

## Author's Notes

### Comparative Historical Locations

<i>Aquae Solis</i>	Bath
<i>Arconium</i>	Weston
<i>Blestium</i>	Monmouth
<i>Bovium/Banchor</i>	Possibly Tilston or Cowbridge
<i>Branogena</i>	Worcester
<i>Bravinium</i>	Lentwardine
<i>Burrium</i>	Usk
<i>Petuaria</i>	Brough/Hull
<i>Caesaromagus</i>	Chelmsford, Essex. Chief town of the Trinovantes. A Roman fort was built in AD 60, and a civilian town grew up around it. The town was given the name of Caesaromagus (the market place of Caesar), although the reason for it being given the name is unclear.
<i>Camulodunon</i>	Colchester - <i>Colonia Victricensis</i> 'the City of Victory' lays claim to being the oldest Roman city in England. Prehistoric capital of the Trinovantes.
<i>Cathures/Glasgu</i>	Glasgow - Scotland
<i>Cirencester/Durocornovium</i>	Cierencester
<i>Deva</i>	Chester
<i>Din Eidyn</i>	Edinburgh ( <i>Dùn Éideann</i> in Scottish Gaelic)
<i>Etocetum</i>	Wall
<i>Glevum</i>	Gloucester
<i>Holly Isle</i>	Holy Island, Anglesey
<i>Kaer Rhun/Conovium</i>	Conwy
<i>Legolium</i>	Castleford
<i>Lindum</i>	Lincoln
<i>Londinium</i>	London - Originally built by Roman merchants, the town was totally destroyed in the Boudica Rebellion.
<i>Luguwaljon</i>	Carlisle
<i>Magne</i>	Kentchester
<i>Mediolanum</i>	Chesterton
<i>Petuaria</i>	Brough - Capital of Celtic tribe of Parisii ( <i>Devovicia Petuar</i> , or Fourth Home)
<i>Retina</i>	Rowton
<i>Rumcofan</i>	Runcorn, Rumcoven, Ronchestorn, Runckhorne, Runcorne.
<i>Sarum/Sorbiodunum</i>	Old Sarum lay outside Salisbury (Stonehenge is 8 miles northwest, 2 miles west of the river Avon)
<i>Stratford</i>	Stratford St. Mary and the Stour R. (Sturius Fluv) 6 miles north of Camulodunon. Home of the Sisterhood. There is evidence of a stone circle from 4000 BC in the area.
<i>Vectis</i>	Isle of Wight
<i>Venta Icenorum</i>	Caister, capital of the Icenii
<i>Venonae</i>	High Cross
<i>Verulamium</i>	St. Albans
<i>Viroconium Cornoviorum</i>	Wroxeter

## Story Locations and Connections

*Bryn Celli Ddu.* The name means 'the mound in the dark grove'. During the Neolithic period a stone circle and henge stood at the site. An area of burnt material containing a small human bone from the ear, covered with a flat stone, was recovered. The stones were removed in the early Bronze Age when an archetypal passage grave was built over the top of the centre of the henge. A carved stone with a twisting, serpentine design stood in the burial chamber. The barrow that now exists is a modern reconstruction. The original was much larger.

*Camulodunon,* formerly the capital of the Trinovantes, was a major stronghold of the Roman army established in 43 AD, but as the conflict moved west, the military garrison began to decline. By the time of Boudica's revolt, it was only defended by 200 veterans. A temple was built in 44 AD and was dedicated to Claudius 54 AD, which was built and maintained at local expense. After his death and deification, the temple was their last stand. Boudica's army took the life-sized bronze head of the statue. It was lost then found in the River Alde 30 miles away near the southern border of the Iceni.

*Doering Henge.* (Henge of the Deer Tribe. Doer/deer, ing/people/tribe, ton/settlement). A wooden henge now called Durrington Walls or the southern henge is a complementary site to Stonehenge. Evidence suggests that this site was used as part of the burial ritual for important people. The ceremony was likely done at Durrington and the remains were carried along an avenue that connects the wooden henge structure to Stonehenge.

