

116 to 175

116 ANGLO-SAXON CHRONICLE. This year Hadrian the Caesar began to reign.

Hadrian Emperor 117-138

St Sixtus Pope 115-125

120. Annals of the Four Masters The first year of Cathaer Mor, son of Feidhlimidh Firurghlais, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

c 120 Historia Augusta The Life of Hadrian

On taking possession of the imperial power Hadrian at once resumed the policy of the early emperors, and devoted his attention to maintaining peace throughout the world. For the nations which Trajan had conquered began to revolt; the Moors, moreover, began to make attacks, and the Sarmatians to wage war, the **Britons** could not be kept under Roman sway, Egypt was thrown into disorder by riots, and finally Libya and Palestine showed the spirit of rebellion.

(Part removed)

After this he travelled to the provinces of **Gaul**, and came to the relief of all the communities with various acts of generosity; and from there he went over into **Germany**. Though more desirous of peace than of war, he kept the soldiers in training just as if war were imminent, inspired them by proofs of his own powers of endurance, actually led a soldier's life among the maniples, and, after the example of Scipio Aemilianus, Metellus, and his own adoptive father Trajan, cheerfully ate out of doors such camp-fare as bacon, cheese and vinegar. And that the troops might submit more willingly to the increased harshness of his orders, he bestowed gifts on many and honours on a few. For he reestablished the discipline of the camp, which since the time of Octavian had been growing slack through the laxity of his predecessors. He regulated, too, both the duties and the expenses of the soldiers, and now no one could get a leave of absence from camp by unfair means, for it was not popularity with the troops but just deserts that recommended a man for appointment as tribune. He incited others by the example of his own soldierly spirit; he would walk as much as twenty miles fully armed; he cleared the camp of banqueting-rooms, porticoes, grottos, and bowers, generally wore the commonest clothing, would have no gold ornaments on his sword-belt or jewels on the clasp, would scarcely consent to have his sword furnished with an ivory hilt, visited the sick soldiers in their quarters, selected the sites for camps, conferred the centurion's wand on those only who were hardy and of good repute, appointed as tribunes only men with full beards or of an age to give to the authority of the tribuneship the full measure of prudence and maturity, permitted no tribune to accept a present from a soldier, banished luxuries on every hand, and, lastly, improved the soldiers' arms and equipment. Furthermore, with regard to length of military service he issued an order that no one should violate ancient usage by being in the service at an earlier age than his strength warranted, or at a more advanced one than common humanity permitted. He made it a point to be acquainted with the soldiers and to know their numbers. Besides this, he strove to have an accurate knowledge of the military stores, and the receipts from the provinces he examined with care in order to make good any deficit that might occur in any

particular instance. But more than any other emperor he made it a point not to purchase or maintain anything that was not serviceable.

And so, having reformed the army quite in the manner of a monarch, he set out for **Britain**, and there he corrected many abuses and was the first to construct a wall, eighty miles in length, which was to separate the barbarians from the Romans.

He removed from office Septicius Clarus, the prefect of the guard, and Suetonius Tranquillus, the imperial secretary, and many others besides, because without his consent they had been conducting themselves toward his wife, Sabina, in a more informal fashion than the etiquette of the court demanded. And, as he was himself wont to say, he would have sent away his wife too, on the ground of ill-temper and irritability, had he been merely a private citizen. Moreover, his vigilance was not confined to his own household but extended to those of his friends, and by means of his private agents he even pried into all their secrets, and so skilfully that they were never aware that the Emperor was acquainted with their private lives until he revealed it himself. In this connection, the insertion of an incident will not be unwelcome, showing that he found out much about his friends. The wife of a certain man wrote to her husband, complaining that he was so preoccupied by pleasures and baths that he would not return home to her, and Hadrian found this out through his private agents. And so, when the husband asked for a furlough, Hadrian reproached him with his fondness for his baths and his pleasures. Whereupon the man exclaimed: "What, did my wife write you just what she wrote to me?" And, indeed, as for this habit of Hadrian's, men regard it as a most grievous fault, and add to their criticism the statements which are current regarding the passion for males and the adulteries with married women to which he is said to have been addicted, adding also the charge that he did not even keep faith with his friends.

After arranging matters in **Britain** he crossed over to **Gaul**, for he was rendered anxious by the news of a riot in Alexandria,

122. Annals of the Four Masters

Cathair Mor, after having been three years king over Ireland, was slain by Conn, and the Luaighni of Teamhair, in the battle of Magh hAgha.

123. The first year of Conn of the Hundred Battles as king over Ireland.

The night of Conn's birth were discovered five principal roads leading to Teamhair, which were never observed till then. These are their names: Slighe Asail, Slighe Midhluachra, Slighe Cualann, Slighe Mor, Slighe Dala. Slighe Mor is that called Eiscir Riada, i.e. the division line of Ireland into two parts, between Conn and Eoghan Mor.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise.

Conn Kedcahagh having thus slaine K. Cahire, he succeeded himself, & was more famous then any of his auncestors for his many victoryes & Good Government, he was called Conn Kedcahagh of a 100 battles Given by him in his time, he is the Common auncestor for the most part of the north of Ireland except the Clanna Rowries and the sept of Lauthus, son of Ithus. He had 3 goodly sonnes, Conly, Crienna, & Artemar, and three daughters, Moyne, Saw, & Sarad ; Saw was married to the K. of Munster, by whom shee had many sonns, as the auncestors of the Macarthyes, o'Bryans, o'Kervells, o'Mahons, & divers others of the west part of Ireland, By w ch meanes they have Gotten themselves to that selected & Choyse name much used by the Irish poets at the time of their Comendations and prayes called Sile Sawa w ch is as much in **English** as the Issue of Saw.

