Eboracum , as shown by finds of tile-stamps from the site. According to Tacitus the legion narrowly escaped destruction when the Caledonians beyond the Forth launched a surprise attack at night on their fort. The Caledonians "burst upon them as they were terrified in their sleep". In desperate hand-to-hand fighting the Caledonians entered the camp, but Agricola was able to send cavalry to relieve the legion. Seeing the relief force, "the men of the Ninth Legion recovered their spirit, and sure of their safety, fought for glory", pushing back the Caledonians. The last attested activity of the Ninth in Britain is during the rebuilding in stone of the legionary fortress at York Eboracum in This is recorded in an inscribed stone tablet discovered in These include some tile-stamps dated ; and a silver-plated bronze pendant, found in the s, that was part of a phalera military medal , with "LEG HISP IX" inscribed on the reverse. The archaeological evidence thus appears to indicate that elements of IX Hispana were present at Noviomagus sometime after when the previous incumbent legion, X Gemina , was transferred to the Danube and that IX was probably replaced by a detachment of legion XXX Ulpia Victrix not long after AD The evidence for the presence of senior officers such as Macer convinced several scholars that the Ninth Legion as a whole was based there between and Legio VI Hispana It has been suggested that the Legio VI Hispana, attested to in a small number of inscriptions dated to the 1st and 2nd centuries and one from the 3rd, was in reality the IX Hispana, probably misspelled by stonemasons. However, this view has few supporters. The Ninth was apparently no longer in existence after Two lists of the legions survive from this era, one inscribed on a column found in Rome CIL VI and the other a list of legions in existence "today" provided by the contemporary Greco-Roman historian Dio Cassius , writing c. Both these lists date from after , as both include the 3 Parthica legions founded by Septimius Severus in that year. Both lists provide an identical list of 33 legions. Neither includes a "IX Hispana". It thus appears that IX Hispana disappeared sometime in the period â€” According to the eminent 19th-century German classicist Theodor Mommsen , "under Hadrian there was a terrible catastrophe here, apparently an attack on the fortress of Eboracum [York] and the annihilation of the legion stationed there, the very same Ninth that had fought so unluckily in the Boudican revolt. As a result of these, and of inscriptions proving that two senior officers, who were deputy commanders of the Ninth in c. In this scenario, the Ninth may have been dispatched to Judea to reinforce the locally based legions, but was heavily defeated by Jewish forces and the remnants of the unit disbanded. However, another legion, XXII Deiotariana , normally based in Egypt, is actually documented in Judea at this time and its surviving datable

records also cease c. It is possible that both legions were destroyed by the Jews, but if so this would rate as the worst Roman military disaster since the Battle of the Teutoburg Forest AD 9 when 3 legions were lost. According to Greco-Roman historian Cassius Dio , a Parthian army led by the general Chosroes surrounded and annihilated an unspecified Roman legion in Armenia. This led to the suicide of its commander, the governor of Cappadocia , Marcus Sedatius Severianus. Both these units are attested as operational well beyond AD , so neither could have been the legion destroyed by the Parthians. The theory that the Ninth was the lost legion has the drawback that there is a complete lack of evidence that the Ninth was present in the East in the period . Some scholars argue that the legion referred to by Dio was the XXII Deiotariana, but if so, the latter could not have been annihilated by the Jews thirty years earlier. Lawrence Keppie says that "no inscriptions recording the building activities of the legion or the lives and careers of its members have come from the East", suggesting that if the legion did leave Britain, it ceased to exist very soon afterwards. As Sheppard Frere notes, "further evidence is needed before more can be said". Quirina Quintillus miles legionis IX Hispanae annorum Leon Legionem , Spain. HEp 9, , According to Reading Museum it "is not a legionary eagle but has been immortalized as such by Rosemary Sutcliff. The historical novel *Legions of the Mists* by Amanda Cockrell recounts the destruction of the Ninth Hispania by an attack by combined tribes in Scotland. The movie *The Last Legion* based upon the Manfredi novel. The movie *Centurion* follows the destiny of the Ninth Legion, as seen from the perspective of centurion Quintus Dias. The Doctor Who episode " *The Eaters of Light* " features the remnants of the Ninth Legion, which was wiped out by an extradimensional being. The *Karus Saga* the remains of the IXth, about to be destroyed by the native Britons, find themselves transported to another planet where they will rebuild a Roman civilization. Several historical reenactment groups play the role of the Ninth Legion:

Chapter 2 : Legio IX Hispana - Wikipedia

From the Legion's notoriously brutal training to Salazar's fierce competitiveness, ultimate disillusionment and dramatic desertion, Legion of the Lost is a compelling, firsthand account of today's French Foreign Legion that will dispel myths while adding to the legend of the finest trained army of warriors the world has ever known.

Share 0 Image Source: The nature of its disappearance in the early second century AD – if it ever truly disappeared at all – has sparked a wealth of interest from the media and academia, as a result it is now immortalised in print and rolls of cinematic film. There are now two primary theories as to what ultimately happened to the Ninth Hispana. The first is the somewhat anachronistic theory of annihilation in the mist laden landscapes of Scotland, and the re-location theory of the legion being removed from Britain in the second century AD, and being lost somewhere in the wilds of the Empire near after. The latter re-location theory is now widely accepted, and on the surface justifiably so, as it is lucid and appears to be laden with evidence. However, in the search for black and white answers, there are always shades of grey determined to put the brakes on. What follows is a re-address of the balance of the theories about the fate of the Ninth legion. The nature of the evidence that survives can be misleading, because although the Roman world left behind a staggering wealth of written records and colourful archaeology, this combined narrative is far from comprehensive. The theories that are made and re-made are subject to this information, and therefore it is always open to more than one conclusion. We are missing vast treasure troves of information from this idolised part of history. It is all tangled within historical theoretical debates of what are facts, and the ideas of objectivity. The mystery of the Ninth legion would undoubtedly be lost upon the Romans themselves; it is our contemporary world that does not have the relevant text or material evidence that can attest to its exact destiny. The last surviving remnant of evidence that truly attests to the Ninth Legion still being part of the military garrison of Britannia is an inscription dated c. The inscription, found in the mid nineteenth century, is a fragment of a tablet that commemorated the building of a gateway into the legionary fortress. It states that the gateway was built under orders from the Emperor Trajan AD. Image Wiki Commons The full inscription would have read: Later that century in around AD, the Emperor Marcus Aurelius commissioned a pair of columns listing every Roman legion and its location throughout the empire. This evidence simply provides a window of time. This is an act of removing the legions name from all the monuments it had been inscribed on, however, to date there is no evidence of this happening to any monuments relating to the Ninth 1. Where did the Ninth Legion Hispana go? WikiCommons Re-location, re-location- The Nijmegen Tiles Debate The story of the Ninth can be reconciled with the archaeology and this is at the very heart of the re-location theory. The archaeologists were astonished to discover a roofing tile tegula with a stamp that looked like none other than the Ninth Hispana, it carried the weighty suggestion that the Ninth legion was there. However this discovery was not recorded in the initial report 3. The roof tile found at Nijmegen is delicate and fragmentary, and it is possible to raise lucid conjecture as to the nature of this evidence, just by the visual quality alone. For example, the tile is broken at the end, leaving only the partial fragment of the last numeral. Evidence from the Eighth has been found at Nijmegen, in the form of an inscribed silver medal found at the site, from a centurion of the Eighth, which could suggest at the very least detachments of the Eight were there at some point. This can simply be seen as illustrative of the ease of which interpretations can be made. Wiki Commons However, ultimately all of these pieces have not been conclusively dated, being placed in the date range of the early second century 4. Because they are archaeologically durable building tiles; they are difficult to date without affirmative contexts. Archaeological data recovery is a complex and precarious business; it relies on methodological extraction and recording from verified strata. The evidence that is supplied is however, open to interpretation and this appears to be the case here. Jules Bogaer, the principle archaeologist in the discovery of the tile at Nijmegen, writes: Die Besatzungstruppen des legionslagers von Nijmegen IM 2. Immediately this evidence can be essentially rendered defunct. It appears the tile was found out of context, as its exact position is unknown. The report goes on to suggest that the destruction layer is largely compiled of topsoil. This means for archaeologists, it cannot be taken as stratified evidence. The crux of this is simple, no tiles or debris