*Hyll Haig,* a northwestern seaport village at the mouth of the River Clwyd Future location of modern Rhyl.

*Leòdhas* (Isle of Lewis, Outer Hebrides). The Callanish Stones (Clachan Chalanais or Tursachan Chalanais in Gaelic), are situated near the village of Callanish (Gaelic: Calanais) on the west coast of the isle of Lewis, in the Outer Hebrides (Western Isles), Scotland. The location of the second coming of the Druids, 4000 BC. The beginning of Caedwyn's ancestral line.

*Luguwaljon.* Carlisle is located at the confluence of the rivers Eden, Caldew and Petteril, 10 miles (16 km) south of the Scottish border. Carlisle existed before the arrival of Romans in Britain and was one of the strongest British towns at the time. Historically the county town of Cumberland, the early history of Carlisle is marked by its status as a Roman settlement, established to serve the forts on Hadrian's Wall. In the time of the emperor Nero it was said to have burned down. The town was named Luguvalion or Luguwaljon, meaning 'strength of the god Lugus'. This was later latinized into Luguvalium and later still was derived to *Caer-luel* (*Caer* meaning fort in archaic language).

*'N Ddihangol Achles,* Safe Refuge. It lay to the south of Bodfari, which the Romans called *Varae*, halfway along the road from Chester to Kaer Rhun. Nestled between two forked branches of the River Clwyd, it was safely away from the road, and no one could approach from the north, east or west without boats. The farmstead itself lay on a shallow rise, surrounded by lush grassland and far enough from the river to give a broad and unobstructed view of the horizon. Behind the farm to the south spread a large, dense grove of oak, ash, and hazel trees. Should the need arise, one could quickly withdraw and hide safely in the woods for months.

*Menai Strait.* The strait between the mainland of Britain and the Isle of Mona/Anglesey. Theoretically it

is possible to ford the strait in the Swellies at low water, spring tides when the depth may fall to less than 0.5 metres (1.6 ft). However, at these times a strong current of around 9 kilometres per hour (5.6 mph) is running, making the passage extremely difficult. Elsewhere in the strait the minimum depth is never less than 2 metres (6.6 ft) until the great sand flats at Lavan sands are reached beyond Bangor.

*Motherwood.* Renaming of The Broch, Boudica's second home west of Venta Icenorum. It became the home of Selda's branch of the Semnotheoi after the split with Mab. Built by Prasutagus, buildings like this were seen further north and were built of dry stone. The stone of this Broch was covered with Roman cement, and painted dark red. Clinging vines had begun working their way upward, creating a brown and green net on its face. The rounded walls rose like a small tower, resembling something like a child's fort, built to an adult scale. Though shorter than the others—barely taller than a two story town building—it was easily large enough to sleep twenty men.

*Old Sarum/Sarum,* sits on a hill about two miles north of modern Salisbury (Celtic Sorviodunum). Inhabited since 3000 BC, the site of an ancient hill fort that protected two trade routes.

*Segontium/Caer Seiont.* The first fort was established here in the autumn of AD77 by the dynamic Roman governor of Britain, Gnaeus Julius Agricola. *It was originally built to command the Menai Straits and thus to enable the capture of the island of Mona (Anglesey) which it overlooked to the north-west.*

*Sidh Chailleann (Schiehallion),* usually translated as 'Fairy Hill of the Caledonians' but may also be translated as 'The Maiden's Pap', or 'Constant Storm.' Known erroneously as Orin Fachna's home.

*Skyhold,* on the Sturius (Stour) River. The Semnotheoi Order built its own compound on the opposite side of the island from Mona near Stratford, half a day north of Camulodunon on the road to Venta Icenorum. It consisted of several separate buildings (lodges) that were very colorfully painted. Each lodge had its own purpose. At least twice a year, in the Autumn and Spring, Skyhold was host to gatherings of more than forty women. It was, in a way, the Semnotheoi equivalent to Mona. It was sited beside the ancient ruins of a stone circle 4000 years old.