Owen More ats Moynod warred upon him a long time, he was king of Munster & was soe strong that he brought the K. to Divide with him & to allow him as his share

from Esker-Riada, beginning at Dublin whereupon the high street is sett, & extending to Athkleyh Mearye in thomond, Owen's share was of y e south w ch of him took the name Leh moye 4 or Moyes half in Deale, K. Conn's share stood of the north of the said Eisker, w ch of him was likewise Called leagh Conn or Conns halfe in Deale, & doe retaine these names since.

The division of Ireland stood for one year untill Owen More als Moynod, being well ayded by his Brother in law the king of Spains sonn and a Great army of the Spaniards, picked ocation to quarrell & fall out with the K. for the Costomes of the shiping of Dublin alleging that there came more shipps of K. Conn's side then of his side, and that he would needs have the Custome in common between them, which K. Conn refused, whereupon they were Insenced mightily against one another, met with their Great armies on the playnes & heath of Moylen in the territory of Fercall, where the army of Owen More was overthroned, himself & Fergus the king of Spaines sonn slaine & afterwards buried in two little Hillockes, now to be seen on the said plains which as some say are the tombs of the said Owen and Fergus.

St Telesphorus Pope 125-136

125 AD Dionysius Periegetes. *Extracts from what may have been an Alexandrian school book.*

Where in the north the cold stream of Ocean flows, there dwell the Bretanoi and the fair tribes of the fierce Germans...

Beneath the sacred promontory, which they call the head of Europe, the wealthy sons of the noble Iberians inhabit the Hesperides islands, from which comes tin. But by the northern shores of Ocean are two other islands, the Bretanides opposite the Rhine, for there it pours its final flood into the sea. Great is their size, nor does any of the islands equal the Bretanides in extent. At the sacred Promontory... are ten Casiterides islands, near to each other and lying towards the north, which Dionysius calls Hesperides, because of their position; for they are in the west. To the north where the Rhine pours its final flood into the ocean, are the two Brettanides islands, Ivernia and Alvion (Ibernia and Albion). Not only Dionysius stresses the size of the Brettanides islands, which others, as has been said, call Prettanides, but also Ptolomy in his Geography. But there are some who, following the older usage, write Ambrax and call the region Ampracia, similarly they write the Brettanic islands as Prettanic...

But cutting a way much further through the Ocean you would come in your well-built ship to the island of Thule, where the sun enters the region of the bears its fire is always visible day and night alike.

Xiphilinus. From Epitome Dionis Nicaeensis (Written in the 11th century but presumably referring to earlier times.)

There are two very great races of Brettani, the Caledonii and Maeatae and the names of the others have, so to say, been merged in them. The Maeatae dwell near the cross-wall which cuts the island in two, and the Caledonii beyond them, and bothe inhabit wild and waterless mountains and desolate and marshy plains, having no walls nor cities nor tilled land, but living off flocks and wild animals and some fruits; for they do not eat the fish which exists in huge and inexhaustible quantities. They live in tents, naked and unshod, holding their women in common and rearing all their offspring together. They are organised democratically for the most part and they delight in plundering. They go to war in chariots, using small and swift horses, and also on foot. They are very fast in running and very firm in standing their ground. Their arms are a shield and a short spear with a bronze apple on the end of the shaft, so that when it is shaken it clashes, to the dismay of the enemy; they also have

daggers. They can bear hunger and cold and all kinds of hardship; for having plunged into marshes they endure many days with only their head out of the water, and in the woods they live on bark and roots; and for all circumstances they prepare a food of which if they eat a piece the size of a bean they neither hunger nor thirst. Such is the island of Britannia and such are its inhabitants, at least of the hostile part of it. For it is an island and this, as I said was clearly proved at this time. Its length is 7,132 stades, its greatest breadth 2310 and its least 300. Of these lands we hold not much less than half.

133AD Cassius Dio Cocceianus

In Jerusalem he (Hadrian) founded a city in place of the one razed to the ground, naming it Aelia Capitolina, and on the site of the temple of the god he raised a new temple to Jupiter. This brought on a war that was not slight nor of brief duration, for the Jews deemed it intolerable that foreign races should be settled in their city and foreign religious rites be planted there. While Hadrian was close by in Egypt and again in Syria, they remained quiet, save in so far as they purposely made the weapons they were called upon to furnish of poorer quality, to the end that the Romans might reject them and they have the use of them. But when he went farther away, they openly revolted. To be sure, they did not dare try conclusions with the Romans in the open field, but they occupied advantageous positions in the country and strengthened them with mines and walls, in order that they might have places of refuge whenever they should be hard pressed, and meet together unobserved underground; and in these subterranean passages they sunk shafts from above to let in air and light. At first the Romans made no account of them. Soon, however, all Judaea had been up-heaved, and the Jews all over the world were showing signs of disturbance, were gathering together, and giving evidence of great hostility to the Romans, partly by secret and partly by open acts; many other outside nations, too, were joining them through eagerness for gain, and the whole earth, almost, was becoming convulsed over the matter. Then, indeed, did Hadrian send against them his best generals, of who Julius Severus was the first to be despatched, from **Britain**, of which he was governor, against the Jews. He did not venture to attack his opponents at any one point, seeing their numbers and their desperation, but by taking them in separate groups by means of the number of his soldiers and his under-officers and by depriving them of food and shutting them up he was able, rather slowly, to be sure, but with comparatively little danger, to crush and exhaust and exterminate them. Very few of them survived.

