

Notes (subscript numbers).

1. Others name Medraut's father Loth or Lot, after whom Lothian was named.
2. Bede⁶ states that Ida began to reign in 547 AD.
3. 'Shoulders' may be a translation error for 'shield'.
4. Hector Boece²⁴ was highly praised by his fellow student, Erasmus, was the first principal of Aberdeen University, and became a doctor of divinity. He is regarded as suspect by some historians, and certainly is no better than his sources : his references to King Arthur seem to be based upon *Le Morte D'Arthur*. Unfortunately his work carries no index and few dates. For a criticism of Hector Boece's work see *The Innes Review*, Vol 52, No 1, p42-62.
5. Titus Flavius Vespasian, Roman Emperor 70 to 79 AD was a general in Britain, according to reference 24 from 44 to 63 AD. However, reference 59 believes he left in 47 AD.
6. Tiberious Claudius Drusus Nero Germanicus²⁴, Roman Emperor 41 to 54 AD, successor to Caligula
7. Publius Aelius Hadrianus²⁴, Roman Emperor 117 to 138 AD, was briefly in Britain in 122 AD when he ordered the building of his wall.
8. Aurelius Fulvus Boinius Arrius Antoninus²⁴, Roman Emperor 138 to 161 AD, was never in Britain.
9. Lucius Septimius Severus²⁴, Roman Emperor 193 to 211 AD, spent the last three years of his life in Britain, dying at York.
10. The Galloway was a light horse, equally useful for riding or agriculture : it was replaced in agriculture by the heavy Clydesdale horse, which could do the work of about five Galloway, but long continued as a riding horse.
11. 'Penny' seems to be a local word used about Dalmelington in conjunction with a surname to identify a place : probably derived from the Welsh 'Pen y'. 'Pennyarthur' – perhaps originally 'Pen y Arthur' – seems to be a first 'Arthur's Seat'.
12. Arthur's Craigs elsewhere would have been called a 'Seat'.
13. Taliesin² shows that Urien ranged widely in his battles. From *Rheged Arise* :-
 Until Urien came in his day to Aeron (Ayrshire)
 There was no clash, no place for it.

 Urien ranges himself against Powys (in Wales)
 Double eager was the progeny of Gyrrws
 Courageous against the Gododdin (of Edinburgh)

 Did Llwyfenydd (in Cumbria) see kings trembling
 Other Taliesin poems deal with Urien's famous battles of Wenleydale and Catterick. Urien was at the battle of Ardunion north of Glasgow in 570 AD⁵² when he, Rhydderch Hail and Gwalawg of Elmet defeated Hussa, son of the king of Bernicia (Chart 3), and three years later at the battle of Arthuret in Cumbria, at which battle²⁵, Rhydderch Hael of Strathclyde, Urien of Rheged and Melgun of North Wales crushed Gwenddolau a pagan prince.
14. The Picts were traditionally descended from the seven sons of Cruithne : Cruithneus Cameloun would seem to indicate just the Pictish 'king' at Camelon, and perhaps of the Maeatae
15. Pate⁴³ states that the word used by Nennius to locate his Battle 1, 'Glein', means 'Clear' and implies a clear flowing river and not a 'Glen' as interpreted by other writers. The mouth of the Clyde would seem to fit Nennius' description. Pate also interpreted the words used by Taliesin.

16. Just possibly, Nennius⁷ may have named The Eildon Hills, standing by the village of Bowden to the east of Selkirk and carrying a major Celtic fort, formerly the caput of the Selgovae, as ‘Badon Hill’: these hills are associated with the unlikely local legend that Arthur and his knights live in a subterranean hall beneath them and will ride again. Arthurshiel (Site 26 above) may be associated with this legend.
17. Kenneth MacAlpin King of the Scots, c850 AD.
18. Fergus Mor, King of Dalriada, c500 AD.
19. See section 7c.
20. Manau is alternatively called Mannan or Manau Gododdin in various documents.
21. Scholars have placed the battle of Miathi at Circinn or Circhend by Kincardine and Buchanan places it in Galloway. It seems possible that ‘Miathi’ was the current spelling of the Roman ‘Maeatae’, giving more credence to Circinn.
22. Rerigionium is shown on Ptolemy’s map of Britain, together with Rerigionium Sinus, which seems to have been Loch Ryan.
23. A number of iron age forts within a few miles of the head of Loch Ryan could also have been Arthur’s caput⁵⁵. The major such fort south of Loch Ryan is Cairn Pat, a mile and a half south of the Loch, a fort of about three acres, possibly the capital of the Novantae and certainly much more than just a family fort. The Tor of Craig fort to the west of Loch Ryan which carries the statue of Sir Andrew Agnew was only half an acre, although it was probably associated with the nearby Glen of Aldouran fort. The East Gladenoch fort is a little larger, but more likely would have been described as ‘The Head of Luce Bay’ rather than ‘The Head of Loch Ryan’. There are suggestions of a large fort at Leffnoil Point, a mile north of Innermessan. But only Innermessan has the connection with Roman cavalry practice.

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My computer will not type a crossed-out equals sign, replacing ‘=/', meaning in this context ‘not married to’.

I am deliberately avoiding the arguments as whether ‘Nennius’ was one person several, which does not affect this paper.

And whether St Ninian had a different name.

For those un-familiar with the Welsh language, ‘dd’ is pronounced as ‘th’: ‘w’ is a long ‘u’.

A force of 300 men seems to be a regular euphemism for a large number – vide the Bible’s ‘40 days and nights’.

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39. McKerracher, A. - *The Round Table at Stenhousemuir* – The Scots Magazine, 1989AD.
 40. Carroll, D.F. - *Arturius – A Quest for Camelot* – 1996 AD.
 41. Moffat, A. - *Arthur and the Lost Kingdoms* – 1999 AD.
 42. Baillie, M. - *Exodus to Arthur* – 1999 AD.
 43. Pate, R.M. - *The Real 'King' Arthur* – 2000 AD.
 44. The internet history of Rheged - extracted 2000 AD.
 45. Castledon, R. – *King Arthur, the truth behind the legend* – 2000 AD.
 46. McHardy, S. – *The Quest for Arthur* – 2001 AD
 47. Macqueen, J. - *Place Names in the Rhinns of Galloway* – 2002 AD
 48. Clarkson, T. - *The internet history of Rhydderch Hael* - extracted 2004 AD.
 49. The internet history of Morcant Bulc - extracted 2004 AD.
 50. Hunter, J. - *The lost town of Innermessan* – 2004 AD.
 51. www.CLANNARTHUR.Com. – Extracted 2004 AD.
 52. Information from Hugh McArthur, secretary, Clann Arthur
 53. Information from the Falkirk County Archaeologist.
 54. Information from the West of Scotland Archaeology Service.
 55. Information from the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland.
 56. Information from the National Library of Scotland.
 57. Information from Dumfries and Galloway Council Sites and Monuments Officer.
 58. Information from Lyon Clerk.
 59. Information from Professor Lawrence Keppie
 60. Information from R.M.Pate.
 61. Hooker, R. - Gazetteer to the Ordnance Survey Pathfinder Maps.
 62. www.ORDNANCESURVEY.CO.UK.
 63. www.STREETMAP.UK.
- And others not worthy of mention.