pertaining to the Ninth have been found in conclusive contexts, like as part of a building for example, or found underneath a piece of veritable dating evidence, a coin for example. It is unlikely that a seasoned archaeologist such as Bogaer would base the theory of the Ninth in Nijmegen in the second century on this seemingly flimsy material record, yet understandable. Bogaer then states that the two tiles found at Nijmegen and De Holdeurn were the only two pieces found relating to the Ninth at the sites and their surroundings 5. This partial and very slight material record of the Ninth is a shaky foundation to build a theory around. He also supports the theory of the Ninth being at Nijmegen in the early second century, with other detachments of other legions. If this was the case, it is far more likely that the Ninth was in Nijmegen in its entirety, and was thus the sole manufacturer. The principle question of when this was however remains, it could have been the early second century as the theory suggests, but the vital archaeological evidence is inconclusive. The evidence for the Ninth could be explained via the historical context and known re-location behavioural patterns of the Roman army. Principally, the revolt of the Batavi tribe in in 69 AD 6 prompted severe and swift action from the Empire, and detachments of the Ninth from Britain could certainly have been involved in the suppression of the revolt. The victorious Roman army then planted a base in the heart of the Batavi territory, at Nijmegen. Could the tiles be from this period? Contrary to popular belief, legions were not static entities, and they were certainly not at full strength at any one time, this could be the result of a number of things, such as illness, leave for example. It is assumed they were at full strength at the beginnings of campaigns of conquest, yet even this is still in doubt. They could be broken up, and these detachments could then be placed in theatres of conflict, and industrial usages, even in a civic policing role. A prime example is an inscription found on the Tyne, from c. Why does the tile evidence have to be from the second century? They could equally have been a product of diffusion, or as a result of earlier events. Conclusion The evidence for the specific archaeological contexts the tiles were found in is elusive and should be treated with trepidation and abject caution. The absence of correct chronology and other evidence at this time means it cannot bear verifiable witness to the fate of the Ninth. The re-location theory is a strong one, but on this occasion it would appear too much faith has been placed in an unreliable material record. What can be said is that the Ninth legion in its entirety or detachments of which were in the area, critically however, it is unknown when. As an archaeologist, as there were only two partial and broken fragments of material, it would suggest they were merely archaeological detritus, possibly as a product of production elsewhere, and then re-used. Until there is new evidence relating to the Ninth, in the form of material remains or documentary evidence, its fate will remain in perpetual shadow. Yet therein lays the magic, because all that is left is the doorway for discussion about the possible ideas and scenarios. As long as that keeps happening, that means the Ninth Legion Hispana has never truly disappeared at all. In Part Two, the theory of the romantic Scottish annihilation at the hands of the tribes of Caledonia will be investigated, and an attempt to suggest the most logical solution as to what happened to the lost legion of Rome. Notes and Further Reading: A special thank you to Meir Edrey of Mainz University for his translations of the texts, and to James Spry for his valued and unique insights. Due to spatial constraints, it has been difficult to include the whole plethora of loosely associated evidence and interpretations relating to Nijmegen and its surroundings; I have attempted to stick to the central archaeological evidence rendered by Bogaers and his excavations, as this is the crux of the theories and approaches. Please see the excellent article by Duncan B. It can be found here: E , , p.