St Hyginus Pope 136- 140

Antoninus Pius Emperor 138-161

138 Historia Augusta The Life of Antoninus Pius

After his accession to the throne he removed none of the men whom Hadrian had appointed to office, and, indeed, was so steadfast and loyal that he retained good men in the government of provinces for terms of seven and even nine years. He waged a number of wars, but all of them through his legates. For Lollius Urbicus, his legate, overcame the **Britons** and built a second wall, one of turf, after driving back the barbarians. Through other legates or governors, he forced the Moors to sue for peace, and crushed the Germans and the Dacians and many other tribes, and also the Jews, who were in revolt. In Achaea also and in Egypt he put down rebellions and many a time sharply checked the Alani in their raiding. His procurators were ordered to levy only a reasonable tribute, and those who exceeded a proper limit were commanded to

render an account of their acts, nor was he ever pleased with any revenues that were onerous to the provinces. Moreover, he was always willing to hear complaints against his procurators.

138 Pausanius

Antoninus, the benefactor of Pallantium, never willingly involved the Romans in war; but when the Moors (who form the greatest part of the independent Libyans, being nomads, and more formidable enemies than even the Scythians in that they wandered, not on wagons, but on horseback with their womenfolk), when these, I say, began an unprovoked war, he drove them from all their country, forcing them to flee to the extreme parts of Libya, right up to Mount Atlas and to the people living on it.

He also took away from the **Brigantes in Britain** the greater part of their territory, because they too had begun an unprovoked war on the province of Genunia, a Roman dependency. The cities of Lycia and of Caria, along with Cos and Rhodes, were overthrown by a violent earthquake that smote them. These cities also were restored by the emperor Antoninus, who was keenly anxious to rebuild them, and devoted vast sums to this task. As to his gifts of money to Greeks, and to such non-Greeks as needed it, and his buildings in Greece, Ionia, Carthage and Syria, others have written of them most exactly.

140 PTOLOMY

Of the Characteristics of the Inhabitants of the General Climes.

Those who live under the more northern parallels, those, I mean, who have the Bears over their heads, since they are far removed from the zodiac and the heat of the sun, are therefore cooled; but because they have a richer share of moisture, which is most nourishing and is not there exhausted by heat, they are white in complexion, straight-haired, tall and well-nourished, and somewhat cold by nature; these too are savage in their habits because their dwelling-places are continually cold. The wintry character of their climate, the size of their plants, and the wildness of their animals are in accord with these qualities. We call these men, too, by a general name, Scythians.

The inhabitants of the region between the summer tropic and the Bears, however, since the sun is neither directly over their heads nor far distant at its noon-day transits, share in the equable temperature of the air, which varies, to be sure, but has no violent changes from heat to cold. They are therefore medium in colouring, of moderate stature, in nature equable, live close together, and are civilized in their habits. The southernmost of them are in general more shrewd and inventive, and better versed in the knowledge of things divine because their zenith is close to the zodiac and to the planets revolving about it. Through this affinity the men themselves are characterized by an activity of the soul which is sagacious, investigative, and fitted for pursuing the sciences specifically called mathematical. Of them, again, the eastern group are more masculine, vigorous of soul, and frank in all things, because one would reasonably assume that the orient partakes of the nature of the sun. This region therefore is diurnal, masculine, and right-handed, even as we observe that among the animals too their right-hand parts are better fitted for strength and vigour. Those to the west are more feminine, softer of soul, and secretive, because this region, again, is lunar, for it is always in the west that the moon emerges and makes its appearance after conjunction. For this reason it appears to be a nocturnal clime, feminine, and, in contrast with the orient, left-handed.

And now in each of these general regions certain special conditions of character and customs naturally ensue. For as likewise, in the case of the climate, even within the regions that in general are reckoned as hot, cold, or temperate, certain localities and countries have special peculiarities of excess or deficiency by reason of their

situation, height, lowness, or adjacency; and again, as some peoples are more inclined to horsemanship because theirs is a plain country, or to seamanship because they live close to the sea, so also would one discover special traits in each arising from the natural familiarity of their particular climes with the stars in the signs of the zodiac. These traits, too, would be found generally present, but not in every individual. We must, then, deal with the subject summarily, in so far as it might be of use for the purpose of particular investigations.

Of the Familiarities between Countries and the Triplicities and Stars.

Under this arrangement, the remainder of the first quarter, by which I mean the European quarter, situated in the north-west of the inhabited world, is in familiarity with the north-western triangle, Aries, Leo, and Sagittarius, and is governed, as one would expect, by the lords of the triangle, Jupiter and Mars, occidental. In terms of whole nations these parts consist of **Britain**, (Transalpine) Gaul, Germany, Bastarnia, Italy, (Cisalpine) Gaul, Apulia, Sicily, Tyrrhenia, Celtica, and Spain. As one might expect, it is the general characteristic of these nations, by reason of the predominance of the triangle and the stars which join in its government, to be independent, liberty-loving, fond of arms, industrious, very warlike, with qualities of leadership, cleanly, and magnanimous. However, because of the occidental aspect of Jupiter and Mars, and furthermore because the first parts of the aforesaid triangle are masculine and the latter parts feminine, they are without passion for women and look down upon the pleasures of love, but are better satisfied with and more desirous of association with men. And they do not regard the act as a disgrace to the paramour, nor indeed do they actually become effeminate and soft thereby, because their disposition is not perverted, but they retain in their souls manliness, helpfulness, good faith, love of kinsmen, and benevolence. Of these same countries **Britain**, (Transalpine) Gaul, Germany, and Bastarnia are in closer familiarity with Aries and Mars. Therefore for the most part their inhabitants are fiercer, more headstrong, and bestial. But Italy, Apulia, (Cisalpine) Gaul, and Sicily have their familiarity with Leo and the sun; wherefore these peoples are more masterful, benevolent, and co-operative. Tyrrhenia, Celtica, and Spain are subject to Sagittarius and Jupiter, whence their independence, simplicity, and love of cleanliness. The parts of this quarter which are situated about the centre of the inhabited world, Thrace, Macedonia, Illyria, Hellas, Achaia, Crete, and likewise the Cyclades, and the coastal regions of Asia Minor and Cyprus, which are in the south-east portion of the whole quarter, have in addition familiarity with the south-east triangle, Taurus, Virgo, and Capricorn, and its co-rulers Venus, Saturn, and Mercury. As a result the inhabitants of those countries are brought into conformity with these planets and both in body and soul are of a more mingled constitution. They too have qualities of leadership and are noble and independent, because of Mars; they are liberty-loving and self-governing, democratic and framers of law, through Jupiter; lovers of music and of learning, fond of contests and clean livers, through Venus; social, friendly to strangers, justice-loving, fond of letters, and very effective in eloquence, through Mercury; and they are particularly addicted to the performance of mysteries, because of Venus's occidental aspect. And again, part by part, those of this group who live in the Cyclades and on the shores of Asia Minor and Cyprus are more closely familiar to Taurus and Venus. For this reason they are, on the whole, luxurious, clean, and attentive to their bodies. The inhabitants of Hellas, Achaia, and Crete, however, have a familiarity with Virgo and Mercury, and are therefore better at reasoning, and fond of learning, and they exercise the soul in preference to the body. The Macedonians, Thracians, and Illyrians have familiarity with Capricorn and Saturn, so that, though they are acquisitive, they are not so mild of nature, nor social in their institutions.

Let this be our brief exposition of the familiarities of the planets and the signs of the zodiac with the various nations, and of the general characteristics of the latter. We shall also set forth, for ready use, a list of the several nations which are in familiarity, merely noted against each of the signs, in accordance with what has just been said about them, thus:—

Aries: **Britain**, Gaul, Germania, Bastarnia; in the centre, Coelê Syria, Palestine, Idumaea, Judaea.

ALBION

A description of the northern coast, above which is the Duecaledonius ocean.

Novantarum peninsula, and promontory of the same name 21*00 - 61°40

Rerigonius bay 20*30 -60°50

Vindogara bay 21*20-60°30

Clota estuary 22*15-59°20

Lemannonius bay 24*00- 60°00

Epidium promontory 23*00-60°40

Mouth of the Longus river 24*30-60°40

Mouth of the Itis river 27*00-60°40

Volas bay 29*00-60°30

Mouth of the Navarus river 30*00 -60°30

Tarvedum or Orcas promontory 31*20-60°15

Description of the west_side which borders on the Hibernian ocean and the Vergionius ocean.

From the Novantian promontory 21*00-61°40

Mouth of the Abravannus river 19*20-61°00

Iena estuary 19*00-60°30

Mouth of the Devas river 18*00-60°00

Mouth of the Novius river 18*20-59°30

Ituna estuary 18*20-59°30

Moricambe estuary 17*30-58°20

Setantiorum harbor 17*20-57°45

Belisama estuary 17*30-57°20

Seteia estuary 17*00-57°00

Caeanganorum promontory 15*00-57°00

mouth of the Toesobis river 15*40-56°20

mouth of the Stuccia river 15*20-55°30

mouth of the Tuerobis river 15*00-55°00

Octapitarum promontory 14*20-54°30

mouth of the Tobius river 15*30-54°30

mouth of the Ratostabius river 16*30-54°30

Sabrina estuary 17*20-54°30

Uxella estuary 16*00-16*00

Herculis promontory 14*00-52°45

Antivestaeum or Bolerium promontory 11*30 -52°30

Damnonium or Ocrium promontory 12*00-51°30

Description of the south side below which is the Britannic ocean. After the Ocrium promontory is

the mouth of the Cenio river 14*51-51°45

mouth of the Tamarus river 15*40-52°10

- mouth of the Tamarus river 15*40-52°10

mouth of the Iscas river 17*40-52°20
mouth of the Alaunus river 17*40-52°40
Magnus Portus 19*00-53°00
mouth of the Trisantonis river 20*20-53°00
New harbour 20*20-53°00
Cantium promontory 22*00-54°00

A description of the eastern and the southern side next to which is the Germanic ocean. After the Tarvedum promontory, or Orcades, by which it is known,

Virvedrum promontory 31*00-60°00
Verubium promontory 30*30-59°40
mouth of the Ila river 30*00-59°40
a high shore 29*00-59°40
Varar estuary 28*00-59°40
mouth of the Loxa river 27*30-59°40
Tuesis estuary 27*00-59°00
mouth of the Caelis river 27*00-58°45
Taezalon promontory 27*30-58°30
mouth of the Deva river 26*00-58°30
mouth of the Tina river 24*00-58°30
Boderia estuary 22*30-59°00
mouth of the Alaunus river 21*20-58°30
mouth of the Vedra river 20*10-58°30
Dunum bay 20*15-57°30
Gabrantuicorum bay with many harbors 21*00-57°00
Oculus promontory 21*15-56°40
mouth of the Abi river 21*00-56°30
Metaris estuary 20*30-55°40
mouth of the Gariennus river 20*50-55°40
A promontory 21*15-55°05
mouth of the Sidumanis river 20*10-55°00
Tamesa estuary 20*30- 54°30
Next to this the Cantium promontory 22*00-54°00

The Novantae dwell on the side toward the north below the peninsula of this name, among whom are the following towns:

Locopibia 19*00-60°20
Rerigonium 20*10-60°40

Below are the Selgovae, among whom are the following towns

Carbantorigum 19*00-59°30
Uxellum 18*30-59°20
Corda 20*00-59°40
Trimontium 19*00-59°00

From these toward the east, but more northerly, are the Damnoni, among whom are the following towns:

Colanica 20*45-59°10
Vindogara 21*20-60°00
Coria 21*30-59°20
Alauna 22*45-59°50
Lindum 23*00-59°30 (Lincoln)

Victoria 23°30'-59°00'

Further south are the Otalini, among whom are the following towns:

Coria 20°10'-59°00'

Alauna 23°00'-58°40'

Bremenium 21°00'-58°45'

Next to the Damnoni, but more toward the east near the Epidium promontory are the Eptidi and next to these the Cerones; then the Carnonacae, and the Caereni but more toward the east; and in the extreme east dwell the Cornavi; from the Lemannonis bay as far as the Varar estuary are the Caledoni, and above these is the Caledonian forest, from which toward the east are the Decantae, and next to these the Lugi extending to the Cornavi boundary, and above the Lugi are the Smertae; below Caledonia are the Vacomagi, among whom are the following towns:

Bannatia 24°00'-59°30'

Tamia 25°00'-59°20'

Pinnata camp 27°15'-59°20'

Tuesis 26°45'-59°10'

Below these toward the west are the Venicones, whose town is Orrea 24°00'-58°45'

More toward the east are the Tazali and the town Devana 26°00'-59°00'

Below the Selgovae and Otalini are the Brigantes extending to both seas, among whom are the following towns:

Epiacum 18°30'-58°30' (Whitley Castle)

Vinovium 17°45'-58°00' (Binchester)

Caturactonium 20°00'-58°00' (Catterick)

Calatum 19°00'-57°45'

Isurium 20°00'-57°40' (Aldborough)

Rigodunum 18°00'-57°30' (Castleshaw?)

Olicana 19°00'-57°30' (Elslack?)

Eboracum, Legio VI Victrix 20°00'-57°20' (York)

Camulodunum 18°00'-57°45' (Colchester)

Near which on the Opportunum bay are the Parisi and the town Petuaria 20°40'-56°40' (Brough on Humber)

Below these are the Brigantes but some distance toward the west are the Ordovices, among whom are the towns:

Mediolanum 16°45'-56°40'

Brannogenium 16°45' – 56°15' (Leintwardine)

From these toward the east are the Cornavi, among whom are the towns:

Deva, Legio XX Victrix 17°30'-56°45' (Chester)

Viroconium 16°45'-55°45' (Wroxeter)

Next to these are the Coritani, among whom are the towns:

Lindum 18°40'-56°30' (Lincoln)

Ratae 18°00'-55°30'

Next are the Catuvellauni, among whom are the towns:

Salinae 20°45'-55°50' (Droitwich?)

Urolanium 19°20-55°30 (St Albans)

Next to these are the Iceni, whose town is called Venta 20°30 -55°20 (Winchester)
Farther eastward and near the estuary of the Tamesa are the Trinovantes and the town Camulodunum 21°00 -55°00 (Colchester)

Below the peoples we have mentioned, but more toward the west are the Demetae, whose towns are:

Luentinum 15°45-55°10 (Dolaucothi?)

Maridunum 15°30-54°40 (Carmarthen)

More toward the east are the Silures whose town is Bullaeum 16°50-55°00 (Usk)

Next to these are the Dobuni, Corinium 18°00 -54°10 (Cirencester)

then the Atrebatii and their town Caleva 19°00 -54°15 (Silchester)

Next to these, but farther eastward, are the Canti among whom are the towns:

Londinium 20°00 -54°00 (London)

Daruernum 21°00 -54°00 (Canterbury)

Rutupie 21°45-54°00 (Richborough)

Below the Atrebatii and the Canti are the Regni and the town Noeomagus 19°45-53°05 (Chichester)

Below the Dobuni are the Belgae and the towns:

Iscalis 16°00 -53°40 (Charterhouse?)

Aquae calidae 17°20-53°40 (Bath)

Venta 18°40 -53°00 (Winchester)

Toward the west and south of these are the Durotriges whose town is Dunium 18°00 -52°40 (Hod Hill?)

Next to these, but more to the west, are the Dumnoni, whose towns are:

Voliba 14°45—52°00

Uxella 15°00 -52°45

Tamara 15°00 -52°15 (On river Tamar?)

Isca, where is located Legio II Augusta 17°30-52°45 (Exeter)

The islands which are near Albion island and the Orcades promontory are:

Scetis island 32°40 -60°45

Dumna island 30°00 -61°20

Above these islands are the Orcades, about thirty in number, the middle of which is in 30°00 -61°40

Far above these is the island Thule.

The part of this which extends much toward the west is in 29°00 -63°00

that which is farthest eastward is 31°40-63°00

that which is farthest northward is 30°20 -63°15

that which is farthest southward is 30°20 -62°40

the middle is in 30°20 -63°00

Eastward from the Trinovantes region there are two islands: Toliapis 23°00-54°20. Counus island 24°00-54°30

Below Magnus Portus is the island Vectis, the middle of which is in 19°20'-52°20' (Isle of White)

HIBERNIA

A description of the north coast, beyond which is located the Hyperborean ocean:

Boreum promontory 11°00'-61°00'

Vennicium promontory 12°50'-61°20'

mouth of the Vidua river 13°00' -61°00'

mouth of the Argita river 14°30' -61°30'

Rhobogdium promontory 16°20' -61°30'

The Vennicini inhabit the west coast; next to them and toward the east are the Rhobogdi

A description of the west side, which borders on the Western ocean from the Boreum promontory which is in 11°00'-61°00'

mouth of the Ravius river 11°20'-60°40'

Magnata city 11°15'-60°15'

mouth of the Libnius river 10°30' -60°00'

mouth of the Ausoba river 10°30' -59°30'

mouth of the Senus river 9°30'-59°30'

mouth of the Duris river 9°40'-58°40'

mouth of the Iernus river 8°00' -58°00'

Southern promontory 7°40' -57°45'

The Erdini inhabit the coast next to the Vennicini, and between these are the Magnatae; then the Autini; and the Gangani; below whom are the Vellabori.