Chapter 3 : Legion of the Lost | Revolvry

The Legion of The Lost (Dr. Palfrey) Kindle Edition by John Creasey (Author) € Visit Amazon's John Creasey Page. Find all the books, read about the author, and more.

When he was 14 years old a lieutenant from the Foreign Legion visited his family and he became enraptured with his stories. In he entered the Danish army and, in , was commissioned a sub-lieutenant in the Royal Life Guards. After the war, he visited the US and spent some time in France before returning to Denmark. He secured permission from the King to resign his commission in order to enlist in the French Foreign Legion and did so in In the spring of he was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 2e Etrangere 2nd Regiment in Morocco, where the Legion was then heavily engaged in the Middle Atlas mountains. From to , he was almost continually in action against one or another of the revolting native tribes. Amilakhvari was born in the aristocratic family in a village Bazorkino Northern caucasus, Russia. His father was Prince Giorgi Amilakhvari. Dimitri was a grandson of General Ivane Amilakhvari In he graduated from the High Military School. In Amilakhvari served in North Africa. In he participated in all important operations in the south of Morocco. In , before the occupation of France, Amilakhvari served in Algiers. Later he joined the Free French forces in England. In he was promoted Lieutenant Colonel and was appointed as Commander of the Brigade. Amilakhvari fought his last battles in Libya in That same year he received a Croix de Liberation. During the fights at Bir-Hakeim he wrote: Amilakhvari fell during the battle of El-Alamein in He was born in France, but because his father was a Luxembourger, he got the Luxembourgian nationality. In , he participated in the Tour de France for the first time. The next year he was 7th in the Tour and in took second and won two stages. In he dominated the Tour. He won five consecutive stages, a record that is still unbroken. On May 9, at Carency near Arras he received a telegram saying his wife had given birth to a daughter. Cheering he jumped out of the trench and was killed by a German bullet. Strongly influenced by Nietzsche, they glorified war and its sacrifice as the greatest physical and mental stimulants. Later he opposed Hitler and rejected his own militarism in a mystical plea for peace, expressed in his diaries of the war years and in the futuristic novels *On the Marble Cliffs* , an allegorical attack on Nazism; *Garten und Strassen* ; and *Heliopolis* Throughout his life he had experimented with drugs as: He joined the resistance at the age of Caught in July , he was sent to the Buchenwald concentration camp. As the putsch failed, he was arrested and sentenced to 10 years in prison. He was freed on Christmas, He became prime minister under Georges Pompidou in

Chapter 4 : The Lost Legion () - IMDb

Legion of the Lost is a compelling, first-hand account of the contemporary French Foreign Legion, sure to dispel myths while, at the same time, add to the legend of the finest trained army of mercenaries the world has ever seen.

Chapter 5 : The Last Legion () - IMDb

The Legion of the Lost has 5 ratings and 0 reviews. As the first ray of hope for an end to the devastation of the war glimmers faintly in the distance, D.

Chapter 6 : In the Footsteps of the Missing Ninth Legion Hispana : Part One - HeritageDaily - Archaeology

Legio IX Hispana ("9th Legion - Spanish"), also written Legio nona Hispana or Legio VIII Hispana, was a legion of the Imperial Roman army that existed from the 1st century BC until at least AD

Chapter 7 : Legion of the Lost (audio story) | Tardis | FANDOM powered by Wikia

Legion of the lost, legion of the lost They're marching on and on there's no place to hide They're living in fear, oh god

can't you see Their eyes are full of tears, they've started to run.

Chapter 8 : The Roman Ninth Legion's mysterious loss - BBC News

Legion of the Lost. likes. Legion of the Lost\ Dutch hardcore producer and dj.

Chapter 9 : The Lost Legion () - Rotten Tomatoes

Rome's Lost Legion is on the History Channel on Thursday 17 March at GMT; The Eagle is in UK cinemas from 25 March; For the English, the massacre of the Ninth is an inspiring tale of home.