Description of the south coast, which adjoins the Vergionius ocean, from the southern promontory which is in 7°40'-57°40'

mouth of the Dabrona river 11°15'-57°00'

mouth of the Birgus river 12°30' -57°30'

Sacrum promontory 14°00' -57°50'

A description of the east side touching the ocean which is called Hibernian, beginning at the Sacrum promontory which is in 14°00' -57°50'

mouth of the Modonnus river 13°40' -58°40'

Manapia town 13°30' -58°40'

mouth of the Oboca river 13°10' -59°00'

Eblana town 14°00' -59°30'

mouth of the Bubindas river 14°40' -59°40'

Isamnum promontory 15°00' -60°00'

mouth of the Vinderis river 15°00' -60°15'

mouth of the Logia river 15°20'-60°40'

Next to this is the Robogdium promontory.

On the side next to the Robogdi dwell the Darini, below whom are the Volunti; then the Eblani; then the Cauci; below whom are the Manapi; then the Coriondi who dwell above the Brigantes.

The following are the inland towns:

Regia 13°00' -60°20'

Rhaeba 12°00' -59°45'

Laberus 13*00-59°15
Macolicum 11*30 -58°40
another Regia 11*00 59°15
Dunum 12*30-58°45
Hibernis 11*00 -58°10

Above Hibernia are the Ebuda islands five in number,
the largest of which toward the west is called Ebuda 15*00 -62°00
next to this toward the east likewise is Ebuda island 15*40 -62°00
then Rhicina 17*00 -62°00
then Malaeus 17*30 -62°30
then Epidium 18*30 -62°00

Toward the east of Hibernia are these islands:

Monaeda island 17*40-61°30
Mona island 15*00 -57°40
Adru which is barren 15*00-59°30
Limnu which is barren 15*00 -59°00

GERMANY (Extract)

There are three islands located above Germany at the mouths of the Albis, which are called Saxon, and the one in the middle is located at 31*00-57°20

The shore *praeter* the Ocean is inhabited above the *Bructeriu* to the *Amisia* river yyy most to the north the *Cimbri*; after the Saxons from the *Chalusus* river to the *Suevian* river the *Farodini*, then the *Sidini* up to the *Viadua* river, and after these the *Rugiclei* up to the *Vistula* river.

Of the people of the interior and those who live inland the most important are the *Suevi Angili*, who are to the east of the *Langobardi* extending towards the north and up to the central part of the *Albis* river, and the *Suevi Semnones*, whose boundaries beyond the *Albis* extend from the area we mentioned towards the east up to the *Suevus* river, and the *Burguntae*, who inhabit from there to the *Vistula*.

END OF PTOLEMY

St Pius 1 Pope 140-155

145 ANGLO-SAXON CHRONICLE. This year Marcus Antoninus and Aurelius his brother succeeded to the empire.

147 LIBER BRITANNICUS.

After one hundred and forty-seven years from the birth of Christ, the Emperor and the Pope, viz., Eleutherius, sent clerks from them with letters to Lucius King of Britain, in order that the king might be baptized, and the *other* kings of Britain in like manner.

SBG St Lucius. A homily of the 9th century in the Library of S. Gall gives the following story. S. Paul sent his disciple Timothy into Gaul. Encouraged thereto by a Gaulish king, Timothy pushed on into Britain, where King Lucius ruled over a pagan people. Lucius summoned Timothy before him, believed, and was converted and

baptised along with his family and a great number of his subjects. Later, he resolved on leaving his kingdom, and preaching the Gospel elsewhere. He passed through Gaul, and visited Augsburg, where he was well received by the patrician Campesterius, and founded the first Christian community in that city. Stow in his Chronicle says that the Church of S. Peter, Cornhill, London, was founded by S. Lucius, and he gives an inscription in that church testifying to this. Stow says “he was after some chronicle bueried in london and after some chronicle bueried at Gloucester”. Gloucester to this day claims his tomb.

SBG St Gwyddalus. In the parish of Dihewyd (subject to Llanerchaeron) in Cardiganshire is a place called Llanwyddalus. It preserved the name of a now extinct church or chapel dedicated to S. Gwyddalus or Gwyddalys, whom some regard as a Welsh saint, others treat the name as the Welsh form of Vitalis. He is thus identified with the S Vitalis, who with his wife Valeria, was martyred in the second century, and is venerated at Ravenna, where he suffered martyrdom. But we should hardly expect to find a comparatively obscure Roman saint culted in Cardiganshire.

St Anicetus pope 155-166

BEDE

CHAP. IV. How Lucius, king of Britain, writing to Pope Eleutherus, desired to be made a Christian.

In the year of our Lord 156, Marcus Antoninus Verus, the fourteenth from Augustus, was made emperor, together with his brother, Aurelius Commodus.

[Editor’s note: Marcus Antoninus Verus, commonly called Marcus Aurelius, succeeded in 161 A.D. His colleague in the empire was his adopted brother, Lucius Verus, whose full adoptive name was Lucius Aurelius Antoninus Verus Commodus. He died in 169. Eleutherus became Pope between 171 and 177. Bede’s chronology is therefore wrong.]

In their time, whilst the holy Eleutherus presided over the Roman Church, Lucius, king of Britain, sent a letter to him, entreating that by a mandate from him he might be made a Christian. He soon obtained his pious request, and the Britons preserved the faith, which they had received, uncorrupted and entire, in peace and tranquillity until the time of the Emperor Diocletian.

158. Annals of the Four Masters The first year of Conaire, son of Modh Lamha, in sovereignty over Ireland.

Marcus Aurelius Emperor 161-180

(L Verus Emperor 161-166)

162 Historia Augusta The Life of Marcus Aurelius

And now, after they had assumed the imperial power, the two emperors acted in so democratic a manner that no one missed the lenient ways of Pius; for though Marullus, a writer of farces of the time, irritated them by his jests, he yet went unpunished. They gave funeral games for their father. And Marcus abandoned himself to philosophy, at the same time cultivating the good-will of the citizens. But now to interrupt the emperor's happiness and repose, there came the first flood of the Tiber — the severest one of their time — which ruined many houses in the city, drowned a great number of animals, and caused a most severe famine; all these disasters Marcus and Verus relieved by their own personal care and aid. At this time, moreover, came

the Parthian war, which Vologaesius planned under Pius and declared under Marcus and Verus, after the rout of Attidius Cornelianus, than governor of Syria. And besides this, war was threatening in **Britain**, and the Chatti had burst into Germany and Raetia. Against the **Britons** Calpurnius Agricola was sent; against the Chatti, Aufidius Victorinus. But to the Parthian war, with the consent of the senate, Marcus despatched his brother Verus, while he himself remained at Rome, where conditions demanded the presence of an emperor.

(Part removed)

And since the pestilence was still raging at this time, he both zealously revived the worship of the gods and trained slaves for military service — just as had been done in the Punic war — whom he called Volunteers, after the example of the Volones. He armed gladiators also, calling them the Compliant, and turned even the bandits of Dalmatia and Dardania into soldiers. He armed the Diogmitae, besides, and even hired **auxiliaries** from among the **Germans** for service against **Germans**. And besides all this, he proceeded with all care to enrol legions for the Marcomannic and German war. And lest all this prove burdensome to the provinces, he held an auction of the palace furnishings in the Forum of the Deified Trajan, as we have related, and sold there, besides robes and goblets and golden flagons, even statues and paintings by great artists. He overwhelmed the Marcomanni while they were crossing the Danube, and restored the plunder to the provincials. Then, from the borders of Illyricum even into Gaul, all the nations banded together against us — the Marcomanni, Varistae, Hermunduri and Quadi, the Suebians, Sarmatians, Lacringes and Buri, these and certain others together with the Victuali, namely, Osi, Bessi, Cobotes, Roxolani, Bastarnae, Alani, Peucini, and finally, the Costoboci. Furthermore, war threatened in Parthia and **Britain**. Thereupon, by immense labour on his own part, while his soldiers reflected his energy, and both legates and prefects of the guard led the host, he conquered these exceedingly fierce peoples, accepted the surrender of the Marcomanni, and brought a great number of them to Italy.

Ammianus Marcellinus

But in all Assyria there are many cities, among which Apamia, formerly called Mesene and Teredon, Apollonia and Vologessia, and many similar ones are conspicuous. But these three are especially magnificent and widely known: Babylon, whose walls Semiramis built with bitumen (for the ancient king Belus built the citadel), and Ctesiphon, which Vardanes founded long ago; and later king Pacorus strengthened it with additional inhabitants and with walls, gave it a Greek name, and made it the crowning ornament of Persia. And finally there is Seleucia, the splendid work of Seleucus Nicator. When this city was stormed by the generals of Verus Caesar (as I have related before), the statue of Apollo Comaeus was torn from its place and taken to Rome, where the priests of the gods set it up in the temple of the Palatine Apollo. And it is said that, after this same statue had been carried off and the city burned, the soldiers in ransacking the temple found a narrow crevice; this they widened in the hope of finding something valuable; but from a kind of shrine, closed by the occult arts of the Chaldaeans, the germ of that pestilence burst forth, which after generating the virulence of incurable diseases, in the time of the same Verus and of Marcus Antoninus polluted everything with contagion and death, from the frontiers of Persia all the way to the Rhine and to Gaul.

165. Annals of the Four Masters

Conaire, son of Mogh Lamha, after having been eight years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Neimhidh, son of Sruibhgheann. This Conaire had three sons, Cairbre Musc, from whom the Muscraighe are called; Cairbre Baschaein, from whom are the

Baiscigh, in Corca Baiscinn; and Cairbre Riadal, from whom are the Dal Riada. Saraid, daughter of Conn of the Hundred Battles, was the mother of these sons of Conaire, son of Modh Lamha.

166. The first year of the reign of Art, son of Conn of the Hundred Battles.

St Soter Pope 166-175

167 ANGLO-SAXON CHRONICLE. This year Eleutherius succeeded to the popedom, and held it fifteen years; and in the same year Lucius, king of the Britons, sent and begged baptism of him. And he soon sent it him, and they continued in the true faith until the time of Diocletian.

SBG St Dyfanog. the companion of St. Ffagan, sent by Bushop Eleutherius to the Bryttaines to preach the word of life 186 yeares after the ascension of our Saviour Jesus Christ, Lucius then beinge Kinge of Brittain.

SBG St Elfan. One account makes him a Roman. An application was made by King Lleurwg or Lucius to Pope Eleutherius for instruction in the Christian Faith, and Eleutherius sent him four persons, Dyfan, Ffagan, Medwy and Elfan to instruct him. According to the other account he was a Briton. The Book of Llan Ddy,* compiled in the twelfth century, states that in the year 156, Lucius, king of the Britons, sent his ambassadors, Elvanus and Medwinus, to Pope Eleutherius. " They implore that, by the Pope's admonition, he might be made a Christian." Eleutherius accordingly baptized the legates, and ordained Elvanus a bishop, and Medwinus a doctor. Through their preaching Lucius himself and the nobles of all Britain received baptism.

It is further stated 5 that he " was a bishop in Glastonbury, where his church and cor are." Cor Elfan accommodated a thousand Saints. He is also said to have had a church in Glamorgan.

SBG St Ffagan or Fagan. sent, with Dyfan, by Pope Eleutherius a man of Italy, who came as a bishop to Wales," and was " bishop at Llansantffagan, where his church is." He was penrhaith, or principal, of Cor Ffagan there, 3 and one document credits him with the foundation of two churches, Llanffagan Fawr, now S. Pagans (S. Mary), near Cardiff, and Llanffagan Fach, now Llanmaes (S. Cadoc), near Llantwit Major. 4 Leland says, " The Paroch Chirch of S. Fagan is now of our Lady ; but ther is yet by the Village a Chapelle of S. Fagan sumtime the Paroch Chirch." To him is dedicated the parish church of S. Fagan, a parish formed (1856) out of Aberdare. He and Dyfan are reputed to have founded the ancient see of Congresbury, which lasted till 721, when it was removed to a village called Tydenton, now Wells. In a late lolo list he is entered among the chorepiscopi of Llandaff prior to the time of S. Dubricius.

NENNIUS

After the birth of Christ, one hundred and sixty-seven years, king Lucius, with all the chiefs of the British people, received baptism, in consequence of a legation sent by the Roman emperors and pope Evaristus.

(V.R. Eucharistus. A marginal note in the Arundel MS. adds, "He is wrong, because the first year of Evaristus was A.D. 79, whereas the first year of Eleutherius, whom he ought to have named, was A.D. 161." Usher says, that in one MS. of Nennius he found the name of Eleutherius.) (Ed, see also this work at the year 97 & 189)

171 Cassius Dio Cocceianus

Against Ariogaesus Marcus was so bitter that he issued a proclamation to the effect that any one who would bring him alive should receive a thousand gold pieces, and any one who killed him and exhibited his head, five hundred. Yet in other cases this emperor was always accustomed to treat even his most stubborn foes humanely; for instance, he did not kill, but merely sent to **Britain** Tiridates, a satrap who roused a tumult in Armenia and the person who slew the king of the Heniochi and then held the sword in Verus's face, when the latter rebuked him for it. This, then, shows the extent of his irritation against Ariogaesus at the time. However, when the man was later captured he did him no harm, but sent him away to Alexandria.

172 Cassius Dio Cocceianus

Many of the Celtae, too, across the Rhine, advanced to the confines of Italy and inflicted much serious harm upon the Romans. They, in turn, were followed up by Marcus, who opposed to them the lieutenants Pompeianus and Pertinax. Pertinax, who later became emperor, greatly distinguished himself. Among the corpses of the barbarians were found also the bodies of women in armor.

[Sidenote: A.D. 168(?)] Yet, when a most violent struggle and brilliant victory had taken place, the emperor nevertheless refused the petition of the soldiers for money, making this statement: "Whatever excess they obtain above the customary amount will be wrung from the blood of their parents and their kinsmen. For respecting the fate of the empire Heaven alone can decide."--And he ruled them so temperately and firmly that even in the course of so many and great wars he was impelled neither by flattery nor by fear to do aught that was unfitting.

[Sidenote: A.D. 172 (a.u. 925)] After conquering them Marcus received the title of **Germanicus**. We give the name "**Germans**" to those who dwell in the northern regions.

St Eleutherius Pope 175-189

c175 *Historia Augusta* The Life of Pertinax

Publius Helvius Pertinax was the son of a freedman, Helvius Successus by name, who confessed that he gave this name to his son because of his own long-standing connection with the timber-trade, for had conducted that business with pertinacity. Pertinax himself was born in the Apennines on an estate which belonged to his mother. The hour he was born a black horse climbed to the roof, and after remaining there for a short time, fell to the ground and died. Disturbed by this occurrence, his father went to a Chaldean, and he prophesied future greatness for the boy, saying that he himself had lost his child. As a boy, Pertinax was educated in the rudiments of literature and in arithmetic and was also put under the care of a Greek teacher of grammar and, later, of Sulpicius Apollinaris; after receiving instruction from this man, Pertinax himself took up the teaching of grammar.

But when he found little profit in this profession, with the aid of Lollianus Avitus, a former consul and his father's patron, he sought an appointment to a command in the ranks. Soon afterwards, in the reign of Titus Aurelius, he set out for Syria as prefect of a cohort, and there, because he had used the imperial post without official letters of recommendation, he was forced by the governor of Syria to make his way from Antioch to his station on foot. Winning promotion because of the energy he showed in the Parthian war, he was transferred to **Britain** and there retained. Later he led a squadron in Moesia, and after that he supervised the distribution of grants to the poor on the Aemilian Way. Next, he commanded the **German fleet**. His mother followed him all the way to Germany, and there she died, and her tomb is said to be still standing there. From this command he was transferred to Dacia at a salary of two

hundred thousand sesterces, but through the machinations of certain persons he came to be distrusted by Marcus and was removed from this post;

175 Cassius Dio Cocceianus

The Iazyges, also, when they had experienced reverses, came to an agreement, Zanticus himself appearing as suppliant before Antoninus. Previously they had imprisoned Banadaspus, their second king, for making proposals to him. Now, however, all the foremost men came in company with Zanticus and made the same compact as that accepted by the Quadi and the Marcomani, except in so far as they were required to dwell twice as far away from the Ister as those tribes. It was his wish to root them out utterly. That they were still strong at this time and could have done the Romans great harm is evident from the fact that they gave back one hundred thousand captives out of a body in which many had been sold, many were dead, and many had run away and been recaptured. They supplied Antoninus at once with a cavalry force of eight thousand allies, fifty-five hundred of whom he sent to **Britain**.